

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1915-16,

BY

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GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS is the thirty-sixth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end comparisons are instituted with former years, and with other States and countries. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion in regard to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State, and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part deals principally with the past history of the State and its constitutional progress. Its natural features, geology, fauna and flora are also described. Parts II. to V. and Part IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In parts VI., VII., and VIII. attention is given to matters which have an important bearing on the progress of the community, though affecting primarily the daily lives of the individuals of whom the community is composed. In these latter portions of the book will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, crime, and other cognate subjects. In part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. The various parts were distributed as soon as completed, the first being issued in June, and the last in December.

The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1916.

An examination of the statistics included in this volume gives an indication of the manner in which the resources and activities of the State were affected by the war during the year under review. While

the direct and indirect effects of the war are noticeable in many branches of statistics, other factors have also had an important influence on the results. The year was characterized by an exceptionally large wheat harvest following upon an almost total failure of the crop in 1914. In part "Production" an outline is given of an arrangement which has been entered into between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the principal wheat-growing States for facilitating the marketing of the grain and ensuring an equitable participation by all growers in the proceeds of sale.

As regards manufactures, the war has affected individual industries in various ways, but the net result of this and other factors is that the value of the output from all industries in 1915 shows an increase for the year somewhat similar to that which occurred in each of the two preceding 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 the work. I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them.

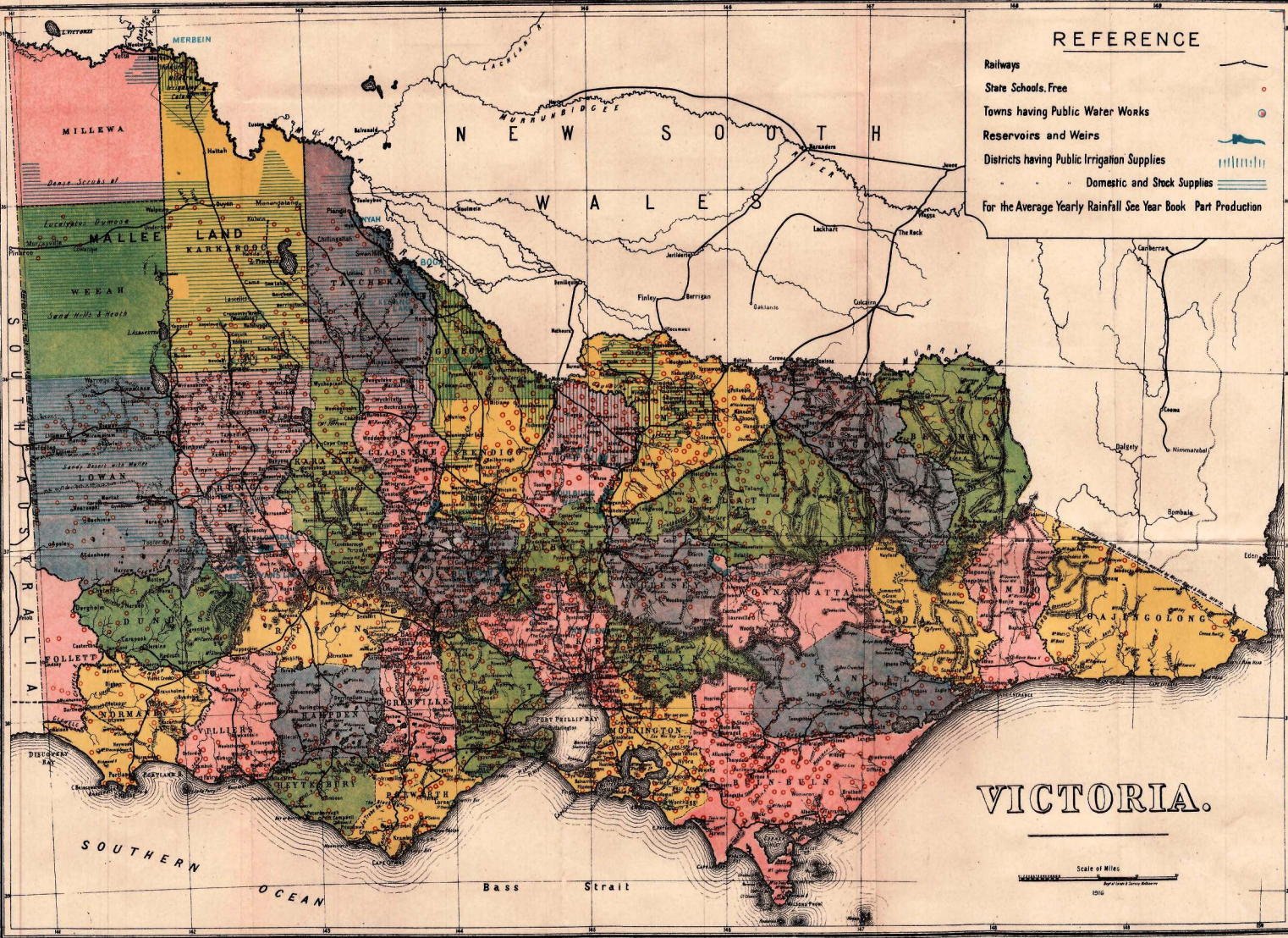
The figures and other material in each part of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any errors should be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to their nature and position.

A. M. LAUGHTON,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 4th December, 1916.

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
1:100,000

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1915-16.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Records of early discoveries show a lamentable ignorance of the geography of the Southern and Indian Oceans, since the venturesome sailors who first attempted to explore these seas were not skilled in cartography, and their maps, or the maps plotted from their verbal narratives, were of necessity crude and inaccurate. A map published with the account of Frobisher's voyages in 1578 encircles the whole Southern Pole with a vast stretch of land, separated from South America by the Strait of Magellan, and stretching further north in those regions which we now know as Australia, indicating a belief and an assurance in the existence of our continent. It is an interesting fact that in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, published in 1621, references are made to this land as *Terra Australis Incognita*.

Frobisher. Frobisher reports that the Portuguese and Spaniards in their voyages to the East Indies saw and touched on the north edge of the southern continent. In 1526 the trading vessels of the former nation reached New Guinea, though their masters were unaware of the existence of the Strait which separates it from Australia. After the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1497, the Portuguese began to trade with the East Indies, and were followed by the Spaniards and Dutch, the latter largely replacing the Portuguese traders in the East.

De Quiros. De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet. De Quiros discovered the New Hebrides and thought that he had found the great continent. He sailed eastwards for Peru, but his second in command, Luis de Torres, took a western course and found the strait lying between Papua and the northern extremity of Australia. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

Dutch exploration. In 1595 the Dutch East India Company was formed, with head-quarters at Batavia, whence ten years later Jansen was sent on a voyage of discovery, when he surveyed the south coast of New Guinea, and the east coast of Cape York peninsula, without, however, discovering the passage between the two.

De Houtman and Jansen. In 1606 the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, De Houtman, despatched an exploring party, which surveyed the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but the report of Captain Jansen, the leader of the expedition, was unfavorable, and it was many years before the Dutch again visited this territory, which at the time they believed formed part of New Guinea.

During the next forty years a number of Dutch navigators touched at various points on the coast of Australia. Amongst these may be mentioned Carstens, who in 1623 coasted part of the northern shores, and Pool who in 1636 followed the coast line of the whole of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Of the Dutch discoverers Pelsaert, who sailed to Sharks Bay in the *Batavia* in 1629, was the only one who made any detailed observations of the character of the country inland. His journal contains the first notice and description of the kangaroo that has come down to us.

Van Diemen and Tasman. In 1642 Anthony Van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East India Colonies, selected Abel Jansen Tasman to make explorations in the South Seas. On 24th November, 1642, the west coast of Tasmania was discovered. Rounding this and the south coast, Tasman entered Storm Bay and Frederick Henry Bay, where he hoisted the Dutch flag. Naming the locality Van Diemen's Land, he sailed eastwards, and discovered New Zealand, returning afterwards to Batavia. In the following year Tasman surveyed portions of the north and west coasts of Australia, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Sharks Bay.

Dampier. In January, 1688, New Holland (so named by the Dutch) was visited near Roebuck Bay by Dampier, the first Englishman who sighted our shores. The description of his voyages includes his opinions respecting Australia and the people he found there, as well as of its flora and fauna. He was selected in 1699 to make further exploration of the place, to ascertain whether the land was a continent or a group of islands. He visited Sharks Bay, sailed northward to the archipelago now bearing his name, and then returned to England. His unfavorable report concerning the country suspended British exploration for many years.

Cook. That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first landed in New Zealand at Poverty Bay, on 8th October, 1769. After coasting round the North Island, and the South and Stewart Islands—mistaking the latter for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia, and on the 20th April, 1770, land was sighted by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point believed to be the present Cape Everard, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water, landed first at Botany Bay,

then further north at other places on the east coast. He then passed through Torres Strait, and, having thus demonstrated the fact that Australia was an island (although believed to be joined to Van Diemen's Land), returned home.

Phillip. Cook's description of Botany Bay was so favorable that in 1787 the British Government despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay, which he entered on the 20th January following, unsuitable for settlement, he sailed northward to Port Jackson, which was named after Sir George Jackson, one of the Secretaries to the Admiralty, and he there formally took possession of the country on 26th January, 1788, in the name of His Majesty King George III.

Clarke. The first landing effected in Victoria was in 1797, from a vessel wrecked on Furneaux Island, in Bass Strait. Mr. Clarke, the super-cargo, and two sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland, and these were probably the first white men who landed on Victorian shores.

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by **Flinders, Bass, Grant, Murray,** and others, the first two of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island in 1798, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast. Flinders circumnavigated the continent in 1803, and after his very remarkable voyages there was no more coastal exploratory work to do except to fill in details.

Collins. In 1803 an attempt was made to colonize Victoria, then known as the territory of Port Phillip, by making it a convict colony, which, luckily, proved abortive. A penal expedition, under Captain Collins, arrived in Port Phillip Bay on 7th October. It consisted of nearly 400 persons, of whom over 300 were convicts. A sandy site, chosen at Sorrento, proved to be unsuitable for the colony, chiefly because of the scarcity of fresh water, and Collins sent out an exploring party in search of a better place. The hostility of the blacks, preventing any satisfactory land exploration, and stormy weather in the bay, precluding efficient observation, combined to produce a gloomy report; and Collins applied to his chief at Sydney for permission to remove to Van Diemen's Land. Governor King readily assented, and after three months of wretchedness in Port Phillip, the colony crossed Bass Strait, and founded the settlement at the Derwent. Among the few children who had accompanied their parents in this expedition was John Pascoe Fawkner, who, 32 years later, led a party to the Yarra, and assisted in the foundation of Melbourne.

Hume and Howell. In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of Lake George, in company with Captain Howell, and six convicts as servants, set out overland with the intention of reaching Westernport. After accidents by flood and field,

swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The members of the expedition, believing that they had reached their destination, then returned to Sydney. Two years later another expedition, under

Westernport Settlement.

Captain Wright, with Hovell as guide, settled at Westernport, the latter being under the impression that it was an inlet of the bay which Hume and he had previously reached.

After a year's struggle for existence the place was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

In 1829, Sturt and Macleay, with eight convicts, rowed down the Murrumbidgee, and reached the river which Hume and Hovell had crossed some years previously, and which Sturt, in ignorance of the fact that it was the same as that to which the name Hume was given, called the Murray. The party then continued their journey past the mouth of the Darling, the upper waters of which Sturt had himself previously discovered, until they reached the broad waters of Lake Alexandrina. Unable to cross the bar which blocked the passage to the open, they turned back, and, after a laborious and perilous journey, reached head-quarters, having explored a thousand miles of new country, and navigated the greatest of Australian rivers.

Mitchell.

In 1836, Major Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, with 25 convicts, followed the Lachlan and Lower Murrumbidgee, and having crossed the Murray, beheld, from the summit of Mount Hope, a wide extent of good pasture land. Holding his course southward, with a declination slightly to the west, he crossed the verdant plains past the mountain-range, which he called the Grampians, and reached the southern coast of Discovery Bay. At Portland the party met the Henty family, who had, two years previously, established a sheep and cattle station there for the convenience of whalers, who made Portland Bay a place of resort. The expedition followed a north-eastern course home. The name applied by Mitchell to that part of our State which he traversed was *Australia Felix*.

Discovery of Gippsland.

Gippsland, the eastern portion of Victoria, was entered from New South Wales in January, 1840, by Angus McMillan when searching for cattle pastures; and in the same year a Polish man of science, Strzelecki, accompanied by two stock-raisers, Macarthur and Riley, also explored the same region. It was Strzelecki who suggested the use of the name Gippsland, in compliment to the Governor of New South Wales, and Australia's loftiest mountain, Kosciusko, bears the name of a Polish hero as a consequence of the travels of this investigator.

Portland Settlement.

Whilst the earlier of these toilsome and dangerous overland expeditions were being conducted, anxious eyes were eagerly watching for a favorable opportunity to move across the

straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters off the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded these waters. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were

Dutton. William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and with the servants, horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835, entering the Heads on 29th May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives he proceeded up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and

The Yarra. Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Indented Head,

Melbourne. Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed.

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. **Fawkner.** John Pascoe Fawkner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumed for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawkner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was

entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close behind the Fawkner settlement.

The Capital. Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, Caulfield, Malvern, Northcote, and Camberwell; the towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Kew, Coburg; the borough of Oakleigh; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham, and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres, of which 5,858 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there was 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 142,500 dwellings, with a population of 684,000 at the end of 1915.

Port Phillip district. Rapid progress was made by the new settlement. In little more than a year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, sent Captain Lonsdale from Sydney as Magistrate. He himself visited the place in 1837, and planned out the towns of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong, to the last of which places Captain Fyans was appointed police magistrate in September of the year named. Up to 1851, the district formed a part of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip. On the 1st July of that year it became a separate Colony, and was called Victoria in honour of the late Queen.

Burke and Wills. An expedition was organized in 1858 in Victoria for the purpose of promoting an endeavour to cross Australia through the centre from south to north. A sum of about £11,500 was provided partly by subscription and partly by the Victorian Parliament. The command was intrusted to Richard O'Hara Burke, a police inspector, and the expedition started from Melbourne on 20th August, 1860. A depôt was established at Cooper's Creek, and from that point in December, 1861, Burke and Wills, with two other men, determined to make a dash for the Gulf of Carpentaria. The party did reach the Flinders River, which flows into the Gulf, and were within two days' journey of the sea, but they were insufficiently provisioned and had to return to Cooper's Creek. When they reached the depôt after four and a half months' absence, they found that Brahe, the man whom Burke had left in charge, had left just seven hours before. The time he had been instructed to wait had passed, and he had resolved to go to Menindie, on the Darling, where the reserves of the expedition were based. He left some provisions in a hole in the ground, and cut the

word "Dig" on the bark of a neighbouring tree. When Burke, Wills, and King—the fourth man, Gray, had died on the journey—staggered into the Cooper's Creek depôt, their condition was desperate. They ate the provisions they found, and rested a couple of days, debating what course they should pursue. Burke, instead of following in Brahe's tracks, as Wills wanted to do, insisted on making for a cattle station at Mount Hopeless, 150 miles away. It was a fatal resolve. They killed their camels for their flesh and crept forward on foot. When within 40 miles of Mount Hopeless, Burke, not knowing how near he was, gave the order to turn back to Cooper's Creek. Wills died first, in the hut at Cooper's Creek. Burke and King tried to find the encampment of some blacks who had helped their dead companion some time before. Burke broke down and died by the way. King lived with the blacks until he was rescued by A. W. Howitt, who had been sent out from Melbourne in charge of a relief expedition. He survived until 1872.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold. An important element in the development and prosperity of the new Colony was the discovery of gold, which took place in 1851. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then at Anderson's Creek, and soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo. Large and important fields were subsequently opened up in the districts around Ararat, Stawell, Beechworth, and Maryborough, and in Gippsland. The discovery brought about a large immigration from many parts of the world. All persons were allowed to dig for gold on payment of a licence-fee of £1 10s. per month, afterwards reduced to that amount per quarter. In the early days the diggers found no difficulty in paying this fee, as they were not very numerous, and were generally successful. As time went on, however, the gold-fields population increased largely, many men were unsuccessful, and the payment of the fee became burdensome. The mode of collecting it was objectionable. The outcome of the whole matter was dissatisfaction and discontent, which culminated in a riot at Ballarat towards the close of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. Troops and police to the number of not quite 300 were despatched to Ballarat, and the disturbance was speedily quelled. An officer was killed, together with four privates, and about a dozen of the storming party were wounded. On the other side fully 30 were killed, many were wounded, and 130 prisoners were taken. A Royal Commission was subsequently appointed, which made recommendations for the removal of the licence-fee, and for other concessions, the carrying out of which ultimately restored peace and harmony.

From the date of its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1915 was 74,310,887 ounces, valued at £296,704,008, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Wool. 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, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,545,742 in 1908-9. Since that time the numbers have varied, but had fallen to 12,051,685 in 1915.

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 1914-15, the wool production was 95,406,867 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

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1915.

| | 1842. | 1850. | 1855. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1914-15. |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population, 31st December .. | 23,799 | 76,162 | 364,324 | 541,800 | 747,412 | 879,886 | 1,157,678 | 1,210,882 | 1,417,801 |
| Revenue .. £ | 87,296 | 259,433 | 2,728,656 | 2,592,101 | 3,734,422 | 5,186,011 | 8,343,588 | 7,712,099 | 10,529,017 |
| Expenditure from Revenue .. £ | 124,631 | 196,440 | 2,612,807 | 3,092,021 | 3,659,534 | 5,103,642 | 9,128,699 | 7,672,780 | 11,706,968 |
| Public Funded Debt .. £ | .. | .. | 480,000 | 6,345,060 | 11,994,800 | 22,426,602 | 43,638,897 | 49,546,275 | 72,183,927 |
| Gold produced .. oz. | .. | .. | 2,793,065 | 1,967,453 | 1,355,477 | 858,850 | 576,400 | 73,235,138 | 352,272 |
| Wool produced .. lbs. | 2,752,330 | 16,345,468 | 22,470,443 | 22,640,745 | 37,177,646 | 45,970,560 | 76,503,635 | 40,261,367 | 95,406,867 |
| Butter produced .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,703,786 | 46,857,572 | 62,421,288 |
| Agriculture— | | | | | | | | | |
| Land in cultivation .. acres | 8,124 | 52,341 | 115,060 | 427,241 | 793,918 | 1,582,998 | 2,512,593 | 3,647,459 | 5,969,304 |
| Wheat .. bushels | 55,360 | 556,167 | 1,148,011 | 3,607,727 | 4,500,795 | 8,714,377 | 13,679,268 | 12,127,382 | 3,940,947 |
| Oats .. " | 66,100 | 99,535 | 614,614 | 2,136,430 | 3,299,889 | 3,612,111 | 4,455,551 | 6,724,900 | 1,608,419 |
| Wine .. gallons | .. | 4,621 | 9,372 | 47,568 | 713,589 | 539,191 | 1,554,130 | 1,981,475 | 605,636 |
| Live Stock—Horses .. No. | 4,065 | 21,219 | 33,430 | 84,057 | 151,643 | 278,195 | 440,696 | 392,237 | 552,053 |
| " Cattle .. " | 100,792 | 378,806 | 534,113 | 628,092 | 799,509 | 1,286,677 | 1,812,104 | 1,602,384 | 1,362,542 |
| " 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 | 12,051,685 |
| " Pigs .. " | .. | 9,260 | 20,686 | 43,480 | 177,447 | 239,926 | 286,780 | 350,370 | 243,196 |
| Total Imports—Value .. £ | 277,427 | 744,925 | 12,007,939 | 13,532,452 | 12,341,995 | 16,718,521 | 21,711,608 | 18,927,340 | 28,150,198* |
| " Exports—Value .. £ | 193,783 | 1,041,796 | 13,493,338 | 13,828,606 | 14,557,820 | 16,252,103 | 16,006,743 | 18,646,097 | 29,896,275* |
| Imports, Oversea—Value .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 10,991,377 | 9,201,942 | 11,481,567 | 12,686,880 | 20,997,294 | 20,997,294 |
| Exports .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 12,209,794 | 12,843,451 | 12,318,128 | 11,408,922 | 13,075,259 | 12,357,334 |
| Shipping .. tonnage | 78,025 | 195,117 | 1,133,283 | 1,090,002 | 1,355,025 | 2,411,902 | 4,715,109 | 6,715,491 | 10,598,880 |
| Railways open .. miles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Telegraph wire .. " | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 3,472 | 1,247 | 2,764 | 3,238 | 8,860 |
| Postal business—Letters .. No. | 97,490 | 381,651 | 2,990,992 | 6,109,929 | 11,716,166 | 26,308,347 | 62,526,448 | 83,973,499 | 188,440,698 |
| " Newspapers .. " | 147,160 | 381,158 | 2,349,656 | 4,277,179 | 5,172,970 | 11,440,732 | 22,729,005 | 27,104,344 | 40,737,663 |
| Savings Bank Deposits .. £ | .. | 52,697 | 173,090 | 582,796 | 1,117,761 | 2,569,488 | 5,715,687 | 9,662,006 | 24,789,697 |
| Factories— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of .. " | .. | .. | 278 | 581 | 1,740 | 2,488 | 3,141 | 3,249 | 5,650 |
| Hands employed .. " | .. | .. | .. | 4,395 | 19,468 | 43,209 | 52,225 | 66,529 | 118,399 |
| Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,725,125 | 8,044,296 | 16,472,859 | 12,298,500 |
| Value of articles produced .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| State Education— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Primary schools .. | .. | 61 | 370 | 671 | 988 | 1,757 | 2,233 | 1,967 | 2,175 |
| Expenditure on Education .. £ | .. | .. | 115,099 | 162,547 | 274,384 | 546,285 | 726,711 | 701,034 | 1,581,530 |
| Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 29,638,091 | 50,166,078 | 87,642,459 | 203,351,360 | 185,101,998 | 314,010,747 |
| Friendly Societies— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Members .. | .. | .. | 1,698 | 7,166 | 35,706 | 47,908 | 89,269 | 101,045 | 158,511 |
| Total funds .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213,004 | 475,954 | 961,933 | 1,370,692 | 2,644,216 |

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891. * These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year.

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

Introductory Remarks.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1915 it had increased to 1,417,801. During the period 1842-1915 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £10,529,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1915 the funded debt had reached £72,183,927, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 5,969,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909, the last year for which figures are available, it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1915 there were 3,880 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 26,146 miles up to the end of 1914. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £24,789,697 in 1915.

The expenditure on education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,531,530 in 1914-15. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 158,511 in 1914—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,644,216 in 1914. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 118,399 in 1914. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £314,610,747 in 1914-15.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of 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-nine years ended with 1915 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-nine years ended with 1915, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 135, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·27 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

By the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc.

NOTE.—The article by Dr. Hall, which appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1914–15 and previous issues, is repeated this year, although Dr. Hall died in December, 1915. It has not been thought necessary to make any alterations therein, as it is considered that the article still gives a correct representation of the facts.

Additional information is being obtained in the course of the official Geological Survey work and private investigations, and this will be embodied in the next *Year-Book* in an article by Mr. H. Herman, B.C.E., M.M.E., F.G.S., Director of Geological Survey for Victoria.

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.

Rivers and
Lakes.

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.

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 and Port Fairy are formed under the lee of projecting tongues of volcanic rocks. The lower Glenelg River, for 40 miles inland, 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 line of sea cliffs may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonard's 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 intruding the supposed devonian granites.

Another series of rocks of basic composition and of palæozoic age is found near 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. Certain limestones associated with upper ordovician slates have recently been referred to cambrian on palæontological evidence.

Ordovician. 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-porphyrines, 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 facing scarp over 2,000 feet in height, are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. Fossils, as yet undetermined, have only recently been found. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

Carboniferous. Certain sandstones on the Avon with *Lepidodendron* are, it is considered, of carboniferous 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.

Permo-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* and a few other forms, and this affords a means of correlating them with permo-carboniferous beds elsewhere.

Jurassic. 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, Outtrim, and Wonthaggi.

Tertiary. 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 Dean 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.

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 extensive outpourings 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 (*Macropodidæ*) 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 (*Phalangeridæ*) 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. As shown by its occurrence in cave deposits in Western Australia it formerly had a much wider range. 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 Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus*), long believed to be extinct on the mainland, probably still exists as a specimen was recently captured in the forests to the north of Kilmore. The weasels (*Phascogale*) 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, perhaps, 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 novæ-zelandiæ*) 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 species (*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 blackfish (*Gadopsis mamoratus*) occurs throughout the Murray basin, even in the Queensland head-waters, in Southern Victoria, and in Northern Tasmania. The eel (*Anguilla australis*) occurs in the southern streams only. 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 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 a 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 (*Isidora tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is believed to be 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 (*Latrodectus hasseltii*), which is identical with the New Zealand and Southern Asiatic form. It is black with a scarlet, or deep orange spot on the hinder end of its back. The so-called “tarantula” (*Isopeda*), 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 (*Nephila* sp.) 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 ladybirds (*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 bees are 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.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do little if any harm to human beings. *Peripatus* occurs in the moister regions.

Of crustacea, we may mention the fresh-water crayfishes, 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 (*Parachерaps 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. One of the *Anaspidæ* (*Koonunga cursor*) has been found near Melbourne and Ballarat, and has thrown some light on the classification of the Crustacea.

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 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 (*Limnoddella australis*), 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 everything 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 their rightful owners.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong,*
 situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet
 above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—
 Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson, 6,170 feet; Mount
 Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay,
 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same
 county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the
 counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are
 the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to
 the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work
 by the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, there are 39 peaks between
 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet

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

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 | Barranhet .. | Delatite .. | — |
| Acland (See Donna Buang) | Evelyn .. | 4,080 | Baringhup .. | Talbot .. | 785 |
| Acland .. | Polwarth .. | — | Barker .. | Talbot and Bendigo | — |
| Aitken .. | Bourke .. | 1,683 | Bass Range .. | Mornington | 857 |
| Aitken's Hill | Bourke .. | 1,606 | Battery .. | Delatite .. | — |
| Alexander .. | Talbot .. | 2,435 | Baw Baw .. | Buln-Buln and Tanjil | 5,062 |
| Alexander's Head or Brock's Monument | Bourke | 1,925 | Bealiba .. | Gladstone .. | — |
| Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump) | Bourke and Dalhousie | 3,295 | Bear's Hill .. | Bendigo .. | — |
| Alexina .. | Anglesey .. | 1,526 | Beckworth .. | Talbot .. | 2,087 |
| Almond Peak | Ripon .. | — | Bellarine .. | Grant .. | 430 |
| Anakie .. | Grant .. | 1,350 | Bell's Hill .. | Grenville .. | 1,611 |
| Anderson Peak | Delatite .. | 5,010 | Bemm or Mt. Cann | Croajingolong | 1,754 |
| Angus .. | Tanjil .. | — | Benambra .. | Benambra .. | 4,843 |
| Anne .. | Delatite .. | 1,417 | Ben Cairn .. | Evelyn .. | 3,400 |
| Arapiles .. | Lowan .. | 1,176 | Ben Cruachan | Tanjil .. | 2,766 |
| Ararat .. | Ripon and Borung | 2,020 | Bendock .. | Croajingolong | — |
| Ararat .. | Mornington | — | Ben Nevis .. | Kara Kara | 2,876 |
| Arnold .. | Evelyn and Wonnangatta | 4,300 | Bernard .. | Delatite .. | 1,611 |
| Arthur's Seat | Mornington | 1,031 | Bindi .. | Tambo .. | — |
| Atkinson .. | Bourke .. | 461 | Big Hill .. | Borung .. | 895 |
| Avoca .. | Kara Kara | 2,461 | Big Hill .. | Bourke .. | — |
| Bainbridge .. | Dundas .. | — | Big Hill .. | Evelyn .. | 1,000 |
| Bald Cone .. | Anglesey .. | 1,300 | Birch's Bald Hill | Talbot .. | — |
| Bald Head .. | Dargo .. | 4,502 | Bismarck .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Bald Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,020 | 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 | Borung .. | 1,903 |
| Balmattum Range | Delatite .. | — | Black Range | Polwarth .. | — |
| Bankin's Hill | Ripon and Talbot | 1,504 | Black Range | Lowan .. | — |
| Barambogic Ranges | Bogong .. | 1,220 | Blackwood or Myrning | Bourke .. | 2,432 |
| | | | Bland .. | Bourke .. | — |
| | | | Blowhard .. | Ripon .. | 1,664 |
| | | | Blue Mountain | Bourke .. | — |
| | | | Blue Range .. | Delatite .. | — |
| | | | Bogong .. | Bogong .. | 6,509 |
| | | | Boiler Plain .. | Dargo .. | 5,150 |
| | | | Bolangum .. | Kara Kara .. | 1,220 |
| | | | Bolga .. | Benambra .. | 2,770 |
| | | | Bolton East .. | Talbot .. | 1,921 |

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. |
| Bolton West | Talbot .. | 2,055 | Carlyle .. | Croajingolong | 1,185 |
| Boon or Bowen | Croajingolong | 4,500 | Cassel .. | Borong .. | 2,260 |
| Boswell .. | Ripon .. | 1,748 | Castle Hill .. | Borong .. | — |
| Boulder .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,511 | Castle Hill .. | Wonnangatta | 4,860 |
| Boulder Range | Buln Buln .. | 1,010 | Cathcart Hill | Ripon .. | 1,021 |
| Boundary Hill | Anglesey .. | — | Cathedral .. | Anglesey .. | 2,120 |
| Breach Peak | Anglesey .. | 1,634 | Cavendish .. | Dundas .. | — |
| Brenanah .. | Gladstone .. | — | Cavern .. | Talbot and | 1,588 |
| Brigg's Bluff | Borong .. | — | | Ripon | |
| Brisbane | Grant .. | 1,403 | Chalamber .. | Ripon .. | 1,549 |
| Ranges | | | Chalicum .. | Ripon .. | 1,594 |
| Brock's Hill | Bourke .. | — | Charlton Hill | Dargo .. | 2,090 |
| Broom Hill .. | Gladstone .. | 1,220 | Chaucer .. | Normanby .. | — |
| Brown's Hill | Heytesbury | — | Christmas Hills | Evelyn .. | — |
| Brown's Hill | Ripon and | 1,594 | Clare Peak or | Delatite .. | 4,986 |
| | Talbot | | Mt. Dunn | | |
| Bryarty's Hill | Evelyn .. | — | Clarke's Hill | Grenville and | 2,380 |
| Buangor .. | Kara Kara | 3,247 | | Talbot | |
| Buckle .. | Croajingolong | 1,461 | Clay .. | Normanby .. | 622 |
| Buckrabanyule | Gladstone .. | — | Cobbler .. | Delatite .. | 5,349 |
| Budd .. | Anglesey .. | 1,970 | Cobboras No. 1 | Tambo .. | 6,030 |
| Budgee Budgee | Tanjil and | — | Cobboras No. 2 | Tambo and | — |
| | Wonnangatta | | | Benambra | |
| Buffalo (The | Delatite .. | 5,645 | Coghill's Hill | Talbot and | 1,639 |
| Horn) | | | | Ripon | |
| Buffalo (The | Delatite .. | 5,221 | Cole .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Hump) | | | Colite .. | Grant .. | — |
| Bulla Bulla .. | Croajingolong | — | Commissioner's | Kara Kara | 1,408 |
| Bullancrook | Bourke .. | 2,306 | or Reserve | | |
| Bullarook Hill | Talbot .. | 2,092 | Hill | | |
| Buller .. | Wonnangatta | 5,935 | Concongella Hill | Borong .. | 1,376 |
| Bullioh .. | Benambra .. | 2,360 | Concord .. | Anglesey .. | 1,500 |
| Buninyong .. | Grant .. | 2,443 | Conical Hill .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Burramboot | Rodney .. | — | Consultation .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Burrowa .. | Benambra .. | 4,181 | Coopragambra | Croajingolong | — |
| Burrumbeet Hill | Ripon .. | — | Cooyatong .. | Benambra .. | 3,270 |
| Burts Hill .. | Evelyn .. | 640 | Cope .. | Bogong .. | 6,027 |
| Bute .. | Grenville .. | — | Corn Hill .. | Wonnangatta | 4,395 |
| Byron .. | Lowan .. | — | Corranwarrabul | Evelyn and | 2,077 |
| Callender .. | Ripon .. | — | or Mt. Dan- | Mornington | |
| Camel .. | Rodney .. | — | denong | | |
| Camel's Hump | Bourke and | 3,295 | Cotteril .. | Bourke .. | 679 |
| (or Alexander's | Dalhousie | | Crinoline (Li- | Wonnangatta | 4,500 |
| Crown) | | | gar) | | |
| Cameron .. | Talbot .. | — | Cromwell's Nob | Wonnangatta | 5,300 |
| Camp Hill .. | Ripon .. | 1,389 | Cunningham .. | Anglesey .. | 1,920 |
| Cann or Mt. | Croajingolong | 1,754 | Dandenong .. | Evelyn and | 2,077 |
| Bemm | | | | Mornington | |
| Cannibal Hill | Mornington | — | Dargo Hill .. | Dargo .. | — |
| Cardinal, The | Ripon .. | — | Darriwell .. | Grant .. | 1,731 |

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. |
| Davidson's Rocks | Borong | 891 | Feathertop .. | Bogong .. | 6,306 |
| Dawson .. | Tambo .. | — | Ferguson's Hill | Heytesbury | 708 |
| Deddiok .. | Croajingolong | — | Flinders Peak | Grant .. | 1,154 |
| Delegete Hill | Croajingolong | 4,307 | (late Station Peak) | | |
| Delusion .. | Benambra and Dargo | 4,507 | Flint Hill .. | Ripon .. | 1,059 |
| Despair .. | Anglesey .. | — | Forest Hill .. | Tambo and Benambra on the N.S.W. frontier | 5,000 |
| Diamond Hill | Bendigo .. | 1,104 | Forest Hill .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Difficult .. | Borong .. | 2,656 | Franklin .. | Talbot .. | 2,092 |
| Dingle Range | Bogong .. | — | Franklin Range | Bogong .. | — |
| Diogenes .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Friday .. | Dargo .. | 2,700 |
| Direction .. | Kara Kara | — | Fullerton's Spring Hill | Wonnangatta | 5,400 |
| Disappointment | Burke and Anglesey | 2,631 | Fyans .. | Hampden .. | 957 |
| Djoandah .. | Wonnangatta | 2,000 | Gap .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Doboobetic .. | Kara Kara .. | — | Gaspard .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Dom Dom .. | Anglesey .. | 2,500 | Gellibrand .. | Grenville .. | 871 |
| Donkey Hill | Kara Kara .. | 1,280 | Genoa Peak | Croajingolong | 1,607 |
| Donna Buang (Acland) | Evelyn .. | 4,080 | Gibbo .. | Benambra .. | 5,763 |
| Dorchap .. | Bogong .. | 3,590 | Gisborne .. | Bourke .. | 2,105 |
| Doughboy .. | Tanjil .. | 2,500 | Glasgow .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Drummond .. | Borong .. | — | Glenrowen .. | Moira .. | 1,680 |
| Dryden .. | Borong .. | — | Good Morning Bill | Ripon .. | 1,716 |
| Dundas .. | Dundas .. | 1,538 | Gorong .. | Grant .. | 1,814 |
| Duneed .. | Grant .. | 340 | Gowar .. | Gladstone .. | — |
| Easton .. | Tanjil .. | 3,250 | Graham .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Eccles .. | Normanby .. | 584 | Granyah .. | Benambra .. | 2,970 |
| Eckersley .. | Normanby .. | 537 | Green Hill .. | Dalhousie .. | — |
| Egbert .. | Gladstone .. | — | Green Hill .. | Delatite .. | 1,330 |
| Egerton .. | Grant .. | 2,058 | Green Hill .. | Grenville .. | 2,050 |
| Elephant .. | Hampden .. | 1,294 | Green Hill, Trig Stn. | Grant .. | 480 |
| Eliza .. | Mornington | 526 | Greenock .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Ellery .. | Croajingolong | 4,251 | Gregory .. | Evelyn .. | 4,000 |
| Ellery E. Bump | Croajingolong | 3,908 | Hamilton .. | Hampden .. | 1,047 |
| Emu .. | Ripon .. | 1,681 | Happy Hill .. | Tanjil .. | 1,900 |
| Emu, Gnargooin or Ewan's Hill | Hampden .. | 893 | Hardie's Hill | Grenville .. | — |
| Emu Hill .. | Grenville .. | 1,010 | Hat Hill .. | Delatite .. | 2,544 |
| Enterprise .. | Wonnangatta | 1,600 | Haunted Hill | Buln Buln .. | 600 |
| Erica .. | Tanjil .. | 4,800 | Heath Point .. | Normanby .. | 627 |
| Erip .. | Grenville .. | 1,539 | Helen .. | Anglesey .. | 1,902 |
| Everard .. | Croajingolong | 1,200 | Hermit, The | Bogong .. | — |
| Everett .. | Delatite .. | 5,100 | Hesse .. | Grenville .. | — |
| Ewing Hill .. | Anglesey .. | 893 | Higinbotham Heights | Bogong and Dargo | 5,800 |
| Fainter .. | Bogong .. | 6,160 | Hoad .. | Dargo .. | 2,160 |
| Fainting Range | Tambo .. | — | Hoddle Range | Buln Buln .. | — |
| Fatigue .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,110 | | | |

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. |
| Holden .. | Bourke .. | 1,452 | Lady Franklin | Bogong .. | 1,789 |
| Holland's Nob | Bogong .. | 5,840 | Lady Mount.. | Ripon .. | — |
| Hollowback .. | Talbot and Ripon | 1,842 | Lake Mountain | Anglesey and Wonnangatta | 4,800 |
| Hollowback or Rock Hill | Kara Kara .. | 1,687 | Langdale Pike | Polwarth .. | — |
| Hooghly .. | Gladstone .. | 1,190 | Landsborough Hill | Kara Kara .. | 1,901 |
| Hope .. | Gunbower .. | 613 | Langi Ghiran | Ripon .. | 3,122 |
| Hope .. | Benambra .. | 4,505 | La Trobe .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,366 |
| Hore's Hill .. | Benambra .. | 2,580 | La Trobe's Range | Polwarth .. | — |
| Hotspur .. | Villiers .. | 213 | Lawaluk .. | Grenville .. | — |
| Hotham .. | Bogong and Dargo | 6,100 | Lawson .. | Benambra .. | 3,350 |
| Howe Hill .. | Croajingolong | 1,288 | Leading Hill | Mornington | — |
| Howitt .. | Wonnangatta | 5,718 | Leinster .. | Dargo and Benambra | — |
| Hume Range | Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn | — | Leonard .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,860 |
| Hunter .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,136 | Leura .. | Hampden .. | 1,027 |
| Ida .. | Dalhousie and Rodney | 1,537 | Lianiduk .. | Karkaroc .. | — |
| Indigo Hill .. | Bogong .. | 970 | Little Dick .. | Dargo .. | 3,154 |
| Jeffcott .. | Kara Kara .. | — | Livingstone .. | Bogong .. | 4,007 |
| Jenkins .. | Weeah .. | 339 | Liptrap .. | Buln Buln .. | 551 |
| Jess .. | Weeah .. | 300 | Loch .. | Bogong .. | 5,900 |
| Jim .. | Bogong .. | 5,900 | Loinman .. | Karkaroc .. | — |
| Johnson's Hill | Tanjil and Wonnangatta | 3,682 | Longwood Hill | Delatite .. | 1,255 |
| Juliet .. | Evelyn .. | 3,631 | Lookout .. | Tanjil .. | 3,500 |
| Kangaroo Range | Normanby .. | — | Lookout .. | Tanjil .. | 1,400 |
| Kay .. | Croajingolong | 3,284 | Lyall .. | Mornington | — |
| Kent .. | Wonnangatta | 5,129 | Macedon .. | Bourke and Dalhousie | 3,325 |
| Kerang .. | Gladstone .. | — | Mackenzie or Mt. Tallarook | Anglesey .. | 2,652 |
| Kerang .. | Gunbower .. | — | Mackersey .. | Dundas .. | — |
| Kerang Moorah | Polwarth .. | — | Magdala .. | Wonnangatta | — |
| Kernot .. | Tanjil .. | 4,675 | Maindample | Delatite .. | — |
| Kersop Peak | Buln Buln .. | 636 | Major .. | Moirs .. | 1,251 |
| Killawarra .. | Moirs .. | — | Malleson's | Evelyn .. | 1,400 |
| Kincaid .. | Normanby .. | 664 | Look-out | | |
| Kinross .. | Grenville .. | 908 | Mannibadar .. | Grenville .. | 1,540 |
| Kirk's Hill .. | Ripon .. | — | Maramingo Hill | Croajingolong | 1,271 |
| Koala .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Marm's Point | Bogong .. | 5,869 |
| Koang .. | Hampden .. | 894 | Martha .. | Mornington | 545 |
| Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill | Talbot .. | — | Martin .. | Bogong .. | — |
| Kooyoora .. | Gladstone .. | — | Matlock .. | Wonnangatta | 4,544 |
| Korong .. | Gladstone .. | 1,400 | Maxwell .. | Anglesey .. | 740 |
| Kororoit .. | Bourke .. | 779 | Melbourne Hill | Bourke .. | 1,975 |
| Kurtweeton .. | Hampden .. | — | Meningorot .. | Hampden .. | 766 |
| | | | Mercer .. | Grenville .. | — |
| | | | Merril, Mount | Gladstone .. | 1,190 |
| | | | Meuron .. | Polwarth .. | 713 |

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. |
| Misery .. | Ripon .. | 1,355 | Peter's Hill .. | Polwarth .. | 1,280 |
| Misery .. | Mornington | 766 | Phipps .. | Bogong and Dargo | 4,600 |
| Mitchell .. | Talbot .. | — | Pierrepoint .. | Normanby .. | 891 |
| Moliagul .. | Gladstone .. | 1,251 | Pigeon Hill .. | Talbot .. | 1,300 |
| Monmot .. | Ripon .. | — | Pilot Range .. | Bogong .. | — |
| Monda .. | Evelyn and Anglesey | 2,974 | Pine .. | Benambra .. | — |
| Monk, The .. | Talbot .. | 1,511 | Pinnibar .. | Benambra .. | 4,100 |
| Monument Hill or Upton Hill | Delatite .. | 1,750 | Piper .. | Dalhousie .. | — |
| Moolort .. | Talbot .. | — | Pisgar (or Petit) | Ripon and Talbot | 1,771 |
| Moornbool .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Pleasant .. | Rodney .. | — |
| Moorokyle .. | Talbot .. | — | Pollock .. | Grant .. | 650 |
| Moornamboolor Good Morning Bill | Ripon .. | — | Porepunkah | Bogong .. | 1,368 |
| Moorul .. | Talbot .. | — | Porndon .. | Heytesbury | 949 |
| Moriac .. | Grant .. | 839 | Powlet's Hill | Talbot .. | 1,288 |
| Morton's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,515 | Pretty Boy .. | Tanjil and Wonnangatta | 1,587 |
| Mueller .. | Tanjil .. | 4,900 | Prospect .. | Anglesey .. | 1,025 |
| Murrindal .. | Tambo .. | — | Puckapunyal | Dalhousie .. | 1,368 |
| Murrumurra-bong | Bogong .. | — | Puzzle Range | Anglesey .. | — |
| Myrtoon .. | Hampden .. | 713 | Pyramid Hill | Gunbower .. | — |
| McKay .. | Bogong .. | 6,030 | Quoin Hill, The | Talbot and Ripon | — |
| McLean's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,529 | Raven's Hill | Kara Kara | — |
| McLeod .. | Tambo .. | 5,057 | Ravenscroft Hill | Ripon and Talbot | — |
| Naaimia .. | Ripon .. | — | Raymond .. | Croajingolong | 975 |
| Napier .. | Normanby .. | 1,453 | Razorback .. | Benambra .. | 3,350 |
| Navarre Hill | Kara Kara | 1,355 | Red Hill .. | Buln Buln .. | — |
| Nelson .. | Bogong .. | 6,170 | Red Hill (Mount Weejort) | Ripon .. | 1,211 |
| Nibo .. | Anglesey .. | — | Red Hill .. | Grant .. | 1,390 |
| Noorat .. | Hampden .. | 1,026 | Red Hill .. | Mornington | 740 |
| Northwood Hill | Dalhousie .. | 654 | Reynard .. | Wonnangatta | 5,700 |
| Norgate .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,390 | Richmond .. | Normanby .. | 766 |
| Notch Hill .. | Dargo .. | 4,507 | Riddell .. | Evelyn .. | 2,750 |
| Nowa Nowa | Tambo .. | — | Rock Hill or Mt. Hollow-back | Kara Kara | 1,687 |
| Oberon .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,968 | Rocky Peak | Polwarth .. | 2,380 |
| Ochtertyre .. | Bogong .. | — | Ross .. | Ripon .. | — |
| One-Mile Hill | Talbot .. | 1,596 | Rouse .. | Villiers .. | 1,213 |
| One-tree Hill | Evelyn .. | — | Sabine .. | Polwarth .. | 1,911 |
| One-tree Hill | Kara Kara | 1,590 | Saddleback Hill | Ripon .. | 1,548 |
| One-tree Hill | Mornington | 1,523 | Samaria .. | Delatite .. | 3,138 |
| One-tree Hill | Normanby .. | — | Sargent .. | Talbot .. | — |
| One-tree Hill | Ripon .. | 1,680 | Scallan's Hill | Borong .. | 885 |
| Paradox .. | Anglesey .. | — | Scobie .. | Rodney .. | — |
| Patrick Point | Kara Kara | 2,323 | | | |

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. |
| Selwyn .. | Wonnangatta and Delatite | — | Suggan Buggan Survey Peak .. | Tambo .. Anglesey .. | — — |
| Separation .. | Delatite .. | — | Table Top .. | Delatite .. | 4,900 |
| Serra Range | Dundas and Ripon | — | Talbot .. | Lowan .. | 1,072 |
| Seymour Hill | Dalhousie .. | 751 | Talbot Peak | Tanjil .. | — |
| Shadwell .. | Hampden .. | 965 | Tallarook or Mackenzie | Anglesey .. | 2,652 |
| Sherwin's Range | Evelyn .. | — | Tambo .. | Benambra and Dargo | 4,707 |
| Shillinglaw .. | Wonnangatta | — | Tamboritha .. | Wonnangatta | 5,381 |
| Singapore .. | Buln Buln .. | 451 | Tanjil Hill .. | Tanjil .. | 1,300 |
| Singleton .. | Wonnangatta and Tanjil | 4,350 | Tara .. | Tambo .. | 2,009 |
| Sister Rises, The Sisters .. | Hampden .. Anglesey .. | — — | Tarrengower | Talbot .. | 2,131 |
| Skene .. | Wonnangatta | — | Tawanga .. | Bogong .. | 4,451 |
| Smeaton Hill | Talbot .. | — | Taylor .. | Dargo .. | 1,571 |
| Smith's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,572 | Telegraph Hill | Ripon .. | 1,854 |
| Snake Hill .. | Dargo .. | 4,260 | Templar .. | Tatchera .. | — |
| Snake's Ridge | Buln Buln .. | — | Tennyson .. | Croajingolong | 3,422 |
| Snodgrass .. | Anglesey .. | — | Terrick Terrick | Gunbower .. | — |
| Spion Kop .. | Bogong .. | 5,950 | Thackeray .. | Dundas .. | — |
| Spring Hill .. | Gladstone .. | — | The Bluff .. | Wonnangatta | 4,850 |
| Spring Hill .. | Ripon .. | — | The Brothers | Benambra .. | 4,667 |
| Spring Hill .. | Talbot .. | 2,270 | The Monolith | Delatite .. | 4,686 |
| Square Mount | Dargo .. | 5,210 | (Buffalo Mts.) | | |
| Stanley .. | Bogong .. | 3,444 | The Peaks .. | Tambo .. | 5,300 |
| Station Peak | Grant .. | 1,154 | The Sisters .. | Benambra and Dargo | 4,038 |
| Stavely .. | Villiers .. | 4,071 | Thorn .. | Delatite and Wonnangatta | 5,000 |
| Steel's Hill .. | Evelyn .. | — | Tikatory Hill | Delatite .. | 2,002 |
| Steiglitz .. | Bourke .. | 2,092 | Timbertop, or Warrambat | Wonnangatta | — |
| Stewart .. | Anglesey .. | 2,016 | Tinga Ringy .. | Croajingolong | 4,771 |
| St. Bernard .. | Bogong and Dargo | 5,060 | Tom's Cap .. | Buln-Buln .. | 1,258 |
| St. George .. | Polwarth .. | 1,000 | Tongio .. | Tambo .. | — |
| St. Gwinear .. | Tanjil .. | 4,950 | Tooborac Hills | Dalhousie .. | — |
| St. Leonard's | Evelyn and Anglesey | 3,304 | Toole-be-wong | Evelyn .. | 2,600 |
| St. Mary's .. | Ripon .. | — | Torbreck .. | Anglesey and Wonnangatta | 5,001 |
| St. Shillack .. | Tanjil .. | 5,140 | Tower Hill .. | Villiers .. | 323 |
| Stirling .. | Delatite and Wonnangatta | 5,700 | Traawoul .. | Anglesey .. | 1,187 |
| Strathbogie Ranges | Delatite .. | — | Trig Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,040 |
| Strickland .. | Anglesey and Evelyn | 4,000 | Tucker's Hill | Borong .. | 1,200 |
| Sturgeon .. | Dundas and Villiers | 1,946 | Tulgarna .. | Benambra .. | 2,101 |
| Sugarloaf (Bear's) | Evelyn .. | — | Twins, The .. | Delatite and Wonnangatta | 5,582 |
| | | | Tyers .. | Tanjil .. | 4,660 |
| | | | Ulrich Peak .. | Delatite .. | 5,050 |

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. |
| Upton or Monument Hill | Delatite .. | 1,750 | Wellington Trig | Wonnangatta and Tanjil | 5,355 |
| Useful .. | Wonnangatta and Tanjil | 4,720 | Wellington (Nap-Nap-Marra) | Tanjil .. | 5,269 |
| Valentia .. | Wonnangatta | — | Werमतong Hill | Benambra .. | — |
| Vandyke .. | Normanby .. | — | Western Hill | Tanjil .. | 1,825 |
| Vaughan's Hill | Talbot .. | 1,760 | Wheeler's Hill | Delatite .. | 1,857 |
| Vereker .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,092 | Wheeler's Hill | Talbot .. | 2,380 |
| Victoria Range | Dundas .. | — | White Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,025 |
| View Hill .. | Bendigo .. | 1,182 | Whitelaw .. | Tanjil .. | 4,875 |
| Vite Vite .. | Hampden .. | — | Whittaker's .. | Croajingolong | — |
| Wagra .. | Benambra .. | 2,638 | Widderin .. | Hampden .. | 1,132 |
| Wallace .. | Grant .. | 1,583 | Wild Boar .. | Benambra .. | 5,250 |
| Walterson .. | Tambo .. | — | William .. | Ripon and Borung | 3,829 |
| Warrambat or Timbertop | Wonnangatta | — | William .. | Bourke and Dalhousie | 2,689 |
| Warrenheip .. | Grant .. | 2,463 | Wills .. | Bogong .. | 5,758 |
| Warrion Hill, Gt. | Grenville .. | 922 | Wilson .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,350 |
| Warrnambool | Hampden .. | 712 | Wilson .. | Bourke .. | — |
| Watershed Hill | Ripon .. | — | Wiridgil .. | Hampden .. | — |
| Waverly .. | Wonnangatta | 3,346 | Wombat .. | Delatite .. | 2,659 |
| Weatherboard Hill | Ripon .. | 1,826 | Wombat Hill | Talbot .. | 2,250 |
| Weejort, Ripon | (See Red Hill) | 1,211 | Yandoit Hill | Talbot .. | — |
| Wellington .. | Mornington | 314 | Zero .. | Borung .. | — |

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 for 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

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

Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, according to the latest information, are as follows:—

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. Flows into Lake Buloke | 75 |
| Axe Creek | Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe | 30 |
| Back Creek | Moura. Falls into Broken Creek | 45 |
| Back Creek | Villiers. Falls into Moyne | 20 |
| Baillie's Creek | Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek | 20 |
| Barkly | Wonnangatta. Falls into 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 | Delatite. Falls into King River | 20 |
| Boggy Creek | Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers | 27 |
| Bradford Creek | Talbot and Bendigo. Joins Loddon | 24 |
| Branket Creek | Delatite. Falls into Delatite | 30 |
| Bream Creek | Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon Heads | 30 |
| 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 | 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 |
| Bundarra | Bogong. Tributary of Mitta Mitta | 25 |
| Buneeup | Part of eastern boundary of Mornington | 20 |
| Burnt Creek | Borong. Falls into Wimmera | 25 |

RIVERS—continued.

| Name of River. | Position. | Approximate Length. |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Burrumbeet Creek .. | Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbeet | Miles. 23 |
| Cabbage Tree Creek .. | Croajingolong. Falls into Brodrilb .. | 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 |
| Cherry-tree Creek .. | Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca | 20 |
| Chetwynd .. | Dundas. Falls into Glenelg | 25 |
| 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 Franjip .. | 25 |
| Cudgee Creek .. | Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins | 20 |
| Cudgowa 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 |
| Delegete | Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales | 22* |
| Diamond Creek .. | Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra | 24 |
| Doma Mungi .. | Bogong. Falls into Murray | 40 |
| Drysdale Creek .. | Villiers. Falls into Merri | 20 |
| Dunmunkle Creek .. | Borong. Effluent of Wimmera | 57 |
| Dwyer's Main Creek | Dundas. Falls into Wannan | 25 |
| Emu Creek .. | Bourke. Falls into Saltwater | 33 |
| Eumerella .. | Normanby and Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk | 80 |
| Eurrimundra .. | Croajingolong. Falls into Bemm | 20 |
| Ferrer's Creek .. | Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak .. | 23 |
| Fiery Creek .. | Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac | 73 |

* Length in Victoria only.

RIVERS—continued.

| Name of River. | Position. | Approximate Length. |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Fifteen-mile Creek .. | Delatite and Moira. Joins Three-Mile Creek and falls into Ovens | Miles. 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. Falls into Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool | 25 |
| Freestone Creek .. | Tanjil. Falls into Avon River | 30 |
| Fyan's Creek .. | Borong. Falls into Mount William 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 |
| Glenslg | Dundas, Follett, and Normanby. Falls into Discovery Bay; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia | 290 |
| Glenmaggie (or Gowwar) Creek | Tanjil. Falls into Macallister | 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 Wannan | 26 |
| Gunbower Creek .. | Gunbower. Falls into Murray | 80 |
| Happy Valley Creek | Bogong. Falls into Ovens | 20 |
| Henty's Creek .. | Normanby. Falls into Wannan | 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 |
| 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 Goulburn | 30 |
| Koetong Creek .. | Benambra. Falls into Murray | 23 |
| Koroite Creek .. | Dundas. Falls into Wannan | 25 |
| Kororoit Creek .. | Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay | 40 |

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

RIVERS—continued.

| Name of River. | Position. | Approximate Length. |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Lang Lang | Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay .. | Miles. 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 |
| Maribyrnong | Bourke. Falls into Yarra | 23 |
| Marraboor | 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 |
| Mount Cole Creek | Borong and Kara Kara. Falls into Wimmera | 18 |
| Mount Emu Creek | Ripon, Hampden, and Heytesbury. 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 |
| Moyne | Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast | 40 |
| Muckleford Creek .. | Talbot. Falls into Loddon | 20 |
| Muddy or Pranjip Creek | Delatite and Molra. Falls into Goulburn .. | 35 |
| Murray | Northern boundary of State of Victoria .. | 1,200* |
| Murrabit | Gunbower. Falls into Loddon | 35 |
| Murraboob | Tatchera. Falls into Loddon | 35 |
| Murrindal | Tambo. Falls into Buchan | 35 |
| Murrindindi Creek .. | Anglesey. Falls into Yea | 20 |
| 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 |

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

RIVERS—continued.

| Name of River. | Position. | Approximate Length. |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Nicholson .. | Dargo. Falls into Lake King | Miles. 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 Avon near Lake Wellington | 35 |
| Plenty | Bourke. East boundary of county. Falls into Yarra Yarra | 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 |
| Ryan's Creek .. | Delatite. Falls into Holland's Creek | 30 |
| Salt Creek .. | Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins | 35 |
| Saltwater | Bourke. Joins the Maribyrnong | 92 |
| 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 Creek | 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 Bunyip | 22 |
| Tarra | Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville | 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 |
| 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 |

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

RIVERS—continued.

| Name of River. | Position. | Approximate Length. |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Tyrrell Creek .. | Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell | Miles. 95 |
| Valencia Creek .. | Tanjil. Falls into Avon | 25 |
| 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. Falls into Glenelg | 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 Yalook .. . | 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 | Grant and Grenville. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh | 80 |
| Yea | Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn | 40 |

LAKES.

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 Connearre, 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. A. B. Lang :—

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 |
| Bael 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 |
| Barracoota .. | 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 |
| Boorooopki .. | 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>) .. | 400 |
| 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 |
| Connearre .. | 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 Yarriambiack 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 |
| Craven | 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 |
| Duridwarrah | 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 | Moira, 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>) | 5,500 |
| 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 | Moira 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 |
| Kakadra | Tanji, 7 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) | 452 |
| Kanagulk | 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 |
| Labert | 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 |

Introductory Remarks.

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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 |
| Pink Lakes .. | Weeah, 8 miles N. of Linga .. | 1,000 |
| 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 |
| Rceve .. | 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>) | 59 |
| 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 |
| Toolorook | 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 |
| Woronook | 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.

By ALFRED J. EWART, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., Government Botanist, and Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology, Melbourne University.

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 character 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 and 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 Lawrenciana*, *Hypericum japonicum*, *Sagina procumbens*, and *Stellaria pungens*, although others 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—Algæ, 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, Algæ, 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 (*Hakea 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 *Pultenæa*, 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*, *Pultenæa* (9 species), *Grevillea* (4 species), *Aster Benthami*, *Goodenia Macmillani*, *Prostanthera* (3 species), *Styphelia* (2 species), *Thelymitra* (2 species), *Prasophyllum* (4 species), *Stipa* (4 species), *Glyceria dives*, *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 44 species, of which only the Nut Grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Cotton Fireweed, *Erechtites quadridentata*, D.C., Chinese Scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*, the Mistletoes, *Loranthus celastroides* and *L. pendulus*, and the Prickly Acacia, *Acacia armata*, are native plants.

During the year 1915 six foreign plants have succeeded in establishing themselves as naturalized aliens in Victoria. In addition six other exotics have made their appearance for the first time, some of which may eventually establish themselves as aliens.

The following orchids have been recorded from Victorian localities:—*Caladenia leptochila*, Fitz., and *Diuris palachila*, Rogers, both previously only known from South Australia, and *Chiloglottis trapeziforme*, Fitz., previously only known from New South Wales. In addition the following species have been described as new to science and recorded from Victoria:—*Pterostylis alpina*, Rogers; *Pterostylis falcata*, Rogers, and *Pterostylis Toveyana*, Ewart & Sharman, whilst the name of *Pterostylis Mackibbini*, Fv. M., has been deleted from the Victorian Flora.

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.

The unusual luxuriance and powers of spreading shown by many introduced weeds is in some cases possibly the result of the stimulating effect of a change of climate, but in others is merely due to the fact that the weeds are allowed to grow on land from which cultivation excludes them in their original home. It would be interesting to know whether the production of alkaloids in certain feebly poisonous alien weeds increases in their new home, or whether such weeds appear to be more poisonous because stock eat them more freely in Victoria. This applies, for instance, to the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), which has spread rapidly in Victoria, and was responsible for a heavy mortality among sheep at Lilydale, but in England does not seem to be specially dangerous to stock, possibly because green fodder is more abundant.

One feature of the native flora is, as is usually the case, the small number of useful economic plants it contains. Many of the forest trees produce good timber, but the latter is, in some cases, 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. It is for this reason that so much of the new forest planting has been confined to exotic trees; but, nevertheless, many native trees yield timber useful for beams, railway sleepers, piles, paving blocks, &c. With the improved methods of seasoning that have in many cases come into practical use, it has been found that many native timbers formerly little appreciated are really of great value. Unfortunately, most of our native forests have been despoiled of their most valuable timber trees without any forethought to the future before their value was fully realized, and without proper provision for artificial re-forestation. Natural re-forestation is too

slow and uncertain a process to be relied on in countries where population is fairly abundant and land is correspondingly valuable. The imports of timber into Victoria already reach a high figure, although a very large part is derived from timber trees which would grow equally well within the State. That there should be hardly any native fruits and no native cereal grains of any value as food for civilized man is hardly surprising when we consider that the commoner cereals and fruit trees are the result of ages of continual selection. Even the native fodder grasses and fodder plants are, with some notable exceptions, inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, inferior fertility, deficient nutritive properties, &c., and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

All the Leguminosæ used as fodder (Clover, Trefoil, Vetch, Lucerne, Sainfoin, Peas, &c.), are introduced, so that if we exclude the *Acacia*, with its wattle-bark, this important order contains hardly any 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.

The flora of the National Park now contains over 600 species of native plants, that is nearly one-third of the whole flora of Victoria, and this number includes several plants which are rare or absent from other parts of Victoria. Many native plants formerly absent from the Park have now been planted there, and in the course of time it will probably represent the only large area where the entire native flora will be seen in its primitive condition and natural relationship.

LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

Principal events. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria, and of a few events of special interest which have occurred elsewhere during the period elapsed since such discovery:—

1770. 19th April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. —("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1793. 4th June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.
- „ 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.
- „ 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- „ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise*, and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)

1835. 28th August.—Proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke, claiming Port Phillip as part of New South Wales.
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- .. 29th September.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
1837. First post office established in Melbourne.
- .. 2nd March.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name, Melbourne, to the principal town in the new settlement.
- .. 1st June.—First sale of Crown lands in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
- .. 1st January.—*The Melbourne Advertiser* first published.
- .. 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. 6th May.—Death of John Batman, one of the founders of Melbourne, aged 36 years.
- .. 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. .. January.—Discovery of Gippsland by Angus McMillan.
- .. 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- .. 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.
1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.
1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- .. 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- .. 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- .. 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- .. July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.

1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
 Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
 .. 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
 .. Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
 .. 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
 .. 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
 .. 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
 .. 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
 .. 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
1860. 20th August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
- 1861 Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
 Burke and Wills perish at Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, South Australia.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
 .. 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 28th May.—Death of Angus McMillan, discoverer of Gippsland.
 .. 25th July.—Deadlock in Victorian Parliament, owing to the Legislative Assembly tacking a Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Bill, which was laid aside by the Legislative Council.
- 1866 Maori War in New Zealand concluded; peace declared.
1867. 6th February.—Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles, with a view of affording protection to native industries, came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
 .. 14th August.—Beginning of the Lady Darling grant deadlock. During the eleven months it continued, all Government accounts remained unpaid.
1868. 10th June.—Transportation to Australasia ceased.
1869. 1st January.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
 .. 4th September.—Death of John Pascoe Fawkner, one of the founders of Melbourne, aged 77 years.
1870. 29th December.—Payment of members of Parliament provided for.
 .. June-July.—Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.

1871. 17th May.—Import duties on many articles increased, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1872. 12th June.—Branch of Royal Mint opened in Melbourne.
1873. 1st January.—A system of free, secular, and compulsory education introduced.
1874. 27th September.—Sir John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph line from Murchison, Western Australia.
1875. 31st December.—State aid to religion withdrawn in Victoria.
1876. 2nd November.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1877. 11th January.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Moorhouse as Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
1878. 8th January.—“Black Wednesday.” Wholesale dismissal of public servants.
- „ 27th March.—Payment of Members Bill passed by Legislative Council, after a long conflict between the two Houses.
- „ 1st July.—Purchase of Melbourne and Hobson’s Bay railway by Government.
1879. The first artesian bore in Australia sunk in New South Wales.
1880. 6th February.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ 22nd March.—Women admitted to Melbourne University.
- „ 13th April.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral laid.
- „ 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- „ Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.
- „ Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.
1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.
- „ 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; Electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.

1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
1893. April and May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
1894. Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 2nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- .. 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- .. 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.
- .. 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- .. 18th January.—Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.
- .. 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- .. 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- .. 8th October.—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- .. 1st June.—South African War; peace announced.
- Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
1903. Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- .. 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- .. 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- .. 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.

1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
 „ 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
1908. 20th April.—Railway accident at Sunshine. Forty-four persons were killed and 412 injured.
 „ 22nd July.—Tercenary of Canada.
 „ 29th August.—Visit of the American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battle ships, to Melbourne.
 „ 8th October.—Yass-Canberra selected as the site of Federal Capital.
 „ 6th November.—Selection of Federal Capital site confirmed by Senate.
 „ 28th December.—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina and other towns almost obliterated. The deaths numbered 77,283 persons.
1909. 1st January.—Old-age Pensions Act came into force in the United Kingdom.
 „ 4th February.—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
 „ 25th March.—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached a point within 112 miles of the South Pole.
 „ 27th April.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor, Mahommed V.
 „ 13th August.—Financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States arrived at by Premiers, the principal clause providing that the States receive annually 25s. per head of population from the Customs revenue.
 „ 21st December.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Port Darwin to commence a tour of inspection of the Australian Military Forces.
1910. 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia *re* border railways.
 „ 12th February.—Lord Kitchener's Report on Defence received by the Minister of Defence.
 „ 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C. K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
 „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
 „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
 „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.
 „ 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
 „ 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
 „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
 „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
 „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.

1910. 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of a republican form of government.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
- „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
1911. 3rd January.—Anarchist Club attacked by police and military in London. Desperate defence by besieged. Detective shot. Building accidentally fired. Two dead bodies found in ruins.
- „ 19th January.—Representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met in Melbourne to discuss the Murray River water question.
- „ 3rd March.—Commonwealth Naval Board appointed.
- „ 13th March.—Report on the naval defence of Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., published, in which he recommended that the Australian Navy should consist of 52 vessels, to be constructed in 22 years. The total cost was estimated at £40,000,000.
- „ 24th March.—The steam-ship *Yongala* wrecked off the Queensland coast, with a loss of all on board, numbering 141 persons.
- „ 4th April.—The destroyer *Warrego* launched at New South Wales dock-yards.
- „ 1st May.—Penny postage came into force with other portions of the Commonwealth and with all other British Dominions.
- „ 22nd May.—Disputed boundary case, South Australia v. Victoria, decided by judgment of the Federal High Court. Victoria to retain territory in dispute.
- „ 23rd May.—Imperial Conference opened in London.
- „ 22nd June.—The Commonwealth officially represented at the Coronation of King George V. by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher).
- „ 1st July.—Compulsory military training of all boys between 14 and 18 years of age introduced throughout Australia.
- „ 31st July.—Arrival and swearing in of Lord Denman as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 16th August.—Death of Cardinal Moran, at Sydney.
- „ 14th September.—M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, assassinated.
- „ 25th September.—Explosion on the French battle-ship *La Liberté*. 143 persons were killed or were missing, and 91 were seriously injured.

1911. 30th September.—Italy declared war against Turkey. Italian Fleet bombarded Tripoli.
- „ October.—Rising in China against the Manchu dynasty.
- „ 20th November.—The Mawson Antarctic expedition left Melbourne.
- „ 30th November.—Tariff Bill introduced in the Federal Parliament.
1912. 30th January.—Heat wave throughout large portion of Australia during end of January and beginning of February.
- „ 2nd February.—The estate of the late Mr. W. R. Hall, of Sydney, valued at £2,311,837.
- „ 9th February.—First wireless message sent from Melbourne (Domain Station).
- „ 10th February.—Death of Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptic surgery.
- „ 12th February.—China declared a constitutional republic under the presidency of Yuan-Shih-Kai.
- „ 7th March.—Captain Amundsen reached Hobart in the *Fram* and announced that, on 14th December, 1911, he had reached the South Pole.
- „ 20th March.—Destructive typhoon on north-west coast of Western Australia—72 men lost their lives. The steamer *Koombana* wrecked with 50 souls aboard, who were all lost.
- „ 23rd March.—Foundation stone of new Melbourne Hospital laid by His Excellency the Governor.
- „ 2nd April.—Victorian loan of £1,500,000 issued.
- „ 11th April.—Irish Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons.
- „ 14th April.—Wreck of *Titanic*, with loss of 1,635 lives, by collision with an iceberg off Cape Race.
- „ 24th May.—First prize (£1,750) granted to Mr. W. B. Griffin, Chicago, U.S.A., for Federal Capital design.
- „ 24th May.—Mrs. W. R. Hall, Sydney, donated £1,000,000 to charity, and educational and religious advancement—half the income to be spent in New South Wales, one-fourth in Victoria, and one-fourth in Queensland—as a memorial to her late husband.
- „ 15th July.—Savings Bank branch of Commonwealth Government Bank began business in Victoria.
- „ 29th July.—Death of the Mikado of Japan.
- „ 4th September.—Railway collision at Dudley-street, West Melbourne. Two persons were killed and many injured.
- „ 14th September.—First sod turned of Transcontinental Railway Line to Western Australia (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).
- „ 8th October.—Declaration of War by Montenegro against Turkey. Beginning of Balkan War.
- „ 10th October.—Maternity allowance (of £5 for each birth) came into force throughout Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Disaster at North Lyell mine, Tasmania, owing to an outbreak of fire. Forty one miners were killed.
- „ 15th October.—Treaty of peace signed by Italy and Turkey.
- „ 22nd October.—Authorizing motion moved by Mr. Watt, in Assembly, for electrification of Victorian railways. Cost estimated at £2,349,437.
- „ 9th November.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson elected President of United States.
- „ 16th November.—Cable from Sydney to New Zealand laid by Pacific Cable Board.
- „ 24th December.—Viceroy of India wounded by a bomb thrown from a house top in Delhi—two attendants were killed.

1913. 7th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science met in Melbourne.
- „ 17th January.—M. Poincare elected President of France.
- „ 19th January.—Opening of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
- „ 10th February.—The *Terra Nova* reached Oamaru, New Zealand, and announced that Captain Scott, Lieutenant Bower, and Dr. Wilson died on 21st March, 1912, and Captain Oates and Petty Officer Evans shortly before that date. The catastrophe occurred on the return journey from the South Pole, which was reached on 18th January, 1912.
- „ 12th February.—First sod turned of the Transcontinental Railway at Kalgoorlie.
- „ 25th February.—Deaths of Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Mertz reported by wireless telegraphy from Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition. Lieutenant Ninnis died on 4th December, 1912, and Dr. Mertz on 17th January, 1913.
- „ 10th March.—H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, of the Australian Navy, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 12th March.—Foundation stone of Federal Capital at Canberra laid by Lord Denman.
- „ 1st May.—First Commonwealth bank note issued.
- „ 4th June.—King's Birthday honours announced. Mr. E. Carlile, ex-Parliamentary draftsman, received the honour of knighthood.
- „ 22nd July.—New Melbourne Hospital opened by Mrs. Grice, wife of the president.
- „ 6th August.—Inter-State Commission appointed, consisting of Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C. (chairman), Messrs. G. Swinburne, M.L.A., and N. C. Lockyer, Comptroller of Customs, members.
- „ 19th September.—The *Australia*, first Commonwealth flagship, and *Sydney*, second Commonwealth cruiser, reached Albany.
- „ 29th November.—Hon. A. L. Stanley appointed Governor of Victoria.
1914. 27th January.—Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia, resigned position.
- „ 9th February.—The Right Hon. Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 17th February.—Sir Arthur Stanley, new Governor of Victoria, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 13th March.—Railway accident at Exeter, New South Wales. Fourteen persons were killed and sixteen injured.
- „ 27th March.—French steamer *St. Paul*, bound from New Caledonia to Brisbane, wrecked on Smith's Rock, off Cape Morton, with a loss of twenty lives.
- „ 2nd May.—Fatal accident at the Great Extended Hustler's mine, Bendigo. Seven miners were killed.
- „ 12th May.—The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 29th May.—Wreck of the steamer *Empress of Ireland* in St. Lawrence River, Canada. The wreck was caused through a collision with a collier, and over 1,000 lives were lost.
- „ 16th June.—Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., chosen as Premier, vice Hon. W. A. Watt resigned.
- „ 28th June.—Assassination in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir presumptive of Austria-Hungary) and his wife.

1914. 26th July.—Encounter in Dublin streets between an armed civilian force and the military. Four persons were killed and a number wounded.
- „ 28th July.—Austria declared war against Serbia.
- „ 1st August.—Germany declared war against Russia.
- „ 3rd August.—State of war exists between France and Germany.
- „ 4th August.—Great Britain declared war against Germany.
- „ „ „ Australian fleet placed under control of the British Admiralty, and a force of 20,000 soldiers offered by the Commonwealth Government for service in Europe.
- „ 5th August.—Siege of Liege (Belgium) by the German troops commenced.
- „ 6th August.—British cruiser *Amphion* struck a mine and sank with a loss of 130 lives.
- „ 9th August.—Germans occupied town of Liege.
- „ 12th August.—Great Britain and France declared war against Austria.
- „ 13th–19th August.—Visit to Victoria of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
- „ 15th August.—British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, France.
- „ 17th August.—Japan issued an ultimatum to Germany, asking for the evacuation of Kaio Chao.
- „ 18th August.—First detachment of Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force left Sydney to take part in the war.
- „ 19th August.—Death of Pope Pius X.
- „ 20th August.—Germans occupied Brussels.
- „ 23rd August.—Japan declared war against Germany.
- „ 23rd–26th August.—British troops heavily engaged at Mons and Cambrai. They inflicted heavy losses and themselves sustained 6,000 casualties. They executed a masterly retreat in the face of overwhelming numbers.
- „ 28th August.—British naval victory over the German fleet at Heligoland Bight.
- „ 30th August.—It was announced by the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. Joseph Cook) that further contingents of Australian soldiers (in addition to original 20,000) were to be raised for service at the front.
- „ „ „ German Samoa taken by New Zealand troops and British warships.
- „ 1st September.—Great Austrian defeat by the Russians in Galicia.
- „ 5th September.—British cruiser *Pathfinder* sunk by German submarine.
- „ „ „ Elections for the Federal Parliament. The Labour Party was returned to power.
- „ 7th September.—German army fell back from Paris.
- „ 8th September.—Sir Henniker Heaton, originator of penny postage, died in Geneva, Switzerland.
- „ 8th September.—Pacific cable cut by a German cruiser at Fanning Island.
- „ 9th September.—The *Oceanic*, a converted cruiser, wrecked off the coast of Scotland.
- „ „ „ Battle of the Marne. Victory for the French and British arms.
- „ 10th September.—General retreat of the German army over the River Marne.
- „ 11th September.—Disastrous explosion at Ralph's Mine, Huntly, New Zealand. Forty-five men were killed.
- „ „ „ Herbertshohe (German New Guinea) captured and occupied by a landing force from H.M.A.S. *Australia*.

1914. 12th September.—Simpsonshafen (German New Guinea) occupied by the Australian forces.
- „ 13th September.—Rabaul (German New Guinea) captured and occupied by Australian troops.
- „ 15th September.—The retreat of the Germans ceased by their making a stand on the River Aisne, where they occupied strong defensive positions.
- „ 19th September.—Admiral Patey reported the loss of the Australian submarine *AE1* with 35 officers and men.
- „ 22nd September.—Three British cruisers—the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*—torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the North Sea with great loss of life.
- „ 24th September.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land occupied by the Australian Expeditionary Force.
- „ 29th September.—The Melbourne Stock Exchange, which had been closed at the beginning of the war, was re-opened.
- „ „ „ Indian troops reported to have arrived at Marseilles, France.
- „ 9th October.—The city of Antwerp captured by the German forces.
- „ 12th October.—The seat of government of Belgium removed from Ostend to Havre.
- „ 14th October.—The British cruiser *Hawke* sunk by a German submarine.
- „ „ „ Canadian Expeditionary Force arrived in England.
- „ 17th October.—British warships sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.
- „ 22nd October.—Federal Parliament passed a grant of £100,000 in aid of the Government of Belgium.
- „ 26th October.—The Boer rebel Maritz defeated.
- „ 27th October.—Further rebellion in South Africa headed by Generals De Wet and Beyers.
- „ 28th October.—Rebel forces under General Beyers defeated in South Africa.
- „ 30th October.—Turkey takes part in war with Germany and Austria.
- „ „ „ British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by German submarine in the Strait of Dover.
- „ 1st November.—Naval encounter off Valparaiso between five German and three British cruisers. The British cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were sunk, the whole of the crews of both vessels being lost.
- „ „ „ Australian Imperial Force (first convoy) and New Zealand Expeditionary Force sailed from Albany, Western Australia.
- „ 5th November.—Great Britain declared war against Turkey.
- „ 7th November.—Tsing-tau fortress surrendered by the Germans to the Japanese and British forces.
- „ 9th November.—Destruction of the German raider *Emden* at North Cocos Island by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*.
- „ 13th November.—Great defence of Ypres in Belgium by the British and French troops terminated in favour of the Allies.
- „ 14th November.—Death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, aged 82, in France, while on a visit to the Indian troops at the front.
- „ 16th November.—Germans defeated the Russians in East Prussia.
- „ 19th November.—Control of islands captured by the Japanese in the Pacific handed over to Australia.
- „ 24th November.—Serious German reverse at Lodz.
- „ 26th November.—British battleship *Bulwark* blown up accidentally in Sheerness Harbor, with severe loss of life.

1914. 2nd December.—The capture of the South African rebel leader General De Wet announced.
- „ „ „ Austrians captured Belgrade.
- „ 3rd December.—Federal Budget introduced. The revenue for the year estimated at £24,495,401, and the expenditure at £37,583,715. The deficiency chiefly due to war expenditure (£11,742,050) to be met by loan from British Government of £10,500,000 and the issue of Treasury Bills totalling £2,500,000.
- „ 5th December.—The Australian Imperial Force (first convoy) and the New Zealanders landed in Egypt for the defence of that country and to undergo war training in the vicinity of Cairo.
- „ „ „ The German cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneissau*, *Nurnberg*, and *Leipzig* were sunk by a British squadron off Falkland Islands.
- „ 8th December.—Great victory of the Serbians over the Austrians.
- „ 15th December.—Serbians re-entered Belgrade.
- „ 16th December.—Three English towns—Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough—shelled by German cruisers. About 120 persons were killed and over 400 injured.
- „ 17th December.—Egypt annexed by Great Britain.
- „ 19th December.—Torpedo boat destroyer *Derwent* launched from ship building yards, Sydney.
- „ — December.—Second convoy of Australian troops left for Egypt.
1915. 1st January.—Shooting outrage by two Turks at Broken Hill. A train of picknickers was attacked, with the result that four passengers were killed and six wounded. The Turks were pursued and shot dead.
- „ „ „ H.M.S. *Formidable* (15,000 tons) torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel. The loss of life amounted to about 500 persons.
- „ 19th January.—A Zeppelin air raid occurred over the east coast of England.
- „ 24th January.—A British squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Beatty, intercepted a strong German squadron making its way to the English coast. The Germans endeavoured to escape, but lost a battle cruiser, the *Blucher*, with great loss of life before getting clear. Three other German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.
- „ 25th January.—The British and French defeated the Germans at La Bassee. The Germans lost 20,000 men in this attempt to break through to Calais.
- „ 30th January.—The s.s. *Tokomaru* (6,084 tons), a New Zealand liner, was sunk without warning by a German submarine in the English Channel. The crew were saved by a trawler.
- „ 2nd February.—Turkish troops, to the number of 12,000, made an attack on the Suez Canal, but were repulsed, their casualties numbering 2,400.
- „ 5th February.—After a search extending over eight weeks, the Customs Department abandoned the effort to find the missing trawler *Endeavour*.
- „ 8th February.—Archbishop Cerretti, Papal delegate, arrived in Sydney on a visit to Australia.
- „ 18th February.—Germany declared a blockade of the British coast.
- „ 19th February.—British and French warships bombarded the Turkish defences at the Dardanelles.

1915. 24th February.—Riot at Singapore by the mutiny of a native regiment. Nineteen British soldiers and sailors, three native soldiers, and fourteen civilians were killed. French and Japanese marines were landed to assist the British troops. The riot was quelled.
- „ 1st March.—Complete blockade of Germany declared by the Allies.
- „ 10th March.—The *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, a German converted cruiser, entered Newport News, United States, and was interned until the termination of the war. The *Kron Prinz Wilhelm*, an armed merchantman, the last of the German raiders, was also interned at Hampton Roads, Virginia.
- „ 11th March.—Death of T. A. Browne (Rolfe Boldrewood), famous Australian novelist, aged 88 years.
- „ 10th-13th March.—Great British attack at Neuve Chapelle. The Germans sustained 20,000 casualties.
- „ 14th March.—The German raider *Dresden* destroyed by the British steamers *Kent* and *Glasgow*, near the island of Juan Fernandez, off Chili.
- „ 18th March.—Three vessels of the Allied fleets—the *Irresistible*, the *Ocean*, and the *Bowet*—sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.
- „ 19th March.—Russians captured Przemysl from the Austrians and took 100,000 prisoners.
- „ 28th March.—The s.s. *Falaba* (4,806 tons) sunk off the Welsh coast by a German submarine, with the loss of 100 persons.
- „ 9th April.—Death of Dr. Moorhouse, formerly Bishop of Melbourne, at Taunton, in Somersetshire, aged 89 years.
- „ „ „ The battle of Les Espargues won by the French.
- „ „ „ Fine general rains throughout Victoria, signaling the break-up of the drought.
- „ 12th April.—Death, at the age of 78 years, of James Johnston, who was the sole survivor of the wreck of the *Dunbar*, at the Gap, South Head, Sydney, 58 years before.
- „ 14th April.—Heavy fighting took place on the Euphrates River, Mesopotamia, where 15,000 Turks were defeated by the British.
- „ 24th April.—The first steel rail rolled at the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's works, Newcastle, New South Wales.
- „ 25th April.—Australian, British, and French troops landed under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty at Gallipoli Peninsula.
- „ 27th April.—Loss of the French warship *Leon Gambetta* (12,352 tons), which was torpedoed by a submarine in the Adriatic. One hundred and thirty-six of the crew were rescued.
- „ 7th May.—The great Cunard Atlantic liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed by a German submarine, with a loss of 1,399 lives. The vessel was sunk off Old Head, close to the fishing town and summer resort of Kinsale, near Cork, on a voyage from New York to Liverpool.
- „ 12th May.—H.M.S. *Goliath* (12,950 tons) torpedoed by a submarine at the Dardanelles, with a loss of 500 men.
- „ 13th May.—The Australian submarine *AE2* lost in the Dardanelles. The crew were taken prisoners by the Turks.
- „ 19th May.—Major-General Sir William Bridges, commander of the Australian troops at the Dardanelles, succumbed to wounds sustained in action.
- „ 24th May.—Italy declared war against Austria.

1915. 26th May.—The British auxiliary cruiser *Princess Irene* (6,000 tons), which was engaged as a mine-layer, was blown up at Sheerness, with a loss of 270 lives.
- „ 27th May.—Italian army entered Austria.
- „ 28th May.—The British battleship *Triumph* (11,800 tons) torpedoed by a German submarine at the Dardanelles. Most of the crew were saved.
- „ 29th May.—The British battleship *Majestic* sunk by a submarine at the Dardanelles.
- „ 2nd June.—New steel works at Newcastle, New South Wales, erected by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, were opened by the Governor-General. The cost of the plant, &c., was £1,500,000.
- „ 3rd June.—Przemsyl re-taken from the Russians by the Germans.
- „ 15th June.—Italians invested Gorizia.
- „ 23rd June.—Lemberg re-taken from the Russians by the Austrians.
- „ 29th June.—It was announced that the Federal Government and Queensland State Government had arrived at an agreement in regard to the Queensland sugar crop. The State Government undertook to acquire and the Federal Government to sell the crop. The sum involved amounted to £2,000,000.
- „ 5th July.—A British submarine sank a German battleship in the Baltic Sea.
- „ 10th July.—German South West Africa conquered by General Botha. A force of 3,400 Germans surrendered and was transferred to Union territory.
- „ 14th July.—War Census Bill introduced in the House of Representatives by the Federal Attorney-General. The measure provided for the registration of the manhood and wealth of Australia.
- „ 18th July.—Death of Professor G. W. L. Marshall Hall, who occupied the Ormond Chair of Music at the Melbourne University, aged 53 years.
- „ 21st July.—The Italian armoured cruiser *Guiseppi Garibaldi* (7,234 tons) sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic. The majority of the crew were saved.
- „ 2nd August.—Death of Sir John Downer, K.C.M.G., in Adelaide, aged 71 years.
- „ 5th August.—Warsaw captured from the Russians by the Germans.
- „ 7th August.—The British landed a large force at Suvla Bay. The Turks were engaged, but the objective of the British was not attained.
- „ „ „ Battle of Hooge, in West Flanders, won by the British.
- „ 14th August.—The British transport *Royal Edward* (11,117 tons) sunk by a submarine in the Ægean Sea. The persons lost numbered about 1,000.
- „ 15th August.—Information received of atrocities on Armenians by Turks in Northern and Eastern Anatolia. Over 500,000 persons are believed to have been massacred.
- „ 17th August.—The Russian fortified town of Koono, on the Niemen River, in Northern Poland, captured by the Germans.
- „ 18th August.—War Income Tax Bill introduced in the House of Representatives. The tax on incomes from personal exertion is payable on incomes exceeding £156, and the rate ranges from 3d. to 5s. in the £1, the last-mentioned rate being payable on incomes exceeding £7,600.

1915. 19th August.—A British submarine, *E13*, was lost through running ashore on the Danish islands of Saltholm. German destroyers opened fire, and fifteen of the British crew were killed.
- „ 21st August.—Naval battle in the Gulf of Riga. Germans suffered severe losses and evacuated the gulf.
- „ 22nd August.—The White Star liner *Arabic* (15,801 tons) torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast, on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. Thirty-three lives were lost.
- „ 25th August.—War declared by Italy against Turkey.
- „ 1st September.—First Commonwealth war loan of £5,000,000 over applied for, the tenders amounting to £13,380,000.
- „ 2nd September.—The British transport *Southland* (11,899 tons) torpedoed in the Ægean Sea while conveying Australian troops from Alexandria to the Dardanelles. The vessel was beached in Mudros Bay, and out of 2,000 troops on board the casualties numbered only 33.
- „ 4th September.—The British steamer *Hesperian* (10,920 tons) torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland, on a voyage from Liverpool to Montreal. Twenty-six persons were lost.
- „ 20th September.—Vilna captured by the Germans from the Russians.
- „ 25th September.—British defeated the Germans at Loos.
- „ 30th September.—The *Brisbane*, the first Australian built cruiser, launched at Sydney.
- „ „ „ The *Benedetto Brin* (13,215 tons), Italian battleship, blown up at Brindisi, with a loss of 333 persons.
- „ 5th October.—Detachments of the Allied troops landed at Salonika.
- „ 6th October.—Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.
- „ 12th October.—German troops captured Belgrade from the Serbians.
- „ 13th October.—Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, shot in Brussels by the Germans.
- „ 22nd October.—The Hon. A. Fisher, Prime Minister, accepted the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London.
- „ 28th October.—The British transport *Marquette* torpedoed in the Ægean Sea. Ten New Zealand nurses lost their lives.
- „ 7th November.—Nish, temporary Serbian capital, captured by the Bulgarians.
- „ 8th November.—The *Ancona*, an Italian emigrant liner, sunk in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine. Two hundred and eight persons perished.
- „ 12th November.—It was announced that the Imperial Government had decided to convene an Imperial Council in which the Dominions would participate.
- „ 15th November.—Russians in Eastern Galicia inflicted great losses on Austro-Germans.
- „ 17th November.—The British hospital ship *Anglia* struck a mine in the English Channel. Those on board numbered 375, of whom 300 were saved.
- „ 26th November.—It was announced that no males of military age (18 to 45 years) would be allowed to leave Australia without passports.
- „ 30th November.—The Bulgarians captured Monastir from the Serbians.
- „ 2nd December.—Major-General Townshend, commander of the British forces, marching on Bagdad, compelled to retire in the face of superior numbers of Turkish troops.
- „ 25th December.—Anzac and Suvla Bay evacuated by the Allied troops, practically without casualties.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation
from New
South Wales.

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 itself 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."

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 follows :—

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. 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 of the value of £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.

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.

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.

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.

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, or residing in province and 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.

Assembly franchise. 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 of £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.

Vote by ballot. Immediately prior to the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria was 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.

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 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 number of districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on 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, and 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 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

Plural voting abolished. On 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.

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 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted by post, representing 3.13 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted similarly, this number being 2.27 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the fifth election held on 31st May, 1913, or at the sixth election held on 5th September, 1914.

Constitutional 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 dead-lock 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 its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its 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 was met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act* 1903, which, on a consolidation of Acts, became Section 33 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632).

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. The internal development of the State, however, 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; the public debts have not 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 the Commonwealth 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, land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Geelong Harbor 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.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform

the States Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; 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. The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are 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 the 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 Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz. :—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no 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.

**Responsible
Ministers.**

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. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.—is also Treasurer.

**The
Parliament.**

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

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

**The
Legislative
Council.**

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected,

receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member, retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a dead-lock, 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 31st March, 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
Legislative
Assembly.**

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, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. 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 their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general

roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908, assented to in March, 1909. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £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 originally passed on 24th December, 1903, now incorporated in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1915 (No. 2632), it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses 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 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.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1914.

The sixth Commonwealth elections were held on 5th September, 1914.

Franchise. All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who 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, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can 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 and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1914.

| State. | Number of Electors. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Electors who Voted. | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total. | In Contested Districts for House of Representatives. | Senate. | House of Representatives. | Senate. | House of Representatives. |
| Victoria | 814,740 | 658,436 | 644,898 | 529,379 | 79·15 | 80·40 |
| New South Wales | 1,083,120 | 920,992 | 702,403 | 608,758 | 64·85 | 66·10 |
| Queensland | 368,207 | 302,370 | 276,404 | 230,856 | 75·07 | 76·35 |
| South Australia | 257,353 | 227,966 | 206,244 | 182,138 | 80·14 | 79·90 |
| Western Australia | 182,107 | 154,560 | 130,134 | 110,677 | 71·46 | 71·61 |
| Tasmania | 105,979 | 84,117 | 82,253 | 65,103 | 77·61 | 77·40 |
| Australia | 2,811,515 | 2,348,441 | 2,042,336 | 1,726,906 | 72·64 | 73·53 |

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria and South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Tasmania and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—71·61—is remarkable when contrasted with the percentage recorded at the first three elections, when only about a third of the electors voted.

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 September, 1914 :—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1914.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

| State. | Electors Enrolled. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|----------|--|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Victoria | 401,055 | 413,685 | 335,057 | 309,841 | 83·54 | 74·90 |
| New South Wales | 576,309 | 506,820 | 407,464 | 294,989 | 70·70 | 58·19 |
| Queensland | 207,587 | 160,620 | 163,709 | 112,695 | 78·86 | 70·16 |
| South Australia | 131,758 | 125,595 | 110,049 | 96,195 | 83·52 | 76·59 |
| Western Australia | 107,005 | 75,102 | 79,150 | 50,984 | 73·97 | 67·89 |
| Tasmania | 54,754 | 51,225 | 44,504 | 37,749 | 81·28 | 73·69 |
| Australia | 1,478,468 | 1,333,047 | 1,139,933 | 902,403 | 77·10 | 67·69 |

**ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1914.—
MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.**

| State. | Electors Enrolled. | | Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Voters to Electors. Enrolled. | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Victoria | 401,055 | 413,685 | 321,655 | 336,781 | 272,622 | 256,757 | 84·76 | 76·24 |
| New South Wales | 576,309 | 506,820 | 491,086 | 429,906 | 351,172 | 257,581 | 71·51 | 59·92 |
| Queensland | 207,587 | 160,620 | 163,836 | 138,534 | 132,782 | 98,074 | 81·05 | 70·79 |
| South Australia | 131,758 | 125,595 | 116,594 | 111,372 | 97,182 | 84,956 | 83·35 | 76·23 |
| Western Australia | 107,005 | 75,102 | 89,824 | 64,736 | 66,221 | 44,456 | 73·72 | 68·67 |
| Tasmania | 54,754 | 51,225 | 42,995 | 41,122 | 34,789 | 30,314 | 80·91 | 73·72 |
| Australia .. | 1,478,468 | 1,333,047 | 1,225,990 | 1,122,451 | 954,768 | 772,138 | 77·88 | 68·79 |

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia and Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Tasmania. In each of these States about three out of every four women whose names were on the rolls attended the polling booths. For the whole Commonwealth 78 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

Percentage of electors who voted at six Commonwealth elections.

The following table contains some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the six Commonwealth elections which have been held:—

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

| State. | Senate. | | | | | | House of Representatives. | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. |
| Victoria | 53·09 | 51·18 | 56·72 | 66·58 | 75·49 | 79·15 | 56·04 | 53·83 | 56·73 | 66·58 | 75·49 | 80·40 |
| New South Wales | 65·81 | 47·21 | 51·70 | 61·44 | 69·23 | 64·85 | 66·38 | 48·88 | 52·67 | 61·84 | 69·28 | 66·10 |
| Queensland | 49·45 | 54·83 | 45·94 | 61·15 | 77·26 | 75·07 | 60·35 | 57·03 | 45·92 | 61·15 | 77·26 | 76·35 |
| South Australia | 40·80 | 32·65 | 36·51 | 53·21 | 80·10 | 80·14 | 40·76 | 40·53 | 40·32 | 55·33 | 79·87 | 79·90 |
| Western Australia | 32·68 | 23·85 | 36·23 | 62·15 | 73·50 | 71·46 | 36·95 | 30·41 | 36·24 | 62·15 | 73·93 | 71·61 |
| Tasmania | 47·62 | 45·00 | 54·18 | 58·51 | 75·32 | 77·61 | 46·99 | 44·99 | 55·35 | 58·51 | 75·32 | 77·40 |
| Australia .. | 53·04 | 46·86 | 50·21 | 62·16 | 73·66 | 72·64 | 55·69 | 50·27 | 51·48 | 62·80 | 73·49 | 73·53 |

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

| State. | Senate. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Male. | | | | | Female. | | | | | |
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. |
| Victoria | 53·09 | 56·89 | 62·30 | 70·99 | 80·14 | 83·54 | 45·63 | 51·14 | 62·32 | 71·00 | 74·90 |
| New South Wales | 65·81 | 52·70 | 58·57 | 67·79 | 73·13 | 70·70 | 41·16 | 43·90 | 54·21 | 64·85 | 58·19 |
| Queensland | 49·45 | 62·49 | 53·03 | 66·00 | 79·03 | 78·86 | 44·94 | 37·14 | 54·78 | 74·92 | 70·16 |
| South Australia | 40·80 | 41·58 | 44·45 | 60·19 | 83·51 | 83·52 | 23·23 | 28·43 | 46·03 | 76·56 | 76·59 |
| Western Australia | 32·68 | 35·96 | 40·67 | 66·30 | 75·29 | 73·97 | 14·86 | 28·74 | 55·92 | 70·92 | 67·89 |
| Tasmania | 47·62 | 54·53 | 61·65 | 64·83 | 79·37 | 81·28 | 34·30 | 45·95 | 51·51 | 71·03 | 73·69 |
| Australia .. | 53·04 | 53·09 | 56·38 | 67·58 | 77·22 | 77·10 | 39·96 | 43·30 | 56·17 | 69·71 | 67·69 |

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED—*continued.*

| State. | House of Representatives. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | Male. | | | | | | Female. | | | | | |
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. | |
| Victoria .. | 56·04 | 59·08 | 62·30 | 70·99 | 80·14 | 84·76 | 48·70 | 51·16 | 62·32 | 71·00 | 76·24 | |
| New South Wales .. | 66·38 | 54·12 | 59·43 | 68·11 | 73·13 | 71·51 | 43·08 | 44·87 | 54·71 | 64·85 | 59·92 | |
| Queensland .. | 60·35 | 64·64 | 53·01 | 66·00 | 79·03 | 81·05 | 47·17 | 37·12 | 54·78 | 74·92 | 70·79 | |
| South Australia .. | 40·76 | 51·95 | 47·19 | 62·42 | 82·57 | 83·35 | 29·97 | 32·84 | 48·47 | 77·02 | 76·28 | |
| Western Australia .. | 36·95 | 40·54 | 40·44 | 66·30 | 75·09 | 73·72 | 15·57 | 29·12 | 55·92 | 71·37 | 68·67 | |
| Tasmania .. | 46·99 | 54·53 | 62·87 | 64·83 | 79·37 | 80·91 | 34·28 | 47·19 | 51·51 | 71·03 | 73·72 | |
| Australia .. | 55·69 | 56·47 | 57·35 | 68·12 | 77·01 | 77·88 | 43·50 | 44·81 | 56·93 | 69·56 | 68·79 | |

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

The following are the numbers and percentages of **Informal ballot-papers.** ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the last five elections:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903 TO 1914.

| State. | Senate. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | 1903. | | 1906. | | 1910. | | 1913. | | 1914. | |
| | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. |
| Victoria .. | 7,003 | 2·23 | 23,481 | 6·16 | 21,414 | 4·57 | 27,896 | 4·45 | 21,246 | 3·29 |
| New South Wales .. | 15,796 | 4·87 | 28,016 | 7·35 | 24,213 | 4·72 | 48,195 | 6·71 | 34,984 | 4·98 |
| Queensland .. | 4,612 | 3·70 | 7,344 | 5·90 | 8,854 | 5·19 | 14,403 | 5·13 | 11,693 | 4·23 |
| South Australia .. | 1,208 | 2·20 | 2,735 | 3·88 | 3,675 | 3·33 | 11,204 | 5·73 | 7,913 | 3·84 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,001 | 6·03 | 3,550 | 6·73 | 4,554 | 5·43 | 8,251 | 6·24 | 6,942 | 5·33 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,441 | 3·89 | 2,192 | 4·48 | 1,893 | 3·29 | 4,998 | 6·22 | 3,871 | 4·71 |
| Australia .. | 32,061 | 3·61 | 67,318 | 6·36 | 64,603 | 4·60 | 114,947 | 5·65 | 86,649 | 4·24 |

| State. | House of Representatives. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | 1903. | | 1906. | | 1910. | | 1913. | | 1914. | |
| | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. | Number. | Percentage of Recorded. |
| Victoria .. | 4,818 | 1·83 | 14,515 | 3·81 | 7,411 | 1·58 | 12,677 | 2·02 | 9,714 | 1·83 |
| New South Wales .. | 7,334 | 2·77 | 11,705 | 3·28 | 8,002 | 1·59 | 22,262 | 3·10 | 14,816 | 2·43 |
| Queensland .. | 3,057 | 2·64 | 5,212 | 4·19 | 5,069 | 2·97 | 7,655 | 2·74 | 6,217 | 2·69 |
| South Australia .. | 542 | 2·69 | 1,622 | 4·99 | 3,356 | 5·01 | 6,734 | 4·81 | 4,280 | 2·35 |
| Western Australia .. | 1,251 | 5·89 | 2,228 | 4·23 | 1,759 | 2·10 | 3,445 | 3·13 | 3,567 | 3·22 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,164 | 3·15 | 1,583 | 3·94 | 1,447 | 2·51 | 2,551 | 3·17 | 1,549 | 2·33 |
| Australia .. | 18,666 | 2·52 | 36,865 | 3·73 | 27,044 | 2·00 | 55,354 | 2·83 | 40,143 | 2·32 |

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for both the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1914 as compared with the previous election.

Proportion of electors voting for successful candidates.

The proportion of electors in all the States who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last two than in the two preceding elections, as will be seen from the following :—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906 TO 1914.

| | House of Representatives. | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. |
| Victoria | 28·18 | 37·57 | 44·42 | 44·32 |
| New South Wales | 30·13 | 36·00 | 40·34 | 37·31 |
| Queensland | 26·42 | 36·11 | 44·99 | 44·34 |
| South Australia | 23·63 | 30·91 | 42·99 | 46·97 |
| Western Australia | 22·43 | 39·65 | 38·62 | 39·08 |
| Tasmania | 29·54 | 32·82 | 39·97 | 43·08 |
| Australia | 28·05 | 36·33 | 42·31 | 41·44 |

In the Senate in 1914 the percentage ranged from 31·22 for the lowest successful candidate in New South Wales to 74·05 for the highest successful candidate in South Australia.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

Elections. Legislative Council, 1913.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 6th June, 1913, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 6TH JUNE, 1913.

| Provinces. | Number of Electors on Rolle. | Number of Electors who Voted. | | | Informal Votes. | Number who Voted by Post. | Proportion of Electors who Voted. |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Rate-payers. | Non-Rate-payers. | Total. | | | |
| East Yarra | 23,970 | 10,672 | 25 | 10,697 | 95 | 143 | Per cent. |
| Melbourne | 18,454 | | | Uncontested. | | | 44·63 |
| " East | 17,332 | | | | | | |
| " North | 23,499 | 12,145 | 8 | 12,153 | 87 | 132 | 51·72 |
| " South | 21,460 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| " West | 21,460 | 10,640 | 3 | 10,643 | 94 | 44 | 49·59 |
| Bendigo | 11,069 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Gippsland | 12,866 | | | | | | |
| Nelson | 10,780 | | | | | | |
| Northern | 12,225 | 6,004 | 11 | 6,015 | 39 | 67 | 49·20 |
| North-Eastern | 12,439 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| " Western | 15,224 | | | | | | |
| Southern | 13,033 | | | | | | |
| South-Eastern | 18,492 | 8,205 | 6 | 8,211 | 93 | 359 | 44·40 |
| " Western | 14,593 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Wellington | 10,276 | | | | | | |
| Western | 13,003 | | | | | | |
| | 270,175 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less uncontested provinces (12) | 170,529 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 99,646 | 47,666 | 53 | 47,719 | 408 | 745 | 47·86 |

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914.

Elections.
Legislative
Assembly.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 26th November, 1914, there were contests in 49 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls was 810,026—398,234 males and 411,792 females—and in contested districts 53·92 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 57·55 per cent. and for females 50·46 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON
26TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Number on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Abbotsford .. | 7,736 | 8,533 | 16,269 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Albert Park .. | 9,301 | 10,945 | 20,246 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Allandale .. | 3,015 | 3,306 | 6,321 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Ballaarat East | 4,913 | 6,081 | 10,994 | 3,546 | 4,170 | 7,716 | 72·17 | 68·57 | 70·18 |
| Ballaarat West | 4,472 | 6,234 | 10,706 | 3,153 | 4,106 | 7,259 | 70·50 | 65·86 | 67·80 |
| Barwon .. | 5,551 | 5,773 | 11,324 | 3,438 | 3,000 | 6,438 | 61·93 | 51·96 | 56·85 |
| Benalla .. | 4,286 | 3,808 | 8,094 | 2,448 | 1,832 | 4,280 | 57·11 | 48·11 | 52·88 |
| Benambra .. | 4,089 | 3,101 | 7,190 | 2,586 | 1,847 | 4,433 | 63·24 | 59·56 | 61·65 |
| Bendigo East | 4,321 | 5,118 | 9,439 | 2,769 | 2,808 | 5,577 | 64·08 | 54·86 | 59·08 |
| Bendigo West | 4,770 | 5,707 | 10,477 | 3,340 | 3,438 | 6,778 | 70·02 | 60·24 | 64·69 |
| Boroondara .. | 13,412 | 16,562 | 29,974 | 5,663 | 6,007 | 11,670 | 42·22 | 36·27 | 38·93 |
| Borong .. | 4,227 | 3,538 | 7,765 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Brighton .. | 7,306 | 10,768 | 18,074 | 3,565 | 3,975 | 7,540 | 48·79 | 36·91 | 41·71 |
| Brunswick .. | 9,841 | 11,869 | 21,710 | 5,426 | 5,039 | 10,465 | 55·13 | 42·45 | 48·20 |
| Bulla .. | 5,768 | 5,084 | 10,852 | 3,425 | 2,641 | 6,066 | 59·38 | 51·94 | 55·89 |
| Carlton .. | 6,783 | 7,680 | 14,463 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Castlemaine and Maldon .. | 3,434 | 3,929 | 7,363 | 2,628 | 2,671 | 5,299 | 76·52 | 67·98 | 71·97 |
| Collingwood .. | 6,796 | 7,765 | 14,561 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Dalhousie .. | 3,745 | 3,698 | 7,443 | 2,729 | 2,618 | 5,347 | 72·87 | 70·79 | 71·84 |
| Dandenong .. | 7,227 | 6,676 | 13,903 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Daylesford .. | 3,689 | 3,524 | 7,213 | 2,465 | 2,161 | 4,626 | 66·82 | 61·32 | 64·13 |
| Dundas .. | 4,542 | 4,259 | 8,801 | 3,365 | 2,909 | 6,274 | 74·09 | 68·30 | 71·28 |
| Eaglehawk .. | 4,090 | 3,939 | 8,029 | 2,906 | 2,500 | 5,406 | 71·05 | 63·46 | 67·33 |
| East Melbourne | 6,493 | 6,830 | 13,323 | 3,321 | 3,620 | 6,941 | 51·14 | 53·00 | 52·09 |
| Essendon .. | 11,792 | 13,503 | 25,295 | 7,055 | 7,142 | 14,197 | 59·82 | 52·89 | 56·12 |
| Evelyn .. | 5,461 | 4,940 | 10,401 | 3,164 | 2,317 | 5,481 | 57·93 | 46·90 | 52·69 |
| Fitzroy .. | 6,900 | 8,159 | 15,059 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Flemington .. | 10,389 | 9,805 | 20,194 | | | | Uncontested. | | |
| Geelong .. | 6,444 | 7,614 | 14,058 | | | | Uncontested. | | |

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 26TH NOVEMBER, 1914
—continued.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Number on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Gippsland East | 4,042 | 2,668 | 6,710 | 2,472 | 1,507 | 3,979 | 61·15 | 56·48 | 59·30 |
| Gippsland Nth. | 4,926 | 4,478 | 9,404 | 3,099 | 2,541 | 5,640 | 62·91 | 56·74 | 59·97 |
| Gippsland Sth. | 5,599 | 4,379 | 9,978 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Gippsland West | 4,751 | 3,832 | 8,583 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Glennelg .. | 4,785 | 4,522 | 9,307 | 3,241 | 2,899 | 6,140 | 67·73 | 64·10 | 65·97 |
| Goulburn Valley | 4,785 | 4,428 | 9,213 | 2,951 | 2,472 | 5,423 | 61·67 | 55·82 | 58·86 |
| Grenville .. | 3,175 | 3,112 | 6,287 | 2,236 | 2,110 | 4,346 | 70·42 | 67·80 | 69·12 |
| Gunbower .. | 4,886 | 3,742 | 8,628 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Hampden .. | 6,561 | 5,705 | 12,266 | 4,123 | 3,206 | 7,329 | 62·84 | 56·19 | 59·75 |
| Hawthorn .. | 9,940 | 14,136 | 24,076 | 3,831 | 4,466 | 8,297 | 38·54 | 31·59 | 34·46 |
| Jika Jika .. | 11,953 | 13,509 | 25,462 | 6,784 | 6,248 | 13,032 | 56·75 | 46·25 | 51·18 |
| Kara Kara .. | 3,950 | 3,508 | 7,458 | 2,927 | 2,580 | 5,507 | 74·10 | 73·54 | 73·84 |
| Korong .. | 3,895 | 3,307 | 7,202 | 2,311 | 1,918 | 4,229 | 59·33 | 57·99 | 58·72 |
| Lowan .. | 4,878 | 4,457 | 9,335 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Maryborough | 3,925 | 3,987 | 7,912 | 2,594 | 2,167 | 4,761 | 66·09 | 54·35 | 60·17 |
| Melbourne .. | 6,135 | 3,969 | 10,104 | 2,672 | 1,860 | 4,532 | 43·55 | 46·86 | 44·85 |
| Mornington .. | 7,457 | 6,240 | 13,697 | 3,723 | 2,418 | 6,141 | 49·92 | 38·75 | 44·83 |
| Nth. Melbourne | 8,350 | 9,119 | 17,469 | 4,033 | 3,834 | 7,867 | 48·30 | 42·04 | 45·03 |
| Ovens .. | 3,401 | 3,351 | 6,752 | 2,387 | 2,082 | 4,469 | 70·18 | 62·13 | 66·18 |
| Polwarth .. | 6,647 | 4,462 | 11,109 | 3,932 | 3,222 | 7,154 | 59·15 | 72·21 | 64·39 |
| Port Fairy .. | 4,118 | 3,757 | 7,875 | 3,132 | 2,476 | 5,608 | 76·05 | 65·90 | 71·21 |
| Port Melbourne | 9,517 | 7,476 | 16,993 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Prahran .. | 8,273 | 12,002 | 20,275 | 4,369 | 5,229 | 9,598 | 52·81 | 43·56 | 47·33 |
| Richmond .. | 8,366 | 9,076 | 17,442 | 4,463 | 4,063 | 8,526 | 53·34 | 44·76 | 48·88 |
| Rodney .. | 5,689 | 4,967 | 10,656 | 3,982 | 3,298 | 7,280 | 69·99 | 66·39 | 68·31 |
| St. Kilda .. | 10,773 | 14,522 | 25,295 | 4,170 | 5,243 | 9,413 | 38·70 | 36·10 | 37·21 |
| Stawell and | | | | | | | | | |
| Ararat .. | 4,719 | 4,412 | 9,131 | 3,123 | 2,631 | 5,754 | 66·17 | 59·63 | 63·01 |
| Swan Hill .. | 8,152 | 5,248 | 13,400 | 3,828 | 2,270 | 6,098 | 46·95 | 43·25 | 45·51 |
| Toorak .. | 8,834 | 13,325 | 22,159 | 3,827 | 5,533 | 9,360 | 43·32 | 41·52 | 42·24 |
| Upper Goulburn | 4,480 | 3,753 | 8,233 | 2,711 | 2,023 | 4,734 | 60·51 | 53·90 | 57·50 |
| Walhalla .. | 3,821 | 2,823 | 6,644 | 1,799 | 1,091 | 2,890 | 47·09 | 38·64 | 43·50 |
| Wangaratta .. | 4,397 | 4,121 | 8,518 | 2,519 | 2,175 | 4,694 | 57·29 | 52·77 | 55·10 |
| Waranga .. | 3,769 | 3,289 | 7,058 | 2,612 | 2,157 | 4,769 | 69·30 | 65·58 | 67·56 |
| Warrenheip .. | 3,340 | 2,863 | 6,203 | 2,455 | 2,049 | 4,504 | 73·50 | 71·56 | 72·61 |
| Warrnambool.. | 4,651 | 4,664 | 9,315 | 3,204 | 2,879 | 6,083 | 68·88 | 61·72 | 65·30 |
| Williamstown.. | 10,501 | 9,835 | 20,336 | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| Total .. | 398,234 | 411,792 | 810,026 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less sixteen un- contested dis- tricts .. | 108,950 | 107,742 | 216,692 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total contested districts .. | 289,284 | 304,050 | 593,334 | 166,502 | 153,448 | 319,950 | 57·55 | 50·46 | 53·92 |

Preferential Voting.

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

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated.

In eight of the contests in the election of November, 1914, there were more than two candidates. In two of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the six remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In three of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

The following are the proportions of electors who voted

at the last twenty general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1914.

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

**Duration of
Parliaments
and Sessions.**

The twenty-fourth Parliament was opened for a short session on 3rd December, 1914, and prorogued on 6th January, 1915. The second session was opened on 20th April, 1915, and closed on 14th January, 1916.

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

**DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1916.**

| Number of Parliament | Period. | Duration of Parliament | Days in Session. | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Number. | Percentage to Duration. |
| 1st | | 1856-8 | 691 | 69·7 |
| 2nd | | 1859-60 | 566 | 88·8 |
| 3rd | | 1861-4 | 728 | 66·7 |
| 4th | | 1864-5 | 366 | 96·8 |
| 5th | | 1866-7 | 391 | 57·0 |
| 6th | | 1868-70 | 734 | 70·0 |
| 7th | | 1871-3 | 639 | 60·9 |
| 8th | | 1874-6 | 700 | 65·3 |
| 9th | | 1877-9 | 684 | 68·9 |
| 10th | | 1880 | 46 | 93·9 |
| 11th | | 1880-2 | 802 | 86·6 |
| 12th | | 1883-6 | 543 | 49·9 |
| 13th | | 1886-9 | 653 | 59·9 |
| 14th | | 1889-92 | 636 | 58·2 |
| 15th | | 1892-4 | 524 | 62·0 |
| 16th | | 1894-7 | 684 | 62·8 |
| 17th | | 1897-00 | 586 | 53·9 |
| 18th | | 1900-02 | 358 | 53·4 |
| 19th | | 1902-3 | 300 | 68·8 |
| 20th | | 1904-7 | 509 | 52·6 |
| 21st | | 1907-8 | 327 | 63·1 |
| 22nd | | 1909-11 | 548 | 53·7 |
| 23rd | | 1911-14 | 584 | 54·8 |
| 24th (1st and 2nd Sessions) | | 1914-16 | 305 | .. . |

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.

**Long sessions
and recesses.**

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1915.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1915:—

| Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2578 .. | 10th February | .. The <i>Officials in Parliament Act</i> 1914 amends <i>The Constitution Act</i> 1890 by declaring that a responsible Minister is not required to vacate his seat in Parliament by accepting office. |
| 2579 .. | 30th April | .. The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act</i> 1915 continues the Acts relating thereto passed in the previous year until the 31st October, 1915. |
| 2580 .. | " | .. The <i>Price of Goods Act</i> 1915 continues the Acts passed in 1914 until the 31st October, 1915. |
| 2581 .. | 15th June | .. The <i>Graduates in Medicine Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Medical Act</i> 1915, enables certain graduates in medicine and surgery on war service to be registered without personal attendance before the Medical Board. |
| 2582 .. | 22nd June | .. The <i>Trusts Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) repeals section 138 of the <i>Trusts Act</i> 1915. |
| 2583 .. | 6th July | .. The <i>Articled Law Clerks (War Service Act)</i> 1915 gives authority for articled law clerks to reckon service in connexion with the present war as service under articles of clerkship. |
| 2584 .. | " | .. The <i>Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act</i> 1915 restricts the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor during the continuance of the war. |
| 2585 .. | " | .. The <i>Railways Advances Act</i> 1915 authorizes the temporary application of £150,000 from the public account for substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway. |
| 2586 .. | " | .. The <i>Dandenong Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain land situate in the town of Dandenong as a site for a public park. |
| 2587 .. | " | .. The <i>Albert Park Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in the municipal districts of the City of South Melbourne and the City of St. Kilda as a site for a public park. |
| 2588 .. | " | .. The <i>Footscray Land Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land situate in the City of Footscray as a site for public purposes and for a public park and gardens. |
| 2589 .. | " | .. This Act applies £2,547,432 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16. |
| 2590 .. | 3rd August | .. The <i>Supreme Court Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to continue in operation during the war, alters the procedure under the Act of 1915. |
| 2591 .. | " | .. The <i>Municipal Loans Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915, authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to grant special loans to municipalities to be expended on works and undertakings approved by the Minister of Public Works. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|---|
| 2592 .. | 3rd August | .. The <i>Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston Tramways Act 1915</i> provides for the construction and management of certain tramways in the municipal districts of Fitzroy, Northcote and Preston, and for other purposes. |
| 2593 .. | .. | .. The <i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1915</i> relates to the unauthorized use of the Royal or other arms and to the issue of false or misleading process and other documents. |
| 2594 .. | .. | .. The <i>Geelong Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to convey certain land and to grant an easement of carriage-way appurtenant thereto over certain other land as a gift for defence purposes to the Commonwealth of Australia. |
| 2595 .. | 10th August | .. The <i>Execution of Trusts Act 1915</i> gives extended power during the currency of the war to persons acting as trustees for soldiers and others. |
| 2596 .. | 17th August | .. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1915</i> ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters and for other purposes. |
| 2597 .. | .. | .. This Act applies £474,789 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the Service of the year 1914-15. |
| 2598 .. | .. | .. The <i>Seed Advances Act 1915</i> extends the period for making advances under the Act of 1914, from 30th June, 1915, to 31st December, 1915, and increases the total amount to be advanced from £400,000 to £600,000. |
| 2599 .. | 24th August | .. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1915</i> (No. 2) authorizes the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to invest in stock and other securities issued under the <i>Commonwealth War Loan Act</i> (No. 1) 1915. |
| 2600 .. | 28th August | .. The <i>Mental Treatment Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Lunacy Act 1915</i> , facilitates the treatment of mental disorder of recent origin arising from wounds, shock, and other causes. |
| 2601 .. | .. | .. The <i>Trusts Act 1915</i> (No. 2) authorizes trustees to invest in stock and other securities issued under the <i>Commonwealth War Loan Act</i> (No. 1) 1915. |
| 2602 .. | 6th September | .. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, gives power to friendly societies to reinsure their liabilities to such of their financial members as are engaged in naval or military service during the currency of the war. Any contract for reinsurance must be made with the Treasurer of Victoria, or, subject to the approval of the Government Statist, with a company registered under Part III. of the <i>Companies Act 1915</i> . The reinsurance fund is to be kept in the Treasury, and the fulfilment of every contract is guaranteed by the Government. On |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| | | the termination of the war the Treasurer must pay to each society or branch such sum as the Government Statist certifies to be the value of any outstanding liability. The moneys remaining in the fund, after payment of all sums chargeable thereto, are to be divided amongst the societies and branches, which have effected reinsurances with the Treasurer under the Act, in such manner as is determined by the Government Statist. Power is given to Friendly Societies to pay out of certain funds the contributions of members on active service. |
| 2603 .. | 6th September | .. The <i>Enemy Contracts Cancellation Act 1915</i> provides for the cancellation of contracts made with the enemy. |
| 2604 .. | " | .. The <i>Williamstown Land Act 1915</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the municipal district of Williamstown as a site for military purposes. |
| 2605 .. | " | .. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act 1915</i> , to be read with the Act of 1914, increases the borrowing powers of the Hawthorn Tramway Trust from £150,000 to £220,000, and gives the Trust the rights, &c., of a municipal council under the <i>Tramways Act 1915</i> , provided that the council of a municipal district in respect of which the Trust makes an application gives its consent thereto. |
| 2606 .. | " | .. The <i>Linton to Skipton Railway Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the Board of Land and Works and the Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Trust to sell or dispose of certain lands acquired by the Trust, and for other purposes. |
| 2607 .. | " | .. The <i>Country Roads Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 by providing that where more municipalities than one are liable to contribute towards the cost of any permanent works the Board may postpone the apportionment of cost and interest until the works are completed. |
| 2608 .. | " | .. The <i>Show Day Holiday (Temporary Suspension) Act 1915</i> declares that the Thursday before the last Saturday in September, 1915, be not observed as a public or bank holiday. |
| 2609 .. to 2751 | " | .. These Acts comprise a consolidation of the Statutes passed prior to and during 1915. |
| 2752 .. | " | .. The <i>Mining Development Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, allocates the sum of £15,000 to be devoted to assist mining enterprise—not more than £5,000 to be expended in any financial year. Applicants are to spend £1 for each £1 advanced, and are to furnish information giving a description of the land upon which it is intended to prospect for gold or other minerals, together with a statement showing what security or agreement such persons can give for the repayment of the advance. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2753 .. | 6th September | .. The <i>Medical Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with Part I. of the Act of 1915, reduces the course of study for medicine and surgery from five to four years. The duration of the Act is limited to not more than six months after the termination of the war. The rights of those persons who qualify during the operation of the Act are preserved after its expiration. |
| 2754 .. | .. | .. The <i>Rushworth to Stanhope North Railway Construction Act 1915</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Rushworth to Stanhope North. |
| 2755 .. | 14th September | .. The <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, gives power to the Government Statist to cancel false or illegal registrations. |
| 2756 .. | .. | .. The <i>Government Securities (Redemption) Act 1915</i> makes provision for extending, with the consent of the holders, the date of redemption of Government securities. |
| 2757 .. | .. | .. The <i>Execution of Instruments Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1915</i> , facilitates the execution of instruments and powers of attorney during the war. |
| 2758 .. | 22nd September | .. The <i>Indeterminate Sentences Act 1915</i> amends the <i>Crimes Act 1915</i> by increasing the powers of the Indeterminate Sentences Board. |
| 2759 .. | .. | .. The <i>Boilers Inspection Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the Act of 1915, empowers inspectors to receive fees and to give receipts for same. |
| 2760 .. | .. | .. The <i>Royal Society Land Act 1915</i> authorizes the trustees of certain land permanently reserved from sale as a site for the use of the Royal Society of Victoria to borrow upon the security of the said land and to demise part of the said land and to permit the temporary use of certain buildings on the land. |
| 2761 .. | 24th September | .. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1915</i> makes provision for the constitution of sewerage districts and the sewerage thereof. The district under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the drainage area under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust are excluded from the operation of the Act. |
| 2762 .. | 1st October | .. The <i>Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act 1915</i> amends the Act of 1913. |
| 2763 .. | .. | .. The <i>Sessional Acts Revision Act 1915</i> adapts certain references in Acts passed during the last session of Parliament in 1915 to the provisions of the consolidating Acts passed during that session, and revises the language of certain of the first-mentioned Acts. |
| 2764 .. | 12th October | .. This Act applies £667,320 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the Service of the year 1915-16. |
| 2765 .. | 19th October | .. The <i>Nandaly to Kulwin Railway Construction Act 1915</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Nandaly to Kulwin. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2766 .. | 26th October | .. The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Borrowing Powers) Act</i> 1915 increases the borrowing powers of the Trust under the original Act from £250,000 to £325,000. In addition to this authority is given to raise money for house connexions on the credit of the General Fund and of the rates and charges which the Trust is authorized to levy. |
| 2767 .. | .. | .. The <i>Developmental Railways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) gives authority that certain moneys payable to "The Railway Construction Account" be paid into "The Developmental Railways Account." The operation of the Act is made retrospective from 25th November, 1912. |
| 2768 .. | 10th November | .. This Act applies £639,213 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16. |
| 2769 .. | 23rd November | .. The <i>Bittern to Red Hill Railway Construction Act</i> 1915 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Bittern to Red Hill. |
| 2770 .. | .. | .. The <i>Land Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915. Provision is made to suspend the covenants of leases in case of lessees or licensees engaged on military service, and also of persons who for any reason connected with the war are unable to return to Victoria. Power is given to grant leases of certain lands in tourist resorts where lodging houses, &c., are erected. Other sections relate to the conversion of certain conditional purchase leases into selection purchase leases, the extension of the period for the assignment of leases, &c., in insolvent estates, and the right of persons on active naval or military service to make applications, &c., under Land Acts by their attorneys. |
| 2771 .. | 30th November | .. The <i>Default Summonses Act</i> 1915, to be read with the <i>Justices Act</i> 1915, amends the law relating to default summonses. |
| 2772 .. | .. | .. The <i>Dairy Cattle Advances Act</i> 1915 provides for advances to farmers to enable them to procure dairy cattle. The maximum amount that may be advanced is £250 and the rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum. Security must be given for the repayment of the advance by way of mortgage or lien, and repayment of principal and interest must be made within three years in half-yearly instalments or, if the Minister determines, in one amount. Authority is given to raise £75,000 by increasing the amount of stock issued under the <i>Victorian Government Stock Act</i> 1896 or by the issue of debentures for the whole or for any portion of the sum mentioned. |
| 2773 .. | .. | .. The <i>Midwives Act</i> 1915 provides for the registration and better training of midwives and regulates their practice. |
| 2774 .. | .. | .. The <i>Enemy Property Act</i> 1915 operates from the 30th November, 1915, and makes provision in regard to the custody of the property of alien enemies during the war. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2775 .. | 1st December | .. The <i>Marriage (Facilities) Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Marriage Act 1915</i> , facilitates marriages between British subjects resident in Victoria and British subjects resident in the United Kingdom. |
| 2776 .. | " | .. The <i>Licensing (Rents and Fees Adjustment) Act 1915</i> , to be read with the <i>Licensing Act 1915</i> , relates to the adjustment of rents in respect of certain licensed victuallers' premises affected by the operation of the <i>Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act 1915</i> , and to the rebate of certain fees under the Licensing Acts. |
| 2777 .. | 7th December | .. The <i>Juries Act 1915</i> (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, reduces the number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases from fifteen to eight, and limits the liability of a person to serve more than once as a juror during any period of twelve months beginning 1st June. Any person qualified to serve as a special juror is also liable to be called upon to serve as a common juror. The provision in the original Act whereby any person on payment of a fee of two shillings could obtain a copy of a jury panel is repealed. Officers of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission are exempted from serving as jurors. |
| 2778 .. | 14th December | .. The <i>Supreme Court Act 1915</i> (No. 3) gives power to the Governor-in-Council to alter court towns by order. |
| 2779 .. | " | .. The <i>Education Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act in regard to the publication of registers which may be issued when the Minister directs, instead of at fixed periods. |
| 2780 .. | " | .. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1915</i> increases the borrowing powers of the trust from £675,000 to £725,000. Moneys borrowed for the repayment of loans are not included. |
| 2781 .. | " | .. The <i>Kew (Burke-road) Tramway Act 1915</i> provides for the construction, operation, and management by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust of a tramway from the intersection of Burke-road and Cotham-road to Barker's-road, Kew. |
| 2782 .. | " | .. The <i>Clifton Springs Hotel Act 1915</i> makes provision in regard to the victuallers' licence issued in respect of the Clifton Springs Hotel, which was agreed to be leased to the Commonwealth of Australia as an establishment for convalescent members of the Australian Imperial Forces. |
| 2783 .. | " | .. This Act applies £640,237 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1915-16. |
| 2784 .. | " | .. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1915</i> alters the amounts redeemable each year under the <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1914</i> No. 2563, during the five years ended 1919-20. |
| 2785 .. | " | .. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1915</i> (No. 2) empowers the Government to raise £250,000 by the issue of Treasury bonds. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2786 .. | 14th December | .. The <i>St. Kilda Tramway Act</i> 1915 extends the provisions of the <i>Tramways Act</i> 1915 to the municipality of St. Kilda within certain limits. |
| 2787 .. | " | .. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to be read with the Act of 1915, continues for the year 1916 the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250. |
| 2788 .. | " | .. The <i>Justices Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) gives power to the Governor in Council to alter court towns by order. |
| 2789 .. | " | .. The <i>Crimes Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915 in regard to the competency of witnesses in giving evidence in criminal cases. |
| 2790 .. | " | .. The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) increases the borrowing powers of the Board by £1,000,000. The Board is given authority to pay gratuities to officers on retirement or in the case of death to the widow or any surviving children or relatives. |
| 2791 .. | 23rd December | .. The <i>Sessional Acts Revision Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915, and corrects certain errors in the consolidating Acts passed during the last session of Parliament in 1915. |
| 2792 .. | " | .. The <i>State Savings Bank Act</i> 1915 (No. 3) amends the Act of 1915 by providing that more than 4 per cent. interest may be paid on <i>crédit foncier</i> debentures, and that more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest may be charged for advances. |
| 2793 .. | " | .. The <i>Mandurang Lands Act</i> 1915 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land in the parishes of Lockwood and Mandurang permanently reserved from sale for water supply purposes. |
| 2794 .. | " | .. The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1915 authorizes the raising of £3,500,000 to be expended as follows:—For construction of railways and tramways and rolling stock, £3,000,000; for irrigation and water supply and drainage and flood protection works in country districts, £160,000; for State school purposes (other than maintenance), £240,000; and for other public works, £100,000. |
| 2795 .. | " | .. The <i>Willaura Land Act</i> 1915 provides for the exchange of certain land in the parish of Willaura, county of Ripon. |
| 2796 .. | " | .. The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1915 sanctions the issue and application of £3,110,000 out of loan funds, of which £2,310,000 is to be expended on railway works, and £800,000 towards the electrification of the Melbourne suburban railways. |
| 2797 .. | " | .. The <i>Tobacco Sellers Act</i> 1915 provides that sellers of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes must be registered, for which an annual fee of 5s. is charged. Licensed victuallers are exempted from registration, and also persons conducting bazaars, fairs, or entertainments at which tobacco, &c., is sold, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable purposes. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2798 .. | 23rd December | .. The <i>Public Service Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 by providing that an officer may be appointed to act temporarily in an office or be promoted to an office without an increase of salary, and if he refuses to act in such higher position he shall be deemed to have waived his right to promotion thereto. This section is to continue in force whilst a state of war exists and during such further period as the Governor-in-Council shall determine. An officer of the Public Service absent on military or naval duties shall be eligible for any subdivisional promotion or increment that might have been granted if he had continued to discharge the duties of his office. Priority for temporary and other employment in the Public Service is given to returned soldiers, &c., of the Expeditionary Forces. Power is given to appoint certain persons temporarily employed in the Government Printing Office to vacancies in that office in the General Division. |
| 2799 .. | .. | .. The <i>Income Tax Act 1915</i> (No. 2) alters the periods for which assessments are made from the calendar year to the financial year ended 30th June. Power is given to the Income Tax Commissioner to supply information to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners of Taxation for the Commonwealth of Australia or to the Income Tax Commissioners of other States of the Commonwealth. |
| 2800 .. | .. | .. The <i>Special Funds Act 1915</i> provides for the transfer of £72,500 from the Assurance Fund under the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1915</i> to certain other funds established under this Act. These funds and the amounts transferred are as follows:—Technical Schools Fund, £50,000; Agricultural High Schools Fund, £7,000; and the Lunatic Asylums Fund, £15,500. The moneys paid into these trust funds are available only for the purchase of land and for the erection of buildings that may be approved by the Treasurer. |
| 2801 .. | .. | .. The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1915</i> sanctions the issue and application of £76,000 out of loan funds to be expended as follows:—For outer Ports improvements and extensions (including cost of a dredge), £46,000; and towards the construction of a dredge for use in Port Phillip, £30,000. |
| 2802 .. | .. | .. The <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1905 Amendment Act 1915</i> gives authority that an unexpended balance under the <i>Surplus Revenue Act 1905</i> of £8,729 for erection of brickworks and purchase of land be applied towards the building of district high schools. |
| 2803 .. | .. | .. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1915</i> (No. 2) amends the Act of 1915 by declaring that the liability of the Commonwealth of Australia be no greater than £1,000,000 for carrying out the works provided for in the agreement entered into between |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| | | the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. |
| 2804 .. | 23rd December .. | The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1915 sanctions the issue and application of £560,000 out of loan funds for irrigation, water supply, drainage, and flood protection works in country districts. |
| 2805 .. | .. | .. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1915, to operate from the 1st July, 1915, fixes the municipal endowment at £50,000 for the year 1915-16, which is one-half the sum paid in the previous year. |
| 2806 .. | .. | .. The <i>Brunswick Mechanics' Institute Act</i> 1915 provides for the incorporation and government of the Brunswick Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. |
| 2807 .. | .. | .. The <i>Border Railways Commission Act</i> 1915 relates to the payment of fees and travelling expenses to the Victorian members of the Royal Commission on Border railways. |
| 2808 .. | .. | .. The <i>Trusts (War Loan) Act</i> 1915 gives trustees authority to invest in Commonwealth loans raised for war purposes. |
| 2809 .. | .. | .. The <i>State Salaries (Commonwealth Taxation) Act</i> 1915 relates to the taxation by the Commonwealth of the salaries of public servants in the State of Victoria. |
| 2810 .. | 30th December .. | The <i>Health Act</i> 1915 (No. 2), to be read with the principal Act of 1915, confers additional powers on the Board of Health to combat disease. |
| 2811 .. | .. | .. The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) amends the principal Act of 1915 in regard to the regulation of the use of streets and public places by hawkers and traders, and prohibits the employment of children as street hawkers. |
| 2812 .. | .. | .. The <i>Wheat Marketing Act</i> 1915 confers certain powers on the Government of Victoria in regard to the marketing of the wheat harvest of the season 1915-16. |
| 2813 .. | .. | .. This Act applies £3,501,460 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1915-16 and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £8,470,451 to the service of the Government. |
| 2814 .. | .. | .. The <i>Railways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) extends the tenure of the Railways Commissioners from four to seven years, and fixes the rates of remuneration at £2,500 per annum for the chairman and £1,750 each for the other two commissioners. Priority for permanent employment in the railway service is given to returned soldiers, &c., of the Expeditionary Forces. |
| 2815 .. | .. | .. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) authorizes the Hawthorn Tramways Trust to acquire certain lands to be used as a park, and increases the Trust's borrowing powers from £220,000 to £232,000 for the purpose of such purchase. |

| Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2816 .. | 30th December | .. The <i>Footscray Tramways Act</i> 1915 provides for the construction and management of certain tramways in the municipal district of Footscray. |
| 2817 .. | .. | .. The <i>Public Account Advances Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1910 by the addition of Loan Redemption Acts to those for the purposes of which money may be issued temporarily out of "The Public Account." |
| 2818 .. | .. | .. The <i>Tramway Board Act</i> 1915 makes temporary provision with respect to tramways and tramway undertakings the subject of leases granted by the Melbourne Tramways Trust to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, and provides for the dissolution of the Melbourne Tramways Trust. |
| 2819 .. | .. | .. The <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act</i> 1915 (No. 2) increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £500,000 to £550,000. Power is given to the Treasurer to purchase debentures on behalf of the Government at a rate of interest to be agreed upon between the Treasurer and the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners. The moneys borrowed under the increased borrowing power are to be applied as follows:—Extension of the Corio freezing works and abattoirs, £30,000; works in connexion with berths for the shipping of wheat, wool, or other natural produce at North Shore and in connexion with Hopetoun Channel, £15,000; and other works required for the improvement of the port of Geelong, £5,000. |

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Charles Joseph La Trobe ... | 30th Sept., 1839 ... | 5th May, 1854 |
| John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting) | 8th May, 1854 ... | 22nd June, 1854 |
| Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B. | 22nd June, 1854 ... | 31st Dec., 1855 |
| Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting) | 1st January, 1856... | 26th Dec., 1856 |
| Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ... | 26th December, 1856 | 10th September, 1863 |

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|---|
| Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. | 11th September, 1863 | 7th May, 1866 |
| Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting) | 7th May, 1866 ... | 15th August, 1866 |
| The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. | 15th August, 1866... | 2nd March, 1873 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 3rd March, 1873 ... | 19th March, 1873 |
| Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. | 31st March, 1873 ... | 22nd February, 1879 |
| Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ... | 3rd January, 1875... | 10th January, 1875 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 11th January, 1875 | 14th January, 1876. |
| The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C. | 27th February, 1879 | 18th April, 1884 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 18th April, 1884 ... | 15th July, 1884 |
| Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | 15th July, 1884 ... 18th October, 1889 | 8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 6th November, 1886 | 12th March, 1889 |
| Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- { son, G.C.M.G. (acting) | 9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889 | 17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889 |
| The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. | 28th November, 1889 | 12th July, 1895 |
| The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting) | 26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ... | 11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895 |
| The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B. | 25th October, 1895 | 31st March, 1900 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) | 29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ... | 16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting) | 15th January, 1900 | 10th December, 1901 |
| Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S. | 10th December, 1901 | 24th November, 1903 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting) | 24th November, 1903 | 25th April, 1904 |
| Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B. | 25th April, 1904 ... | 6th July, 1908 |

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 20th March, 1907 ... | 18th November, 1907 |
| | 6th July, 1908 ... | 27th July, 1908 |
| | 26th July, 1909 ... | 10th August, 1909 |
| | 2nd February, 1910 | 9th February, 1910 |
| | 18th February, 1910 | 24th February, 1910 |
| | 28th July, 1910 ... | 8th August, 1910 |
| | 19th May, 1911 ... | 24th May, 1911 |
| Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G. | 28th August, 1913... | 23rd February, 1914 |
| Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet | 27th July, 1908 ... | 19th May, 1911 |
| Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. | 24th May, 1911 ... | 31st January, 1914 |
| | 23rd February, 1914 | |

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir 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 .. | |
| Redmond Barry .. | Solicitor-General .. | |
| James Horatio Nelson Cassell | Collector of Customs | } 13th April, 1852 |
| Edward Eyre Williams .. | Solicitor-General .. | |
| James Croke .. | Solicitor-General .. | 21st July, 1852 |
| Frederick Armand Powlett | Colonial Treasurer ... | 30th September, 1852 |
| Hugh Culling Eardley Childers | Auditor-General .. | 11th October, 1852 |
| Andrew Clarke .. | Surveyor-General .. | 1st July, 1853 |
| John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster | Colonial Secretary .. | 20th July, 1853 |
| Hugh Culling Eardley Childers | Collector of Customs | 5th December, 1853 |
| Edward Grimes .. | Auditor-General .. | 8th December, 1853 |
| Robert Molesworth .. | Solicitor-General .. | 4th January, 1854 |
| William Clark Haines .. | Colonial Secretary .. | 12th December, 1854 |

In the next list will be found the names of the **Ministries 1855 to 1916.** Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

| Number of Ministry and Name of Premier. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Duration of Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Days. |
| 1. William Clark Haines... | 28th November, 1855 | 11th March, 1857 ... | 469 |
| 2. John O'Shanassy ... | 11th March, 1857 ... | 29th April, 1857 ... | 49 |
| 3. William Clark Haines... | 29th April, 1857 ... | 10th March, 1858 ... | 315 |
| 4. John O'Shanassy ... | 10th March, 1858 ... | 27th October, 1859 | 596 |
| 5. William Nicholson ... | 27th October, 1859... | 26th November, 1860 | 396 |
| 6. Richard Heales ... | 26th November, 1860 | 14th November, 1861 | 353 |
| 7. John O'Shanassy ... | 14th November, 1861 | 27th June, 1863 ... | 590 |
| 8. James McCulloch ... | 27th June, 1863 ... | 6th May, 1868 ... | 1,775 |
| 9. Charles Sladen ... | 6th May, 1868 ... | 11th July, 1868 ... | 66 |
| 10. James McCulloch ... | 11th July, 1868 ... | 20th September, 1869 | 436 |
| 11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson | 20th September, 1869 | 9th April, 1870 ... | 201 |
| 12. James McCulloch ... | 9th April, 1870 ... | 19th June, 1871 ... | 436 |
| 13. Charles Gavan Duffy... | 19th June, 1871 ... | 10th June, 1872 ... | 357 |
| 14. James Goodall Francis | 10th June, 1872 .. | 31st July, 1874 ... | 781 |
| 15. George Briscoe Kerferd | 31st July, 1874 ... | 7th August, 1875 ... | 372 |
| 16. Graham Berry ... | 7th August, 1875 ... | 20th October, 1875 | 74 |
| 17. Sir James McCulloch | 20th October, 1875... | 21st May, 1877 ... | 579 |
| 18. Graham Berry ... | 21st May, 1877 ... | 5th March, 1880 ... | 1,019 |
| 19. James Service ... | 5th March, 1880 ... | 3rd August, 1880 ... | 151 |
| 20. Graham Berry ... | 3rd August, 1880 ... | 9th July, 1881 ... | 340 |
| 21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen... | 9th July, 1881 ... | 8th March, 1883 ... | 607 |
| 22. James Service ... | 8th March, 1883 ... | 18th February, 1886 | 1,078 |
| 23. Duncan Gillies ... | 18th February, 1886 | 5th November, 1890 | 1,722 |
| 24. James Munro ... | 5th November, 1890 | 16th February, 1892 | 469 |
| 25. William Shiels ... | 16th February, 1892 | 23rd January, 1893 | 343 |
| 26. James Brown Patterson | 23rd January, 1893 | 27th September, 1894 | 612 |
| 27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G. | 27th September, 1894 | 5th December, 1899 | 1,895 |
| 28. Allan McLean ... | 5th December, 1899 | 19th November, 1900 | 350 |
| 29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G. | 19th November, 1900 | 12th February, 1901 | 85 |
| 30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 12th February, 1901 | 10th June, 1902 ... | 483 |

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

| Number of Ministry and Name of Premier. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Duration of Office. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Days. |
| 31. William Hill Irvine ... | 10th June, 1902 ... | 16th February, 1904 | 616 |
| 32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G. | 16th February, 1904 | 8th January, 1909 | 1,789 |
| 33. John Murray ... | 8th January, 1909 | 18th May, 1912 ... | 1,226 |
| 34. William Alexander Watt | 18th May, 1912 ... | 9th December, 1913 | 205 |
| 35. George Alexander Elmslie | 9th December, 1913 | 22nd December, 1913 | 13 |
| 36. William Alexander Watt | 22nd December, 1913 | 18th June, 1914 ... | 178 |
| 37. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 18th June, 1914 ... | 9th November, 1915 | 509 |
| 38. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G. | 9th November, 1915 | | |

Peacock Ministry. The second Peacock Ministry remained in office from 18th June, 1914, to 9th November, 1915, when a reconstruction took place. The names of Ministers and the offices held by them in the third Peacock Administration in June, 1916, were as follows :—

THIRD PEACOCK MINISTRY.

| Name. | Office. |
|--|--|
| Peacock, Sir Alexander James, K.C.M.G. | Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour. |
| Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman | Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction. |
| McLeod, Donald | Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health. |
| Hagelthorn, Frederick William, M.L.C. | Minister of Agriculture. |
| McKenzie, Hugh | Minister of Railways, Minister of Water Supply, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Hutchinson, William | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey. |
| Livingston, Thomas | Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Adamson, William Addison, M.L.C. . . . | Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. . . . | Honorary Minister. |
| Membrey, James George | Honorary Minister. |
| Robinson, Arthur, M.L.C. | Honorary Minister. |
| McCutecheon, Robert George | Honorary Minister. |

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

| Name of Province. | Name of Member. | Date of Retirement. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| Bendigo .. | Hon. A. Hicks | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. Sternberg.. .. . | 1922 |
| East Yarra .. | Hon. R. Beckett | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. K. Merritt | 1922 |
| Gippsland .. | Hon. W. Pearson | 1919 |
| | Hon. E. J. Crooke | 1922 |
| Melbourne .. | Hon. J. M. Davies (President) | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. McWhae | 1922 |
| Melbourne East .. | Hon. A. McLellan | 1919 |
| | Hon. J. P. Jones | 1922 |
| Melbourne North | Hon. W. J. Beckett | 1919 |
| | Hon. D. Melville | 1922 |
| Melbourne South.. | Hon. A. Robinson (Honorary Minister) | 1919 |
| | Hon. T. H. Payne | 1922 |
| Melbourne West .. | Hon. J. H. Disney | 1919 |
| | Hon. D. McNamara | 1922 |
| Nelson | Hon. J. D. Brown | 1919 |
| | Hon. T. Beggs | 1922 |
| Northern | Hon. F. G. Clarke | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister) | 1922 |
| North-Eastern .. | Hon. W. Kendell | 1919 |
| | Hon. A. O. Sachse (Chairman of Committees).. | 1922 |
| North-Western .. | Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn (Minister of Agriculture) | 1919 |
| | Hon. R. B. Rees | 1922 |
| Southern | Hon. W. L. R. Clarke | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. C. Angliss | 1922 |
| South-Eastern .. | Hon. D. E. McBryde | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. A. Adamson (Commissioner of Public Works) | 1922 |
| South-Western .. | Hon. A. A. Austin | 1919 |
| | Hon. H. F. Richardson | 1922 |
| Wellington .. | Hon. J. Y. McDonald | 1919 |
| | Hon. F. W. Brawn | 1922 |
| Western | Hon. E. J. White | 1919 |
| | Hon. W. S. Manifold | 1922 |

Clerk of the Legislative Council: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: W. R. Heywood.

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|------------------------------|---|
| Abbotsford | G. C. Webber. |
| Albert Park | Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie. |
| Allandale | Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour). |
| Ballaarat East | Hon. R. McGregor. |
| Ballaarat West | M. Baird. |
| Barwon | J. F. Farrer. |
| Benalla | J. J. Carlisle. |
| Benambra | J. W. Leckie. |
| Bendigo East | L. J. Clough. |
| Bendigo West | Hon. D. Smith. |
| Boroondara | Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker). |
| Borong | Hon. W. Hutchinson (Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey). |
| Brighton | O. R. Snowball. |
| Brunswick | J. R. Jewell. |
| Bulla | Hon. A. R. Robertson. |
| Carlton | R. H. Solly. |
| Castlemaine and Maldon | Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction). |
| Collingwood | Hon. M. Hannah. |
| Dalhousie | A. F. Cameron. |
| Dandenong | W. S. Keast. |
| Daylesford | Hon. D. McLeod (Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health). |
| Dundas | W. K. Smith. |
| Eaglehawk | T. Tunnecliffe. |
| East Melbourne | A. A. Farthing. |
| Essendon | M. M. Blackburn. |
| Evelyn | J. Rouget. |
| Fitzroy | Hon. J. W. Billson. |
| Flemington | E. C. Warde. |
| Geelong | Hon. W. Plain. |
| Gippsland East | Hon. J. Cameron. |
| Gippsland North | J. W. McLachlan. |
| Gippsland South | Hon. T. Livingston (Minister of Mines and Minister of Forests). |
| Gippsland West | Hon. J. E. Mackey (Chairman of Committees). |
| Glenelg | H. J. M. Campbell. |
| Goulburn Valley | J. D. Mitchell. |
| Grenville | J. Chatham. |
| Gunbower | H. Angus. |
| Hampden | D. S. Oman. |
| Hawthorn | W. M. McPherson. |
| Jika Jika | Hon. J. G. Membrey (Honorary Minister). |
| Kara Kara | J. W. Pennington. |
| Korong | A. Gray. |
| Lowan | J. Menzies. |
| Maryborough | Hon. A. R. Outtrim. |
| Melbourne | A. Rogers. |
| Mornington | Hon. A. Downward. |

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1916—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| North Melbourne .. | Hon. G. M. Prendergast |
| Ovens .. | Hon. A. A. Billson. |
| Polwarth .. | J. G. Johnstone. |
| Port Fairy .. | H. S. Bailey. |
| Port Melbourne .. | O. Sinclair. |
| Prahran .. | Hon. D. Mackinnon. |
| Richmond .. | E. J. Cotter. |
| Rodney .. | Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Railways and Minister of Water Supply). |
| St. Kilda .. | Hon. R. G. McCutcheon (Honorary Minister). |
| Stawell and Ararat .. | R. F. Toutcher. |
| Swan Hill .. | Hon. J. Gray. |
| Toorak .. | N. Bayles. |
| Upper Goulburn .. | M. K. McKenzie. |
| Walhalla .. | S. Barnes. |
| Wangaratta .. | Hon. J. Bowser. |
| Waranga .. | J. Gordon. |
| Warrenheip .. | E. J. Hogan. |
| Warrnambool .. | J. D. Deany. |
| Williamstown .. | Hon. J. Lemmon. |

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: H. H. Newton,
J.P.

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Private Bills: W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of Committees, and Serjeant-at-Arms: J. M.
Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record: W. R. Barstow.

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

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: A. Burr.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

| Country. | Names. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Argentine Republic .. | .. Tillock, James T. |
| Belgium .. | .. Lauwers, E. |
| Brazil .. | .. Dunn, E. W. T. |
| China .. | .. Tseng Tsung-Kien. |
| Colombia .. | .. Lyle, M. |
| Denmark .. | .. Were, F. W., K.D. |
| Ecuador .. | .. Gundelach, M. S. |
| France .. | .. Chayet, A. |
| Greece .. | .. Cohen, S. S. (Acting). |
| Honduras .. | .. Walsh, Frederic. |
| Italy .. | .. Eles, Cav. E. |
| Japan .. | .. Shimizu, S. |
| Netherlands .. | .. Bosschart, W. L. |
| Norway .. | .. Römcke, Otto. |
| Paraguay .. | .. Royle, F. A. |
| Peru .. | .. Macedo, J. M. |
| Russia .. | .. D'Abaza, A. N. |
| United States .. | .. Brittain, J. I. |

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

| Country. | CONSULS. | Names. |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Belgium | | Vanderkelen, F. |
| Chili | | Barrows, R. H. |
| Ecuador | | Phillips, Edwin. |
| France | | Homery, M. |
| Greece | | Maniachi, A. |
| Guatemala | | De Bavay, Auguste. |
| Mexico | | McKinley, Alexander. |
| Netherlands | | Assche, O. Van. |
| Nicaragua | | Medina, R. |
| Panama | | Phillips, Edwin. |
| Paraguay | | Bloomfield, A. S. |
| Peru | | Loyer, J. F. |
| Portugal | | Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G. |
| Servia | | Oldham, A. E. |
| Spain | | de Montero y de Madrazo, Senor Don J. |
| Sweden | | Waern, J. D. |
| Swiss Confederation | | Stahel, G. |
| United States | | Magelssen, W. C. |
| Uruguay | | Walters, H. A. |
| Venezuela | | Paxton, J. Maitland |

VICE-CONSULS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Brazil, United States of .. .. | .. .. | Sheppard, H. A. |
| Denmark .. .. | .. .. | Holdenson, P. J. |
| " .. .. | .. .. | Belcher, E. N. |
| Norway .. .. | .. .. | Fay, H. H. T. |
| " .. .. | .. .. | Martin, G. |
| Russia .. .. | .. .. | Sleigh, H. C. |
| Sweden .. .. | .. .. | Bechervaise, E. |

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|
| United Kingdom .. .. | .. .. | Milne, G. T. |
| Canada .. .. | .. .. | Ross, D. H. |
| New Zealand .. .. | .. .. | Manson, H. J. |

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 form a part:—

| Office. | Name. |
|---------------------|---|
| Chief Justice | The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. |
| Puisne Judges | Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

| Office. | Name. |
|---|---|
| County Court Judges | W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. T. P. Webb, K.C. |
| Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes | |
| Commissioner of Titles | W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B. |
| Public Service Commissioner | G. C. Morrison, I.S.O. |
| Inspector-General of the Insane | Dr. W. E. Jones. |
| Agent-General, London | Sir P. McBride, K.B. |
| Auditor-General | F. H. Bruford. |
| Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector | Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| Chief Commissioner of Police | A. G. Sainsbury, J.P. |
| Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons | W. B. House. |
| Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne .. | C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C. |
| Prosecutors for the King | J. A. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C. |
| Chief Clerk and Taxing Master Supreme Court | M. M. Phillips. |
| Government Botanist | Dr. A. J. Ewart. |
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners— | |
| Chairman | W. Cattanach. |
| Commissioner | J. S. Dethridge, C.E. |
| Commissioner | E. Shaw, C.E. |
| Lands Purchase and Management Board— | |
| Chairman | A. B. Lang. |
| Member | W. McIver. |
| Member | A. A. Peverill. |

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Secretary | W. A. Callaway, J.P. |
| Chief Clerk | H. E. Macdowell. |
| Chief Electoral Officer | J. Molloy. |
| Audit Office | Chief Clerk, H. C. H. Agg. |
| Explosives | Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis. |
| Government Shorthand Writer | F. B. Lincolne. |
| Government Medical Officer | Dr. J. A. O'Brien, J.P. |
| Government Statist | A. M. Laughton, F.S.S. |
| Hospitals for Insane | Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch. |
| Inspection of Stores | Inspector, A. B. Stanhope. |
| Marine Board | Secretary, J. G. McKie. |
| Mercantile Marine | Superintendent (Vacant). |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | Secretary, T. Smith. |
| Observatory | Government Astronomer (Acting), J. M. Baldwin. |
| Police | Chief Clerk, F. Hemmy. |
| Premier | Secretary, F. T. Short, J.P. |
| Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery. | Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B. |
| Public Service Commissioner | Secretary, J. D. Merson, J.P. |
| Public Service Inspector | D. Barry. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

| Office. | Name. |
|---|----------------|
| Secretary for Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories | H. M. Murphy. |
| Assistant Chief Inspector of Factories | M. H. Stevens. |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Under-Treasurer | M. A. Minogue, J.P. |
| Accountant | J. A. Norris. |
| Chief Clerk | T. E. Meek. |
| Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne .. | J. H. Kerr. |
| Inspector of Charities | H. C. Malcolm. |
| Tender Board | Secretary, J. G. White. |
| Income Tax | Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon. |
| Land Tax | Deputy Commissioner, M. Murphy. |
| Government Printer | A. J. Mullett, J.P. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Director of Education | Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O., J.P. |
| Chief Inspector | A. Fussell, M.A. |
| Assistant Chief Inspector | T. W. Bothroyd, M.A. |
| " " " " | W. F. Gates. |
| Secondary Schools | Chief Inspector, M. P. Hansen. |
| Technical Schools | Chief Inspector, D. Clark. |
| Art Inspector | P. M. Carew-Smyth. |
| Training College | Principal, Dr. John Smyth. |
| Chief Clerk | C. S. McPherson. |

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Secretary | W. R. Anderson, P.M. |
| Parliamentary Draftsman | J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M. |
| Crown Solicitor | E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O. |
| Police Magistrates | P. J. Dwyer and 16 others. |
| Coroner, &c. | Dr. R. H. Cole. |
| Chief Clerk | A. T. Lewis, J.P. |
| Master-in-Equity's Office | Registrar of Probates, J. Carter. |
| Prothonotary | D. F. McGrath. |
| Sheriff and Inspector-General of Penal Establishments | J. W. K. Freeman. |
| Comptroller of Stamps, &c. | H. F. Metzner. |
| Official Accountant, Insolvency | W. H. Garrard. |
| Registrar-General, &c. | H. A. Templeton. |

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Secretary for Lands | J. M. Reed, I.S.O., J.P. |
| Surveyor-General | A. B. Lang. |
| Chief Clerk | W. H. Gregson. |
| Closer Settlement | Secretary, J. E. Jenkins. |
| Curator, Botanic Gardens | J. Cronin. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Secretary for Public Works | E. T. Drake, J.P. |
| Chief Clerk and Accountant | G. Clowser. |
| Chief Architect (Acting) | S. C. Brittingham. |
| Chief Engineer | C. Catani, C.E., J.P. |
| Engineer, Ports and Harbors | G. Kermode. |
| Electric Inspector and Electrician | F. W. Chambers. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

| Office. | Name. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Secretary for Mines | W. Dickson. |
| Director of Geological Survey | H. Herman. |
| Chief Clerk (Mines) | P. Cohen. |
| Chief Mining Inspector | A. H. Merrin. |
| Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor | W. Thorn. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Secretary | T. W. H. Holmes, J.P. |
| Assistant Medical Inspector | Dr. J. Johnston. |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Director of Agriculture | Dr. S. S. Cameron. |
| Agricultural Superintendent | A. E. V. Richardson. |
| Chief Veterinary Inspector | W. A. N. Robertson. |
| Government Analytical Chemist | P. R. Scott. |
| Exports Superintendent | R. Crowe. |

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Secretary | W. Dickson. |
| Conservator | H. R. Mackay. |
| Chief Clerk | A. W. Crooke. |

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioners | C. E. Norman (Chairman), L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones. |
| Secretary | G. H. Sutton. |
| Secretary to the Minister | T. P. Lynch. |
| Chief Clerk | J. S. Rees. |
| General Superintendent of Transportation | T. B. Molomby. |
| Superintendent Passenger Train Service | J. J. Tierney. |
| Superintendent Goods Train Service | C. Miscamble. |
| General Passenger and Freight Agent | W. E. N. Keast. |
| Chief Accountant | T. F. Brennan. |
| Assistant Accountant | H. W. Mead. |
| Chief Clerk | A. Williams. |
| Auditor of Receipts | W. G. Ritchie. |
| Chief Mechanical Engineer | W. M. Shannon. |
| Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer | A. E. Smith. |
| Workshops Manager | R. Ferguson. |
| Chief Engineer of Way and Works | J. H. Fraser. |
| Engineer of Works | W. R. Rennick. |
| Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works | E. H. Ballard. |
| Chief Electrical Engineer | W. Stone. |
| Telegraph Superintendent | W. A. Holmes. |
| Chief Storekeeper | C. W. J. Coleman. |
| Superintendent of Printing | A. Valentine. |
| Chief Engineer for Railway Construction | M. E. Kernot. |

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Deputy Master | Major M. L. Bagge. |
| Superintendent of Bullion Office | A. M. Le Souéf. |
| First Assayer | F. R. Power. |
| Registrar and Accountant | W. M. Robins. |
| First Clerk | H. D. McCay. |

The particulars given in the succeeding lists refer to institutions which are closely associated with the Government:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1915:—

PROFESSORS.

| | Office. | | Name. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|---|
| Mathematics | | .. | Nanson, E. J., M.A. |
| History | | .. | Scott, E. |
| Anatomy and Pathology | | .. | Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D. |
| Engineering | | .. | Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E. |
| Classical Philology | | .. | Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D. |
| Mental and Moral Philosophy | | .. | Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc. |
| English Language and Literature | | .. | Wallace, R. S., M.A. |
| Chemistry | | .. | Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. |
| Biology | | .. | Spencer, Sir W. B., K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S. |
| Natural Philosophy | | .. | Laby, T. H., M.A. |
| Law | | .. | Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D. |
| Music | | .. | Laver, W. A. |
| 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 and Plant Physiology | | .. | Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. |
| Agriculture | | .. | Cherry, T., M.D., M.S. |
| Veterinary Pathology | | .. | Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |

LECTURERS.

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|---|
| Equity | .. .. | .. | Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Contracts | .. .. | .. | Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B. |
| Wrongs and Procedure | .. .. | .. | Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Property | .. .. | .. | Gregory, R. H., LL.B. |
| Classics and Philology | .. .. | .. | Kerry, Wm., M.A. |
| Mixed Mathematics | .. .. | .. | Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S. |
| Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening) | .. .. | .. | Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc. |
| French | .. .. | .. | Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L. |
| German | .. .. | .. | Lodewyckx, A., M.A., Litt.D. |
| Surgery | .. .. | .. | Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S. |
| Theory and Practice of Medicine | .. .. | .. | Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. |
| Obstetrics and Diseases of Women | .. .. | .. | Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S. |
| Forensic Medicine | .. .. | .. | Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. |
| Anatomy | .. .. | .. | Lister, C. R., M.B., B.S. |
| " | .. .. | .. | Newton, H. A. S., M.B., B.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. |
| Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery | .. .. | .. | Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc. |
| " Medicine | .. .. | .. | Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| " Hygiene | .. .. | .. | Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| " Parasitology | .. .. | .. | Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc. |
| " Materia Medica and Pharmacy | .. .. | .. | Seddon, H. R., B.V.Sc. |
| Canine Medicine | | .. | Bordeaux, E. F. J., B.V.Sc., B. ès L. |
| Botany | | .. | McLennan, Miss Ethel I., B.Sc. |

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| Education | Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph. |
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| " | Marshall, Miss Ida D., M.A. |
| " | Lawson, R., M.A. |
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| History | Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A. |
| Political Economy | Kelly, E. C. W., LL.M. |

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| | |
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| Natural Philosophy | Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S. |
| Histology | Lamble, G., M.D., B.S. |
| Geology | Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc. |
| Physiology | Maxwell, L. A. I., B.Sc., B. Agr. Sc. |

DEMONSTRATORS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
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| " | Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S. |
| Chemistry | Green, Miss Leila A., M.Sc. |
| Pathology | Garnett, W. S., M.D., B.S. |
| " | Connor, J. I., M.B., B.S. |
| Obstetrics | Spowers, E. A., M.D., B.Sc. |
| Surveying | Lupson, J. T., L.S. |
| Engineering, Design, and Drawing | Kernot, W. N., B.C.E. |
| Metrology | Grayson, H. J. |
| Natural Philosophy | Rossiter, A. L., M.S. |
| Bacteriology | Thomas, Miss Elsie L., M.B., B.S. |
| " | Gross, Miss Rachel H., M.B., B.S. |
| Engineering | Rennie, E. J. C., B.E. |

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| Librarian | Bromby, E. H., M.A. |
| " Medical School | Gladish, F. |

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| Members .. | .. | .. | C. Hallett, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little. |
| Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship | | | H. Goodrham. |
| Examiner in Pilotage | .. | .. | D. Russell. |
| Counsel .. | .. | .. | E. J. D. Guinness. |
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COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

| | Office. | | Name. |
|-----------------|---------|----|--|
| President | .. | .. | Senior Police Magistrate presiding. |
| Skilled Members | .. | .. | J. A. Roberts, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, G. B. Ramsay, H. Press, R. Wills. |

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| | Office. | | Name. |
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| Members .. | .. | .. | W. R. Anderson, P.M. C. A. Topp, I.S.O. |

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

| | Office. | | Name. |
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| Chairman.. | .. | .. | W. Calder, M. Inst. C.E. |
| Members .. | .. | .. | W. T. B. McCormack, C.E. F. W. Fricke. |

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the Northern and Federal Territories, 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 | 309,472 |
| Queensland | 670,500 |
| South Australia | 380,070 |
| Western Australia | 975,920 |
| Tasmania | 26,215 |
| Territories— | |
| Northern | 523,620 |
| Federal | 900 |
| Total Australia | 2,974,581 |

Position of Australasian capitals.

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 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* :—

Yass-Canberra. 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.

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

The government of the Territory is provided for by the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth 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 follows :—

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

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

Senate. 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 for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

House of Representatives. 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. The *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* provides that all persons not under 21 years of age who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural born or naturalized subjects, are entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Parliament. 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.

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 on 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, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. A special grant of £500,000 to the State of Tasmania is provided for by Act No. 13 of the Federal Parliament assented to on 6th November, 1912. The payments are to extend over ten years, commencing with £95,000 in 1912-13, decreasing by £10,000 a year until 1921-22, when a final payment of £5,000 will be made. A further grant of £400,000 was made to the same State by Act No. 22 assented to 19th December, 1913. The first payment under this Act is £5,000 in 1913-14, £15,000 in 1914-15, increasing by £10,000 in each subsequent year, until 1921-22, when a final amount of £80,000 will be payable.
- 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, 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 Federal House of Representatives in each Parliament is shown hereunder :—

| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New South Wales | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Victoria | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Queensland | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| South Australia | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Western Australia | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tasmania | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total Members, House of Representatives | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1915.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1915 :—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|
| No. 1 .. 21st April | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 5) 1914-15 grants and applies £3,130,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 2 .. 30th April | .. | The <i>War Precautions Act</i> 1915 amends the Principal Act of 1914. Further authority is given the Governor-General to make regulations for the safety of the Commonwealth while a state of war exists. |
| No. 3 | .. | The <i>Defence Act</i> 1915 makes a number of minor alterations in the Act of 1903-1914. |
| No. 4 .. 1st May | .. | The <i>Judiciary Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1903-1914. |
| No. 5 | .. | The <i>High Court Procedure Act</i> 1915 amends the Act of 1903. |
| No. 6 .. 7th May | .. | The <i>Crimes Act</i> 1915 adds to the offences described in the Act of 1914 that of conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth. |
| No. 7 .. 14th May | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 6) 1914-15 grants and applies £1,143,343 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 8 .. 15th May | .. | The <i>Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act</i> 1915 makes an addition to the Act of 1914 by providing a penalty of £500 against any person who makes use of any suspended patent, trade mark, or design other than the person in whose favour such has been suspended. |
| No. 9 .. 24th May | .. | The <i>Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act</i> 1913-14 appropriates a further sum of £34,029 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1913-14 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c. |
| No. 10 | .. | The <i>Supplementary Appropriation Act</i> 1913-14 appropriates a further sum of £389,468 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 11 | .. | The <i>Enemy Contracts Annulment Act</i> 1915 provides for the annulment of all contracts made with or for the benefit of the enemy during the continuance of the war. |
| No. 12 .. 11th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 7) 1914-15 grants and applies £2,023,020 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 13 .. 19th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 8) 1914-15 grants and applies £2,122,467 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15. |
| No. 14 | .. | The <i>Spirits Act</i> 1915 alters the Act of 1906 in regard to the composition of Australian whisky. |
| No. 15 .. 28th June | .. | The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 1) 1915-16 grants and applies £8,611,581 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16. |

- No. 16 .. 28th June .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 1) 1915-16 grants and applies £1,142,915 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 17 The *Lighthouses Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1911 by providing that, where the Commonwealth Government has failed to come to an agreement with any State for the acquisition of any particular lighthouse or marine mark it may acquire such property by compulsory process.
- No. 18 .. 10th July .. The *Ministers of State Act* 1915 increases the maximum number of Ministers of State from seven to eight and the amount appropriated for their salaries from £12,000 to £13,650.
- No. 19 .. 12th July .. The *Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act* 1915 provides for the acceptance of certain territory surrendered by the State of New South Wales to the Commonwealth Government.
- No. 20 .. 23rd July .. The *War Census Act* 1915 provides for the taking of a census of all males in the Commonwealth aged 18 years and under 60, and also for ascertaining the wealth and income of the people.
- No. 21 The *War Loan Act* (No. 1) 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £20,000,000 for war purposes.
- No. 22 .. 31st July .. The *War Loan Act* (No. 2) 1915 gives the Commonwealth Government authority to borrow £6,500,000 from the Government of the United Kingdom.
- No. 23 The *Loan Act* 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £1,500,000 for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta.
- No. 24 The *Appropriation Act* 1914-15 grants and applies £3,096 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £27,130,176, to the service of the Government.
- No. 25 .. 16th August .. The *Treasury Bills Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1914 by authorizing the borrowing of money from the Australian Notes Account without the issue of Treasury Bills.
- No. 26 The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1911-13.
- No. 27 .. 25th August .. The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1915 provides for compensation to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth.
- No. 28 .. 2nd September .. The *War Pensions Act* 1915 makes a number of alterations principally of an administrative nature in the Principal Act of 1914.
- No. 29 The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1915-16 grants and applies £16,195,469 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.

- No. 30 .. 6th September .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings) No. 2* 1915-16, grants and applies £1,419,925 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 31 The *Sugar Purchase Act* 1915 authorizes the Treasurer to borrow from the Commonwealth Bank money for the purchase of sugar and for the payment of customs duty on sugar imported by the Commonwealth—the total indebtedness for these purposes not to exceed £500,000.
- No. 32 The *War Census Act (No. 2)* 1915 provides for the free transmission of postal matter relating to the War Census.
- No. 33 The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1905 by providing that the administration of the Act may be transferred from the Postmaster-General's Department to any other Department of the Commonwealth Government.
- No. 34 .. 13th September .. The *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1915 relates to the imposition, assessment, and collection of a tax upon incomes.
- No. 35 The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1904-1914.
- No. 36 The *Compulsory Voting Act* 1915 provides for compulsory voting at the referendums submitted to the electors during 1915.
- No. 37 The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1902-13. Preference is given in appointments to the public service to members of the Expeditionary Forces who have passed the prescribed examinations. The maximum age of appointees to the clerical division is raised from 21 to 25 years. Officers of a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth are made eligible for appointment to the Commonwealth Public Service. Members of the Permanent Naval Forces not more than 50 years of age may be appointed to any office in the department of Trade and Customs classified in the General Division of the Public Service. Heavy penalties are provided for impersonation at examinations and for improperly obtaining possession of examination papers.
- No. 38 The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1906-1912.
- No. 39 The *War Precautions Act (No. 2)* 1915 amends the Act of 1914-15 by conferring additional powers on the Governor-General for securing the public safety and defence of the Commonwealth.
- No. 40 The *Freight Arrangements Act* 1915 authorizes the Treasurer to borrow from the Commonwealth Bank money for the payment of freight on Australian produce, such loan money not to exceed £100,000.

- No. 41 .. 13th September .. The *Income Tax Act* 1915 imposes a progressive tax upon incomes and declares the rates of such tax.
- No. 42 The *Quarantine Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1908-12.
- No. 43 .. 15th November .. The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1915-16 grants and applies £7,201,735 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.
- No. 44 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* No. 3, 1915-16, grants and applies £647,696 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 45 The *Iron Bounty Act* 1915 amends the Act of 1914 by extending the date of the expiry of the bounty from 31st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1916, and also increases the total amount which may be paid from £30,000 to £60,000. It is further provided that the bounty shall, from the 15th November, 1915, be payable only on pig iron manufactured for foundry purposes.
- No. 46 The *River Murray Waters Act* 1915 ratifies and provides for carrying out an agreement entered into between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters and for other purposes.
- No. 47 The *Income Tax Assessment Act* (No. 2) 1915 makes many machinery alterations in the Act passed earlier in the year.
- No. 48 The *Income Tax Act* (No. 2) 1915 alters the method, defined in the original Act, of assessing the income from personal exertion and from property.
- No. 49 The *Officers' Compensation Act* 1915 provides that the sum of £4,500 be paid to the widow of Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- No. 50 The *War Loan Act* (No. 3) 1915 authorizes the raising and expending of £18,000,000 for war purposes.
- No. 51 The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* (No. 2) 1915 provides for the withdrawal of writs issued by the Governor-General for the submission of certain proposed laws to the electors and for matters incidental thereto.
- No. 52 The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1915-16 grants and applies £16,245,608 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16.
- No. 53 The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings)* (No. 4) 1915-16 grants and applies £419,150 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1915-16 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors-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 of that year. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st 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 18th September, 1908, 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. He retired on 31st July, 1911, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Lord Denman retired on 18th May, 1914, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G.

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 follows:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

| | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Victoria | Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor) | 23 Feb., 1914 29 April, 1899 |
| New South Wales | Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G. | 14 March, 1913 |
| Queensland | Major-General Sir Hamilton Goad Adams, G.C.M.G. | 15 March, 1915 |
| South Australia | Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G. | 18 April, 1914 |
| Western Australia | Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. | 17 March, 1913 |
| Tasmania | Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G. | 6 June, 1913 |
| New Zealand | Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. | 19 Dec., 1912 |
| Fiji | Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. | 25 July, 1912 |
| Papua | The Honorable J. H. P. Murray ... | 23 Nov., 1908 |
| Northern Territory | Professor John Anderson Gilruth ... | 16 April, 1912 |
| Federal Territory | Colonel David Miller, V.D., I.S.O. (Acting) | 1913 |

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First Commonwealth Ministry. 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:—

- 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 for Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Minister for Trade and Customs: The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.
 Minister for 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 the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).
 Honorary Ministers: Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), the Hon. Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth the administrations, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, have been as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.

| Ministry. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Number of Days in Office |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Barton Administration ... | 1st Jan., 1901 | 23rd Sept., 1903 | 996 |
| 2. Deakin " ... | 24th Sept., 1903 | 26th April, 1904 | 216 |
| 3. Watson " ... | 27th April, 1904 | 17th Aug., 1904 | 113 |
| 4. Reid-McLean " ... | 18th Aug., 1904 | 4th July, 1905 | 321 |
| 5. Second Deakin " ... | 5th July, 1905 | 12th Nov., 1908 | 1,227 |
| 6. Fisher " ... | 13th Nov., 1908 | 2nd June, 1909 | 201 |
| 7. Deakin-Cook " ... | 2nd June, 1909 | 29th April, 1910 | 331 |
| 8. Second Fisher " ... | 29th April, 1910 | 20th June, 1913 | 1,148 |
| 9. Cook " ... | 20th June, 1913 | 17th Sept., 1914 | 454 |
| 10. Third Fisher " ... | 17th Sept., 1914 | 27th Oct., 1915 | 405 |
| 11. Hughes " ... | 27th Oct., 1915 | Still in office ... | |

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have remained in office on an average for about one year and a half. The composition of the Hughes Ministry is as under:—

MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1916.

- Prime Minister and Attorney-General:* THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.
Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. H. MAHON.
Minister for the Navy: THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.
Treasurer: THE HON. W. G. HIGGS.
Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. K. O'MALLEY.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. W. WEBSTER.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. A. GARDINER.
Assistant Minister: THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

The succeeding lists contain the names of members and officers of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament, High Court Judges, members of Inter-State Commission, and principal officers of the Commonwealth Government :—

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916.

THE SENATE.

President SENATOR THE HON. T. GIVENS.
Chairman of Committees .. SENATOR G. HENDERSON.

Victoria.

Barker, S.
 Barnes, J.
 *Blakey, A. E. H.
 *Findley, E.
 *McKissock, A. N.
 Russell, Hon. E. J.

South Australia.

*Guthrie, R. S.
 Newland, J.
 O'Loghlin, Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. V.,
 V.D.
 *Senior, W.
 Shannon, J. W.
 *Story, W. H.

New South Wales.

Gardiner, Hon. A.
 *Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir
 Albert J., K.B., V.D.
 Grant, J.
 McDougall, A.
 *Millen, Hon. E. D.
 *Watson, D.

Queensland.

Ferricks, M. A.
 Givens, Hon. T.
 Maughan, W. J. R.
 *Mullan, J.
 *Stewart, Hon. J. C.
 *Turley, H.

Western Australia.

*Buzacott, R.
 *de Largie, Hon. H.
 *Henderson, G.
 Lynch, P. J.
 Needham, E.
 Pearce, Hon. G. F.

Tasmania.

*Bakhap, T. J. K.
 Guy, J.
 *Keating, Hon. J. H.
 Long, Hon. J. J.
 O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
 *Ready, R. K.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker THE HON. CHARLES McDONALD.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. J. M. CHANTER.

VICTORIA.

| Member. | District. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Anstey, F. | Bourke |
| Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G. | Kooyong |
| Boyd, Hon. J. A. | Henty |
| Brennan, F. | Batman |
| Fenton, J. E. | Maribyrnong |

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1917; the remaining members on 30th June, 1920.

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916—
*continued.*THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Member. | District. |
|--|-----------------|
| Hampson, A. J. | Bendigo |
| Hannan, J. F. | Fawkner |
| Irvine, Hon. Sir W. H., K.C.M.G., K.C. | Flinders |
| Maloney, W. R. N. | Melbourne |
| Manifold, Hon. J. C. | Corangamite |
| Mathews, J. | Melbourne Ports |
| McGrath, D. C. | Ballaarat |
| Moloney, Parker J. | Indi |
| Ozanne, A. T. | Corio |
| Palmer, A. C. | Echuca |
| Rodgers, A. S. | Wannon |
| Salmon, Hon. C. C. | Grampians |
| Sampson, S. | Wimmera |
| Tudor, Hon. F. G. | Yarra |
| Watt, Hon. W. A. | Balaclava |
| Wise, G. H. | Gippsland |

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| Member. | District. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Abbott, Lieut.-Col. P. P. | New England |
| Burns, G. M. | Illawarra |
| Carr, E. S. | Macquarie |
| Catts, J. H. | Cook |
| Chanter, Hon. J. M. | Riverina |
| Chapman, Hon. A. | Eden-Monaro |
| Charlton, M. | Hunter |
| Cook, Right Hon. Joseph, P.C. | Parramatta |
| Fleming, W. M. | Robertson |
| Greene, W. M. | Richmond |
| Hughes, Hon. W. M. | West Sydney |
| Johnson, Hon. W. Elliot | Lang |
| Kelly, Hon. W. H. | Wentworth |
| Lynch, John | Werriwa |
| Mahony, W. G. | Dalley |
| Orchard, R. B. | Nepean |
| Patten, R. | Hume |
| Pigott, H. R. M. | Calare |
| Riley, E. | South Sydney |
| Ryrie, General G. de Laune, C.M.G. | North Sydney |
| Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C. | Parkes |
| Spence, Hon. W. G. | Darling |
| Thomas, Hon. J. | Barrier |
| Thomson, John | Cowper |
| Watkins, Hon. D. | Newcastle |
| Webster, Hon. W. | Gwydir |
| West, J. E. | East Sydney |

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1916—
continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

QUEENSLAND.

| Member. | District. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Bamford, Hon. F. W. | Herbert |
| Corser, E. B. C. | Wide Bay |
| Finlayson, W. F. | Brisbane |
| Groom, Hon. L. E. | Darling Down |
| Higgs, Hon. W. G. | Capricornia |
| McDonald, Hon. C. | Kennedy |
| Page, Hon. J. | Maranoa |
| Sharpe, J. B. | Oxley |
| Sinclair, H. | Moreton |
| Stumm, J. | Lilley |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| Member. | District. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Archibald, Hon. W. O. | Hindmarsh |
| Dankel, G. | Boothby |
| Foster, Hon. R. W. | Wakefield |
| Glynn, Hon. P. McM., K.C. | Angas |
| Livingston, J. | Barker |
| Poynton, Hon. A. | Grey |
| Yates, G. E. | Adelaide |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

| Member. | District. |
|--|------------|
| Burchell, R. J. | Fremantle |
| Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G. | Swan |
| Fowler, Hon. J. M. | Perth |
| Gregory, Hon. H. | Dampier |
| Mahon, Hon. H. | Kalgoorlie |

TASMANIA.

| Member. | District. |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Atkinson, L. | Wilmot |
| Jensen, Hon. J. A. | Bass |
| McWilliams, W. J. | Franklin |
| O'Malley, Hon. K. | Darwin |
| Smith, W. H. Laird | Denison |

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. H. Monahan, Clerk Assistant; F. U'Ren, 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 Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G. |
| Justice | .. | .. | .. | The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Charles Powers. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | The Hon. George Edward Rich. |
| Associate to Chief Justice | .. | .. | .. | R. T. Gore. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Justice Barton |
| " | .. | .. | .. | E. L. Best. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Isaacs .. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Miss N. Isaacs. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Higgins .. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | F. G. R. Peterson. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Duffy .. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Miss Duffy. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Powers .. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Lionel Powers. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | Rich .. |
| " | .. | .. | .. | A. McTiernan. |
| Principal Registrar | .. | .. | .. | J. W. O'Halloran. |
| Marshal | .. | .. | .. | Walter David Bingle. |

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----------------------------|
| Chief Commissioner | .. | .. | .. | A. B. Piddington, K.C. |
| Commissioner | .. | .. | .. | The Hon. George Swinburne. |
| Commissioner | .. | .. | .. | N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O. |
| Secretary | .. | .. | .. | A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B. |
| Senior Clerk | .. | .. | .. | H. McConaghy. |

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.**

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| Secretary | .. | .. | .. | J. Oxenham. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | J. C. T. Vardon. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | P. Howe. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | E. Woodrow. |
| Chief Electrical Engineer | .. | .. | .. | J. Hesketh. |
| Chief Accountant | .. | .. | .. | G. G. Haldane. |
| Meteorologist | .. | .. | .. | H. A. Hunt. |

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| Victoria | .. | .. | .. | C. E. Bright. |
| New South Wales | .. | .. | .. | E. J. Young. |
| Queensland | .. | .. | .. | H. B. Templeton. |
| South Australia | .. | .. | .. | E. W. Bramble. |
| Western Australia | .. | .. | .. | J. J. Lloyd. |
| Tasmania | .. | .. | .. | H. L. D'Emden. |

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|------------------|
| Electrical Engineer | .. | .. | .. | A. A. Dircks. |
| Chief Clerk | .. | .. | .. | J. Mason. |
| Accountant | .. | .. | .. | C. J. Westhoven. |
| Superintendent Mail Branch | .. | .. | .. | E. P. Ramsay. |
| Manager Telegraph Branch | .. | .. | .. | T. Howard. |
| Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services | .. | .. | .. | H. J. Huffer. |

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Comptroller-General | .. .. | S. Mills. |
| Chief Clerk | .. .. | L. F. East. |
| Chief Surveyor | .. .. | G. E. Hudson. |
| Director of Quarantine | .. .. | J. H. L. Cumpston. |
| Analyst | .. .. | W. P. Wilkinson. |
| Director of Lighthouses | .. .. | J. F. Ramsbotham. |
| Director of Navigation | .. .. | D. P. Davies. |
| Secretary, Inter-State Commission | .. .. | A. G. Brown. |

STATE COLLECTORS.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Victoria | .. .. | P. Whitton. |
| New South Wales | .. .. | W. H. Barkley. |
| Queensland | .. .. | O. S. Maddocks. |
| South Australia | .. .. | S. H. Rowe. |
| Western Australia | .. .. | R. McK. Oakley. |
| Tasmania | .. .. | W. J. Bain. |

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Inspector and Sub-Collector | .. .. | S. Symons. |
| Accountant | .. .. | M. B. Synan. |
| Inspector of Excise | .. .. | W. J. Whiteher. |
| Inspector, 1st Class | .. .. | R. W. Moorehead. |

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Secretary | .. .. | M. L. Shepherd. |
| Auditor-General | .. .. | J. W. Israel, I.S.O. |
| Secretary, Auditor-General's Office | .. .. | G. H. Gatehouse. |
| Director of Naval and Military Audit | .. .. | J. B. Laing. |

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Public Service Commissioner | .. .. | Vacant. |
| Inspector for Victoria | .. .. | W. B. Edwards. |
| Inspector (Central Staff) | .. .. | W. J. Skewes. |
| Secretary | .. .. | W. J. Clemens. |
| Registrar | .. .. | H. McTaggart. |

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------------|
| Secretary | .. .. | A. A. Hunt, C.M.G. |
| Chief Clerk | .. .. | F. J. Quinlan. |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman | R. R. Garran, C.M.G. |
| Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman | G. S. Knowles, M.A., LL.M. |
| Secretary to Representatives of the Government in the Senate | M. C. Boniwell. |
| Crown Solicitor | G. H. Castle. |
| Commissioner of Patents | G. Townsend. |

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Secretary | .. .. | Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, C.M.G., I.S.O. |
| Chief Clerk | .. .. | W. D. Bingle. |
| Accountant | .. .. | H. L. Walters. |
| Director-General of Works | .. .. | Lieut.-Col. P. T. Owen. |
| Works Director, Victoria | .. .. | H. J. Mackennal. |
| Commonwealth Statistician | .. .. | G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S. |
| Chief Electoral Officer | .. .. | R. C. Oldham. |
| Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways | .. .. | N. G. Bell. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances) | .. .. | J. R. Collins. |
| Assistant Secretary | .. .. | C. J. Cerutti. |
| Accountant | .. .. | J. T. Heathershaw. |
| Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances for Victoria | .. .. | T. James. |
| Official Secretary to the Governor-General* | .. .. | Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G. |

LAND TAX OFFICE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Commissioner of Land Tax | .. .. | G. A. McKay. |
| Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax | .. .. | R. Ewing. |
| Secretary | .. .. | J. S. Eastwood. |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Secretary for Defence | .. .. | Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G., R.A.N.R. (Retired). |
| Acting ditto | .. .. | T. Trumble. |
| Assistant Secretary | .. .. | T. Trumble. |
| Chief Accountant | .. .. | Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Thomas, A. and I. Staff. |
| Chief Clerk | .. .. | M. M. Maguire. |
| Chemical Adviser to the Department of Defence | .. .. | M. Bell. |
| Manager, Cordite Factory | .. .. | A. E. Leighton, F.I.C. |
| Acting Manager, Small Arms Factory | .. .. | F. R. Ratcliffe (temp.). |
| Manager, Clothing Factory | .. .. | H. A. Slade. |
| Manager, Harness, Saddlery, and Leather Accoutrements Factory | .. .. | G. E. Crowe. |
| Manager, Woollen Cloth Factory | .. .. | J. Smail. |
| Examiner of Stores and Equipment | .. .. | Hon. Lieut. H. B. Miles, Retired List, R.A.N. |
| Consulting Military Engineer Attached to High Commissioner's Office, London | .. .. | Colonel P. T. Owen, Reserve of Officers, Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) P. N. Buckley, R.A.E. |
| Editor, <i>Australian Military Journal</i> | .. .. | Capt. R. R. Garland, Unattd. List. |
| Contract and Supply Board— | | |
| Chairman | .. .. | M. M. Maguire. |
| Members | .. .. | Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson. J. J. F. Lahiff. |
| Secretary | .. .. | Hon. Major J. C. Ormiston. |

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The Principal Defence Councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

The Treasurer.

The First Naval Member.

The Second Naval Member.

The Inspector-General of the Military Forces.

The Chief of the General Staff.

The Consulting Military Engineer.

And such 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.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

MILITARY BOARD.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).

The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).

The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).

The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).

The Finance Member.

SECRETARY.

Hon. Major T. Griffiths, Military Staff Clerks. (A.I.F.)

Bt. Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., "A" Engrs. (temp.).

DEPARTMENTS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

| | |
|--|---|
| Chief of the General Staff | Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (A.I.F.) |
| | Col. H. J. Foster, R.E., p.s.c. |
| Commonwealth Representative on Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section) | Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade). (A.I.F.) |
| Director of Military Operations | Lt.-Col. C. B. B. White, D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.) |
| | Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A. (temp.) |
| Director of Military Training | Major D. J. Glasfurd, p.s.c., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. (A.I.F.) |
| | Lieut.-Col. F. B. Heritage (temp.) |

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF—*continued.*

| | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| Director of Army Signals | .. | .. | Major H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E. (G.S.O. 3rd Grade (temp.) (A.I.F.)) |
| Inspector, Coast Defences | .. | .. | Lieut.-Col. W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. (temp.) (A.I.F.) |
| General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade .. | .. | .. | Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A. |
| General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (temp.) | .. | .. | Capt. W. J. Foster. (A.I.F.) Capt. A. A. J. Broun, R. of O. (Imp.) (temp.) Capt. (Hon. Major) E. L. Piesse, Intell. Section. G.S. (temp.). |

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

| | | | |
|--|----|----|--|
| Adjutant-General | .. | .. | Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B. (A.I.F.). Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O. (temp.). |
| Director-General of Medical Services .. | .. | .. | Col. and Hon. Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B. (A.I.F.). Surgeon-General (temp.) R. H. J. Fetherston, A.A.M.C. (temp.). |
| Staff Officer to the Director-General of Medical Services | .. | .. | Major F. A. Maguire, A.A.M.C. (temp.). |
| Principal Dental Officer | .. | .. | Major (temp.) T. F. W. Hall, 60th Inf. |
| Principal Health Officer | .. | .. | Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Cumpston, A.A.M.C. Res. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General and Direc- tor of <i>Personnel</i> | .. | .. | Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O. |
| Director of <i>Personnel</i> | .. | .. | Bt. Major H. D. Wynter (temp.). |
| Staff-Capt. | .. | .. | Bt. Major H. D. Wynter. Lieut. (Hon. Capt.) N. G. M. Browne (temp.). |
| Quartermasters | .. | .. | Qrnr. (Hon. Capt.) F. H. Trask, Staff Capt. (temp.). Qrnr. (Hon. Lieut.) G. E. Sykes, A.A.M.C. (Permt.) |
| Director of Rifle Associations and Clubs | .. | .. | Bt. Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., A.E. |
| Inspectors of Rifle Ranges | .. | .. | Hon. Col. J. H. A. Lee, Retired List (2nd Military District). Capt. J. H. R. King, Retired List (3rd Military District). Hon. Lieut. H. C. Grover (2nd Military District). Hon. Lieut. J. James (4th Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. Bowden (5th Military District). Hon. Lieut. R. J. Fraser (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. L. M. Ord (1st Military District). Hon. Lieut. P. B. Sanders (6th Military District). |
| Director of Physical Training | .. | .. | Hon. Major F. J. Alderson, Chief Instruc- tor, P.T. Instl. Staff. |

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

| | |
|--|--|
| Quartermaster-General | Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth. (Temporarily performing duties). (A.I.F.). Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, Retired List (temp.). |
| Director of Equipment | Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth (temp.). (A.I.F.). Hon. Major A. J. L. Wilson (temp.). |
| Director of Ordnance Services .. | Lt.-Col. J. G. Austin, A.O.D. (A.I.F.). |
| Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training | Major J. T. Marsh, A.S.C. (Imp.). (A.I.F.). |
| Director of Remounts | Hon. Lt.-Col. W. St. L. Robertson. |
| Inspector of Equipment | Col. J. S. Lyster, Retired List. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

| | |
|--|--|
| Chief of Ordnance | Bt. Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A. (temp.). |
| Director of Artillery | Lt.-Col. W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. (A.I.F.). |
| Chief Instructor of Field Artillery .. | Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar, O.C., R.A.F.A. |
| Instructor of Field Artillery | Major S. M. Anderson, R.F.A. (A.I.F.). |
| Inspecting Ordnance Officer | Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A. |
| Assistant to Inspecting Ordnance Officer .. | Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. C. Kubale, R.A.G.A. |
| Assist. Inspector Small Arms Amm. .. | Qrmr. (Hon. Capt.) H. A. Home, R.A.G.A. |
| Assistant Director of Engineers | Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting). (A.I.F.). |
| Director of Works.. .. | Lt.-Col. G. F. Wilkinson, R.A.E. |
| Quartermaster | Bt. Major T. Murdoch, R.A.E. |
| Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Officer in Charge of Armament Artificers | Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Squire, R.A.E. |
| Assistants to the Inspector of Ordnance Machinery | Hon. Lt.-Col. R. Harding, Armament Artificers. |
| Officer in Charge of Armament | Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) T. Henderson, Armament Artificers. |
| Inspector of Artillery Equipment | Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) J. F. Breakspear, Armament Artificers. |
| | Hon. Capt. A. J. Coghill, Military Staff Clerks. |
| | Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. Stanley, Retired List. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Finance Member | Hon. Lt.-Col. T. J. Thomas. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The Inspector-General. | |
| Staff Officer | Vacant. |
| Inspector | Capt. J. L. Whitham. (A.I.F.). |

HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| President | Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., Adjutant-General. (A.I.F.). |
| | Col. (temp.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O., Adjutant-General (temp.). |

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*HEAD-QUARTERS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE—*continued.*

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--|
| Members | .. .. . | Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. Stanley (Retired List), Qrmr.-Gen. (temp.). Lt.-Col. C. B. B. White, D.S.O., p.s.c., R.A.G.A., Director of Military Operations. (A.I.F.). Bt. Lt.-Col. E. H. Reynolds p.s.c., R.A.G.A., Director of Military Operations (temp.). |
| Secretary | .. .. . | Bt. Major H. D. Wynter, Director of <i>Personnel</i> (temp.). |

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| Commandant | | Col. (temp. Brig.-General) J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., R.A.E., A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General. |
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DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Commandant, 1st Military District (Queensland) | Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General. |
| Commandant, 2nd Military District (N.S.W.) | Col. (temp. Brig.-General) E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor- General. (A.I.F.). Col. G. Ramaciotti, V.D., O.C. 11th Inf. Bde. (acting). |
| Commandant, 3rd Military District (Victoria) | Col. (temp. Brig.-General) R. E. Wil- liams, V.D., R. of O. (acting). |
| Commandant, 4th Military District (South Australia) | Col. G. G. H. Irving. (A.I.F.). Col. (temp.) A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A. (temp.). |
| Commandant, 5th Military District (Western Australia) | Bt. Col. J. H. Bruche. |
| Commandant, 6th Military District (Tasmania) | Col. W. J. Clark, R.A.G.A. |

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

HEAD-QUARTERS, MELBOURNE.

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| Military Commandant | .. .. . | Col. (temp. Brig.-General) R. E. Williams, V.D., Res. of Officers (acting). |
| General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade | .. .. . | Major W. J. Smith (temp.). |
| General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (temp.) | .. .. . | Capt. D. M. King, The King's (L'pool. Regt.). Capt. L. L. Pollard. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General | .. .. . | Colonel J. C. Hawker. |
| Assistant Qrmr.-General | .. .. . | Major R. Dowse. |
| Staff Officer for Field Artillery | .. .. . | Major S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A. |
| Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery | .. .. . | Lt.-Col. J. E. Robertson (temp.), R.A.G.A. |
| Staff Officer for Engineers | .. .. . | Bt. Major O. W. E. Robson, R.A.E. |
| Principal Medical Officer (Militia) | .. .. . | Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C. (A.I.F.) Col. (temp.) G. Cuscaden, A.A.M.C. |
| Command Sanitary Officer (Militia) | .. .. . | Lt.-Col. (temp.) W. B. Vance, A.A.M.C. |
| Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia) | .. .. . | Lt.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C. (A.I.F.). |
| Senior Ordnance Officer | .. .. . | J. J. F. Lahiff. |
| " " " (acting) | .. .. . | J. F. Nash. |
| District Paymaster | .. .. . | A. Bolle. |
| Quartermaster | .. .. . | Qrmr. (Hon. Lieut.) E. Sherbon. |

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

PRINCIPAL NAVAL OFFICERS.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| President | The Minister of State for the Navy, Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P. |
| First Naval Member | Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. |
| Second Naval Member | Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N. |
| Third Naval Member | Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G. |
| Finance and Civil Member | Vacant. |

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Director of Naval Ordnance | Captain W. A. C. S. Thring. |
| Naval Secretary | Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie. |
| Director of Navy Accounts | Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin. |
| Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts | Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey. |

DEFENCES.

SOLDIERS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE WAR.

On the outbreak of war the Prime Minister, acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, despatched a cable message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies offering to the Admiralty unfettered control of the Royal Australian Navy and to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men of all ranks to any destination desired, the entire cost to be borne by the Commonwealth Government. This offer was accepted two days subsequent to the declaration of war, and on 10th August the *personnel* and ships of the Royal Australian Navy were transferred to the Royal Navy.

The call of volunteers to the colours met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in each State of the Commonwealth, and the task of training the men was vigorously proceeded with. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, it was decided that the composition of the force should be a division (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops) and one light horse brigade, the command of which was offered to and accepted by the late Major-General Sir W. T. Bridges, K.C.B., C.M.G., the Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. After this force had been raised the Government notified the Imperial authorities that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain small veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy, which numbered 20,343 of all ranks, left Albany on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, 1914. The second convoy, which consisted

Contingents
despatched to
the front.

of 11,161 men, left the rendezvous about the end of December, 1914, and reached Egypt on 1st February, 1915. Reinforcements have been despatched monthly.

The following additional units, all of which have been despatched, were accepted by the War Office during 1915:—Three Infantry Brigades (about 13,700), Divisional Troops (about 3,500), a Light Horse Brigade (about 2,000), a Siege Artillery Brigade (about 290), an additional Infantry Brigade (about 4,700), a Naval Bridging Train (about 290), a Flying Corps (Half Flight) (about 50), two Remount Units (about 1,650), and first Reinforcements for all Units despatched during 1915 (about 2,350). The three Infantry Brigades and Divisional Troops, totalling over 17,000, were organized in Egypt as the Second Australian Division, the command of which was offered to and accepted by Major-General J. G. Legge, C.M.G. During the months of October and November double reinforcements for all Units were despatched. A Mining Corps with first reinforcements (about 1,160) was despatched early in 1916. The following units have also been accepted by the Imperial authorities, and will be organized and despatched as soon as possible, viz.:—Troops for three additional Divisions, with first Reinforcements (about 50,000), a Pack Wireless Signal Troop (about 60), and a Flying Squadron (about 210). Up to the 31st December, 1915, the total number of soldiers who had left for the front (including those sent to capture and occupy the German Pacific Possessions) was about 131,000, with 26,330 horses and 2,500 vehicles. The men embarked on 6th May, 1916, had increased to 189,206, whilst those in training in Australia at the same date numbered 62,181.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Compulsory Training. Bearing in mind the smallness of the population of Australia—about 5 millions—when compared with the vast extent of the continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366 square miles, and possesses a coastline of 12,210 miles, and remembering in connexion with this the advent of new naval powers in the Pacific—it is obvious that any voluntary system of service would be inadequate for the defence of the continent. To provide for an efficient defence, nothing short of a universal system of training would suffice, and such a system has been adopted by Australia.

The following shows briefly the service required under the Scheme of Universal Training at present in force:—

JUNIOR CADETS.

From the age of twelve to fourteen each boy is required to undergo a certain amount of training in school. This consists of physical training, and a little elementary marching drill, &c., and is chiefly carried out by the school teachers. Junior cadets are not formed into any military organizations, nor is any uniform supplied or worn.

SENIOR CADETS.

During January or February of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen years they are required to be registered for military training if they reside within five miles of a place appointed for training. After registration, the boys are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes.

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in the year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years.

MILITIA FORCES.

Between the 1st January and the 30th June of the year in which boys reach the age of eighteen they are again medically examined and, if passed as "fit," they are on the 1st July transferred to the Militia Forces. As far as possible they are allotted to the "arm" they elect to join, but, if transferred to the Artillery or Engineers, they are required to undergo an equivalent of twenty-five days' training each year, of which seventeen must be in a camp of continuous instruction; in other arms the period is sixteen days, of which eight are in camps of continuous training.

Service in the Militia Forces of the Commonwealth is practically of the same nature as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, and night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

The only training which requires a trainee to be absent from his home overnight is the short period spent in camp each year (seventeen days for Artillery and Engineers, eight for other arms), the other parades being as far as practicable carried out on holidays, Saturday afternoons, and evenings.

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the Militia Forces. Recruits, *i.e.*, those undergoing training during the first year, are paid at the rate of 3s. per day, 1s. 6d. per half-day, and 9d. per night drill. During the second and subsequent years' training the rates are:— For privates, 4s. per day, 2s. per half-day, 1s. per night drill; for corporals, 9s. per day, and an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and so on according to rank.

An additional allowance is made to married members receiving less than 8s. per day, for attendance at camp, as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| (a) For wife (living at home) | .. .. | 1s. 3d. per diem |
| (b) For each child | .. .. | 7½d. „ |

An allowance of the same amount as in (a) is paid to a soldier who is the sole support of a widowed mother or of a mother who is entirely dependent upon his earnings. The total amount earnable each year is limited to the allowance for twenty-five days for Artillery and Engineers, and sixteen days for other arms. Promotion to each rank in the Militia Forces is by competitive examination from those in the next lower grade. All must start at the bottom as privates. The privates compete for promotion to corporal, the corporals for promotion to sergeant, the sergeants and higher non-commissioned ranks for promotion to lieutenant, and so on. Uniform and equipment are provided.

Service in the Militia Forces lasts until 30th June of the year in which the trainee reaches the age of twenty-six years. Members of the Militia Forces are liable for service within the Commonwealth only.

The establishment of the Military Forces under the Universal Training Scheme provides for approximately 175,000 men.

The establishment of the year 1915-1916 is—

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Permanent .. .. | .. .. | 3,496 |
| Militia (Citizen Forces) | .. .. | 73,683 |
| Unattached List and Reserve of Officers | .. .. | 1,161 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 78,340 |
| | | <hr/> |
| In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs | .. .. | 93,291 |
| Senior Cadets .. .. | .. .. | 91,654 |

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased by some 18,000 each year (consequent on the transfer of Senior Cadets, on reaching their eighteenth year, to the Citizen Forces) until 1920, when the maximum establishment will be reached; thereafter, although the usual quota of trainees will join, there will be a corresponding decrease due to time-expired men.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

To provide a supply of thoroughly well-trained officers capable of undertaking the duties of administration and instruction of the Citizen Forces, a Military College has been established somewhat on the lines of West Point in the United States. The College course is free—entrance to the College being by competitive examination, which is open to all who fulfil certain prescribed conditions. No charges of any description are made to parents of successful candidates for admission.

Military Factories.

MILITARY FACTORIES.

To make Australia as far as possible independent of other countries for the supply of military stores, factories have been established by the Commonwealth for—

- (a) The manufacture of cordite.
- (b) The manufacture of small arms.
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and leather accoutrements.
- (d) The manufacture of clothing.
- (e) The manufacture of woollen cloth.

NUMBERS IN TRAINING UNDER UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHEME.

Universal Training—Registrations of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1915, are shown hereunder:—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1915. SENIOR CADETS.

| Military District. | Total Registrations in Training Areas. | | | | | Total Medically Examined. | Number Medically Fit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit. | Number Temporarily Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit. | Number Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit. | Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas. | Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted. | Total Number Liable for Training. | Total Number actually in Training. |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Quota, 1898. | Quota, 1899. | Quota, 1900. | Quota, 1901. | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st (Qld.) | 5,769 | 5,994 | 5,936 | 4,440 | 22,139 | 14,218 | 12,054 | 84·8 | 678 | 4·8 | 1,486 | 10·4 | 9,999 | 86 | 12,054 | 12,028 |
| 2nd (N.S.W.) | 11,989 | 12,357 | 12,691 | 9,865 | 46,902 | 35,803 | 32,233 | 90·0 | 970 | 2·7 | 2,591 | 7·3 | 14,493 | 201 | 32,208 | 31,235 |
| 3rd (Vic.) | 10,431 | 10,623 | 11,163 | 8,745 | 40,962 | 31,587 | 27,093 | 88·6 | 334 | 2·6 | 2,760 | 5·5 | 12,745 | 231 | 27,986 | 27,704 |
| 4th (S. Aus.) | 3,147 | 3,454 | 3,577 | 2,644 | 12,822 | 10,045 | 8,934 | 88·9 | 308 | 3·0 | 808 | 5·1 | 3,824 | 64 | 8,934 | 8,930 |
| 5th (W. Aus.) | 1,970 | 2,245 | 2,171 | 1,781 | 8,167 | 5,833 | 5,385 | 92·3 | 114 | 1·9 | 334 | 5·8 | 2,777 | 5 | 5,385 | 5,254 |
| 6th (Tas.) | 1,432 | 1,527 | 1,595 | 1,022 | 5,576 | 3,678 | 3,140 | 85·4 | 127 | 3·5 | 411 | 11·1 | 2,410 | 26 | 3,140 | 3,094 |
| Total | 34,738 | 36,200 | 37,133 | 28,497 | 136,568 | 101,164 | 89,739 | 88·7 | 3,035 | 3·0 | 8,390 | 8·3 | 46,248 | 613 | 89,707 | 88,245 |

MILITIA FORCES.**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER
LIABLE FOR TRAINING TO 31st DECEMBER, 1915.**

1894, 1895, 1896 QUOTAS.

| Military District. | Total Registrations in Training Areas. | | | | Exemptions Granted. | | | | Number liable for Training. |
|--------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Quota, 1894. | Quota, 1895. | Quota, 1896. | Total. | Quota, 1894. | Quota, 1895. | Quota, 1896. | Total. | |
| 1st (Qld.) .. | 5,709 | 6,340 | 6,114 | 18,163 | 3,444 | 3,889 | 3,946 | 11,279 | 6,884 |
| 2nd (N.S.W.) .. | 12,577 | 13,439 | 13,401 | 39,417 | 5,834 | 6,830 | 7,034 | 19,698 | 19,719 |
| 3rd (Vic.) .. | 10,779 | 11,444 | 11,629 | 33,852 | 5,424 | 6,051 | 6,047 | 17,522 | 16,330 |
| 4th (S. Aus.) .. | 3,370 | 3,723 | 3,702 | 10,795 | 1,479 | 1,535 | 1,519 | 4,533 | 6,262 |
| 5th (W. Aus.) .. | 1,508 | 1,602 | 1,682 | 4,792 | 802 | 800 | 944 | 2,546 | 2,246 |
| 6th (Tas.) .. | 1,517 | 1,630 | 1,662 | 4,809 | 753 | 805 | 869 | 2,427 | 2,382 |
| Total .. | 35,460 | 38,178 | 38,190 | 111,828 | 17,736 | 19,910 | 20,359 | 58,005 | 53,82 |

**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS,
EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER IN TRAINING IN THE
MILITIA FORCES TO 31st DECEMBER, 1915.**

1897 QUOTA.

| Military District. | Total Registrations. | Total Medically Examined. | Number Medically Fit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit. | Number Temporarily Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit. | Number Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit. | Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas. | Number Remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted. | Total Number Liable for Training. | Total Number Actually in Training. |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1st (Qld.) .. | 6,256 | 3,105 | 2,102 | 67·7 | 361 | 11·6 | 642 | 20·7 | 4,112 | 42 | 2,102 | 2,102 |
| 2nd (N.S.W.) .. | 13,489 | 7,825 | 6,111 | 78·1 | 535 | 6·8 | 1,179 | 15·1 | 6,891 | 513 | 6,085 | 6,085 |
| 3rd (Vic.) .. | 11,087 | 6,906 | 4,988 | 72·2 | 583 | 8·4 | 1,335 | 19·4 | 5,746 | 357 | 4,984 | 4,984 |
| 4th (S. Aus.) .. | 3,412 | 2,129 | 1,625 | 76·3 | 170 | 8·0 | 334 | 15·7 | 1,727 | 56 | 1,629 | 1,629 |
| 5th (W. Aus.) .. | 1,678 | 912 | 781 | 85·6 | 38 | 4·2 | 93 | 10·2 | 890 | 8 | 780 | 780 |
| 6th (Tas.) .. | 1,499 | 765 | 586 | 76·6 | 30 | 3·9 | 149 | 19·5 | 862 | 51 | 586 | 586 |
| Total .. | 37,421 | 21,642 | 16,193 | 74·8 | 1,717 | 8·0 | 3,732 | 17·2 | 20,228 | 1,027 | 16,193 | 16,193 |

* Training suspended during Quarter, *vide* Defence Circular No. 422A of 15th September, 1915.**JUNIOR CADETS.**

The medical examinations of Junior Cadets in the Commonwealth show that those who are unfit, or temporarily unfit, represent a very small percentage of the whole. This is made manifest by the following tabulation:—

**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE
31st DECEMBER, 1915.**

1902 AND 1903 QUOTAS.

| Military District. | Total Number Medically Examined. | | | Number Medically Fit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit. | Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit. |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Quota, 1902. | Quota, 1903. | Total. | | | | |
| 1st (Qld.) .. | 3,408 | 2,802 | 6,210 | 6,033 | 97·1 | 177 | 2·9 |
| 2nd (N.S.W.) .. | 9,453 | 9,393 | 18,846 | 18,355 | 97·4 | 491 | 2·6 |
| 3rd (Vic.) .. | 8,090 | 7,685 | 15,775 | 15,528 | 98·4 | 247 | 1·6 |
| 4th (S. Aus.) .. | 2,291 | 2,065 | 4,356 | 4,254 | 97·7 | 102 | 2·3 |
| 5th (W. Aus.) .. | 1,502 | 1,342 | 2,844 | 2,781 | 97·8 | 63 | 2·2 |
| 6th (Tas.) .. | 923 | 818 | 1,741 | 1,610 | 92·5 | 131 | 7·5 |
| Total .. | 25,667 | 24,105 | 49,772 | 48,561 | 97·6 | 1,211 | 2·4 |

Commonwealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1915-16.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1915-16:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1915-16.

| Corps. | Officers. | Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | Total. |
|--|--------------|--|---------------|
| PERMANENT. | | | |
| District Head-Quarters Staff ... | 7 | 27 | 34 |
| " Pay Department—Civilians... .. | ... | 15 | 15 |
| Royal Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery | 7 | 109 | 116 |
| Ordnance Department | ... | 84 | 84 |
| Instructional Staff | 20 | 171 | 191 |
| Provost Staff | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Physical Training Staff | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Rifle Range Staff | ... | 13 | 13 |
| Armament Artificers | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ... | 10 | 202 | 212 |
| Royal Australian Engineers | 9 | 80 | 89 |
| Army Medical Corps | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Army Veterinary Corps | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rifle Clubs Staff | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Army Service Corps | 1 | 57 | 58 |
| Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Total (Permanent) | 61 | 805 | 866 |
| MILITIA. | | | |
| Light Horse— | | | |
| 5th Light Horse Brigade | 89 | 1,451 | 1,540 |
| 7th " " " " | 118 | 1,901 | 2,019 |
| Field Artillery— | | | |
| 7th Field Artillery Brigade | 26 | 484 | 510 |
| 8th " " " " | 26 | 484 | 510 |
| Garrison Artillery | 12 | 274 | 286 |
| Engineers | 42 | 992 | 1,034 |
| Infantry | 849 | 15,406 | 16,255 |
| Extra Territorial Unit—Melbourne | | | |
| University Rifles | 31 | 500 | 531 |
| Army Service Corps | 36 | 477 | 513 |
| Army Medical Corps | 42 | 562 | 604 |
| Staff and Officers attached to Regiments, Forts, &c. | 91 | ... | 91 |
| Army Veterinary Corps | 11 | ... | 11 |
| Area Officers | 64 | ... | 64 |
| Total (Militia) | 1,437 | 22,531 | 23,968 |
| VOLUNTEERS. | | | |
| Army Nursing Service | ... | 26 | 26 |
| Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ... | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Total (Volunteers) | 10 | 26 | 36 |
| Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers) | 1,508 | 23,362 | 24,870 |

Rifle Clubs. Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 2nd Military District (N.S.W.) than in any other. On the 31st December, 1915, there were 1,525 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1914-15 for the whole Commonwealth were 70 per cent. of the total.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1915.

| District. | Number of Rifle Clubs. | Number of Members. | Number of State Rifle Associations. | Number of District Rifle Club Unions. |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st Military District (Queensland) .. | 300 | 16,546 | 2 | 17 |
| 2nd Military District (New South Wales) .. | 402 | 34,007 | 1 | 12 |
| 3rd Military District (Victoria) .. | 389 | 24,997 | 1 | 18 |
| 4th Military District (South Australia) .. | 175 | 8,961 | 1 | 7 |
| 5th Military District (Western Australia) .. | 164 | 9,989 | 1 | 7 |
| 6th Military District (Tasmania) .. | 95 | 5,234 | 1 | 6 |
| Commonwealth .. | 1,525 | 99,734 | 7 | 67 |

NAVAL DEFENCE.

During 1915 the Royal Australian Navy did excellent service, but it was service which does not readily lend itself to be measured in terms of statistics.

H.M.A.S. *Pioneer* actively co-operated in the successful operations on the East Coast of Africa carried out by the Imperial Navy against the enemy cruiser *Konigsberg*.

Whilst engaged in the Naval operations at the Dardanelles, the submarine *AE2* was sunk by the enemy, her officers and men being taken prisoner.

The light cruiser *Brisbane* was successfully launched from the Commonwealth Naval Ship-building Yard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, on 30th September, and her place on the building slip will be taken by a sister cruiser to be named the *Adelaide*. Action is being taken with regard to the training of a certain number of engineers, artificers, and draughtsmen in Great Britain in order that the Commonwealth may be able to build submarines at the Cockatoo Island Naval Ship-building Yard.

It is gratifying to record that H.M.A. ships are worthily performing their share of the great task of maintaining British supremacy on the seas.

The growing magnitude and importance of the work and duties of the Naval Branch of the Defence Department led the Commonwealth Government to establish a separate Department of State, styled the Department of the Navy, and on 12th July, 1915, the Assistant Minister of Defence, the Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P., was gazetted as Minister for the Navy.

The Royal Australian Naval College has been transferred to Jervis Bay, New South Wales, and with the advent of the 1915 quota of boys there will be 120 cadet midshipmen, which number represents the full capacity of the College, undergoing the training required to equip them as naval officers. By the end of 1916, the first batch of midshipmen will be ready to leave the College to begin their training at sea.

The fitting out of the transports engaged in the conveyance of troops is now carried out by the Department of the Navy, instead of by contract as formerly.

Generally, the operations falling to the lot of the Royal Australian Navy during the early stages of hostilities may conveniently be divided into four definite phases. Not that there was any definite pause between them, they were merely the accentuated notes in a movement that knew no rest until the enemy was either accounted for or driven out of Australian Pacific waters.

In the first place the Royal Australian Navy established its advanced bases at Port Moresby and Rabaul with a view to seeking out and bringing to action the enemy's armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*. The marked feature of this first stage was the dashing way in which the destroyer flotilla carried out its task of searching Simpsonhafen and Matupi Harbors, only however to find that the quarry was elsewhere.

Before a further opportunity was given of getting into touch with the enemy, orders emanated from the Admiralty for the *Australia*, accompanied by the *Melbourne*, to convoy the New Zealand Military expedition, organized for the capture of Samoa, across the 1,200 miles of water which separates that island from the Dominion. This, the second phase, necessitated advanced bases at Noumea and Suva for coal and oil. This duty having been successfully accomplished, the flagship and her consort steamed backed to Rabaul, and the captures of Herbertshohe in New Britain, the Head-Quarters of the German Administration in the Pacific, and Freiderich Wilhelmshafen in New Guinea quickly followed, constituting the third phase of the Pacific Naval campaign. Meanwhile information had been steadily accumulating that made it clear that the enemy with its light cruisers intended to concentrate at a rendezvous to the north-east of Fiji. The *Australia* was, therefore, in the fourth phase based on Suva, from which centre she was able to patrol an extensive sector of the Pacific. The retirement of the enemy's ships to South American waters was the inevitable outcome of the tightening of the tactical net of operations, in which the speed and armament of the *Australia* were the essential factor.

The vast sea area, which had to be patrolled by the Royal Australian Navy, made radius of action a matter of first importance. It was necessary to secure the greatest possible radius of action, and this rested upon the factors of (a) suitable fuel and (b) transportation

facilities. Continuity of action is the keynote of successful Naval enterprise, and not the least of the problems facing the Naval Administration was how it could ensure ample supplies of coal and oil being always available at the various advanced bases. In no instance, fortunately, was there even a single day's delay caused to the different operations through any default on the part of the large fleet of colliers and oilers employed. An idea of the magnitude of the task which was successfully accomplished in these first phases is conveyed in the statement that the ships of the Royal Australian Navy in the aggregate steamed upwards of 100,000 miles, and that, to enable them to do this, it was necessary to transport over long distances some 76,000 tons of coal and some 12,000 tons of oil.

Finally, it is worthy of record that not a single British merchant vessel was captured by the enemy in Australian waters, nor a port in Australasia attacked. On the other hand—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 19 German steamers, aggregating .. | 89,000 tons |
| 1 Austrian steamer | 3,530 tons |
| 5 German sailing vessels, aggregating | 12,200 tons |
| Total | <u>104,730 tons</u> |

were interned.

Eleven others were captured, aggregating 12,000 tons, including the Government vessels *Komet*, *Nusa*, &c.

STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1915, was as follows:—

| | Officers. | Ratings. | Total. |
|--|-----------|----------|--------|
| Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going) | 440 | 3,290 | 3,730 |
| Administrative and Instructional Staff | 40 | 113 | 153 |
| Reserve (M)* | 27 | 419 | 446 |
| Senior Cadets | .. | 3,753 | 3,753 |
| Reserve (O)† Adult Section | 40 | 1,865 | 1,905 |
| R. A. N. R. (Sea-going) | 33 | 150 | 183 |
| Total | 580 | 9,590 | 10,170 |

* Old militia.

† Compulsory trainees.

FINANCE.**State
Finance.**

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. These special accounts or funds comprise the Mallee Land Account, the Assurance Fund, the Licensing Fund, the Licensing Act Compensation Fund, the Police Superannuation Fund, the Country Roads Board Fund, and the Developmental Railways Account. In addition to these funds, there are the Loan Fund into which all borrowed moneys are paid, and various Trust Funds.

Subsequent to the erection of Victoria into a self-governing Colony in 1851, it was divided for the purposes of local government into Districts which were evolved later into the present system of municipalities. The municipalities have power to levy rates and are assisted with grants by the State Government. Particulars regarding municipal finance are dealt with in another section of the *Year-Book*. Allied to the municipalities are the Boards and Trusts which control water supply, irrigation, and sewerage, and have rating powers in connexion therewith. There are also the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Country Fire Brigades Board, which are concerned with fire extinction in the metropolis and urban districts, and derive their revenues from the State Government, the Municipalities, and Insurance Companies; and the Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts, which are intrusted with the management of those respective ports, and derive their revenues in the main from wharfage rates.

The Lands Purchase and Management Board manages closer settlement on behalf of the State. Lands are purchased with loan moneys, and the revenues received by the Board from lessees, &c., are payable into the Closer Settlement Fund, from which the working expenses of the Board are met, interest on loans provided, and loans redeemed.

Upon the federation of the Australian Colonies in 1901, the Customs and Excise, Post and Telegraph, and Defence Departments were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, as a set off against which the Commonwealth paid to the State at least three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue until 31st December, 1910, and subsequently an annual amount equal to 25s. per head of the population (see page 142).

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1914-15 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,
1914-15.

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| Revenue | 10,529,017 |
| Expenditure | 11,706,968 |
| Deficit for the year | 1,177,951 |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1914 | 251,652 |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1915 | 1,429,603 |

The Revenue and Expenditure Account is a statement of cash transactions, the revenue representing actual receipts less refunds, and the expenditure actual payments made during the year.

The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and that given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes, the particulars of which are as follows :—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--|------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ... | 10,248,761 | 11,444,231 |
| <i>Add—</i> | | |
| Mallee Land Account—appropriated to | | |
| Loan Redemption purposes | 45,671 | 45,671 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | 54,785 | 54,785 |
| Licensing Act Compensation Fund | 63,624 | 63,624 |
| Licensing Fund | 107,752 | 107,752 |
| Police Superannuation Fund | 5,860 | 5,860 |
| Assurance Fund | 2,564 | 2,564 |
| <i>Deduct—</i> | | |
| Appropriation to reduction of deficit | ... | 17,519 |
| Total | 10,529,017 | 11,706,968 |

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

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

| Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1906 ... | 7,921,668 | 7,371,668 | 1911 ... | 9,372,637 | 9,362,291 |
| 1907 ... | 8,459,203 | 7,792,812 | 1912 ... | 10,181,840 | 10,171,386 |
| 1908 ... | 8,478,710 | 8,026,476 | 1913 ... | 10,508,945 | 10,479,741 |
| 1909 ... | 8,409,543 | 8,402,036 | 1914 ... | 10,958,037 | 10,944,718 |
| 1910 ... | 8,760,305 | 8,742,293 | 1915 ... | 10,529,017 | 11,706,968 |

The expenditure shown in this statement comprises considerable sums appropriated to paying off the liabilities of former years, and to forming sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations are detailed in the succeeding table.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,
ETC., 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

| Year ended 30th June. | ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED. | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| | In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years. | To Land Sales by Auction Fund. | In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.) | Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.* | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 ... | 550,000 | 41,114 | 25,000 | 139,671 | 755,785 |
| 1907 ... | 666,391 | 38,346 | 25,000 | 163,864 | 893,601 |
| 1908 ... | 452,234 | 39,163 | 25,000 | 163,296 | 679,693 |
| 1909 ... | 7,507 | 45,216 | 25,000 | 145,716 | 223,439 |
| 1910 ... | 18,012 | 43,319 | 25,000 | 165,527 | 251,858 |
| 1911 ... | 10,346 | 41,643 | 25,000 | 166,864 | 243,853 |
| 1912 ... | 10,454 | 14,988 | 25,000 | 190,909 | 241,351 |
| 1913 ... | 29,204 | ... | 25,000 | 212,269 | 266,473 |
| 1914 ... | 13,319 | ... | ... | 204,745 | 218,064 |
| 1915 ... | ... | ... | ... | 211,117 | 211,117 |
| Totals (10 years) | 1,757,467 | 263,789 | 200,000 | 1,763,978 | 3,985,234 |

* Full particulars of the Redemption Funds will be found further on in this "part."

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1905-6, 1906-7, 1908-9, and 1911-12, large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1915. On 1st July, 1914, the total revenue deficiency was £251,651 11s. 11d., and in the course of the year it was increased by £1,177,950 18s., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency

at the end of the financial year 1914-15 at £1,429,602 9s. 11d., which amount was met by Treasury bonds £900,000, by the Public Account pending the issue of bonds £295,470, and by advances from the trust funds £234,133.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT, 1914-15.

| Revenue. | Amount. | | Expenditure. | Amount. | |
|--|------------|-------|--|------------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Excise and Inland ... | 1,367,448 | 0 10 | Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/14 | 251,651 | 11 11 |
| Territorial ... | 234,510 | 12 7 | Special Appropriations | 3,213,312 | 11 8 |
| Public Works ... | 5,639,688 | 13 1 | Chief Secretary ... | 986,551 | 2 9 |
| Ports and Harbors ... | 109,073 | 1 3 | Minister of Public Instruction | 1,052,847 | 14 4 |
| Fees ... | 391,044 | 6 1 | Attorney-General... | 100,053 | 15 1 |
| Fines ... | 12,227 | 11 0 | Solicitor-General ... | 76,493 | 19 3 |
| Mallee Land Account | 45,670 | 11 8 | Treasurer | 423,230 | 14 5 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | 54,784 | 14 5 | Commissioner of Crown Lands | 237,189 | 17 8 |
| Licensing Act Compensation Fund | 63,623 | 18 3 | Commissioner of Public Works | 498,666 | 14 3 |
| Licensing Fund ... | 107,752 | 8 8 | Minister of Mines | 67,997 | 6 1 |
| Police Superannuation Fund | 5,860 | 7 11 | Minister of Forests | 72,757 | 2 1 |
| Assurance Fund ... | 2,563 | 12 6 | Minister of Water Supply | 127,688 | 15 10 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 736,874 | 11 11 | Minister of Agriculture | 147,109 | 7 6 |
| Federal Government | 1,757,894 | 0 0 | Minister of Health | 48,713 | 12 2 |
| Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/15 | 1,429,602 | 9 11 | Minister of Railways | 4,374,099 | 1 8 |
| | | | Mallee Land Account | 45,670 | 11 8 |
| | | | Country Roads Board Fund | 54,784 | 14 5 |
| | | | Licensing Act Compensation Fund | 63,623 | 18 3 |
| | | | Licensing Fund ... | 107,752 | 8 8 |
| | | | Police Superannuation Fund | 5,860 | 7 11 |
| | | | Assurance Fund ... | 2,563 | 12 6 |
| Total ... | 11,958,619 | 0 1 | Total .. | 11,958,619 | 0 1 |

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1915, was, as shown in the above statement, £1,429,603. This deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896, since which date it was steadily reduced year by year, with one or two

exceptions, to £251,652 on 30th June, 1914; but, during 1914-15, under conditions brought about by the war and a serious drought, it was increased to its present amount.

Heads of State Revenue. Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Federal Government... | 1,617,572 | 1,667,657 | 1,691,833 | 1,733,280 | 1,757,894 |
| State Taxation— | | | | | |
| Probate and Succession Duties | 433,104 | 448,283 | 443,682 | 457,042 | 536,869 |
| Income Tax ... | 395,998 | 443,248 | 542,236 | 527,705 | 506,214 |
| Land Tax ... | 210,640 | 293,823 | 308,275 | 302,224 | 303,550 |
| Stamp Duties ... | 257,199 | 276,836 | 249,485 | 275,839 | 287,169 |
| Licences ... | 118,898 | 117,973 | 116,559 | 116,678 | 112,953 |
| Other ... | 25,650 | 17,103 | 12,449 | 13,848 | 15,286 |
| Public Works and Services— | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 4,887,560 | 5,237,466 | 5,250,599 | 5,568,039 | 5,170,020 |
| Water Supply ... | 263,711 | 255,081 | 304,679 | 324,143 | 284,979 |
| Harbor Trusts, Wharfage, &c. ... | 115,981 | 123,196 | 122,257 | 120,241 | 105,517 |
| State Coal Mine ... | 166,174 | 199,267 | 240,240 | 257,192 | 275,590 |
| Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth | ... | 138,941 | 105,701 | 87,068 | 82,803 |
| Other ... | 4,977 | 16,508 | 24,643 | 28,990 | 39,838 |
| Land— | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 219,789 | 211,952 | 238,290 | 164,124 | 139,122 |
| Rents ... | 129,547 | 144,267 | 144,841 | 142,738 | 144,466 |
| Interest, &c. ... | 79,363 | 125,807 | 138,696 | 168,173 | 172,064 |
| Other Sources ... | 446,474 | 464,432 | 574,480 | 670,713 | 594,683 |
| Total ... | 9,372,637 | 10,181,840 | 10,508,945 | 10,958,037 | 10,529,017 |
| Per Head of Population | £ s. d. 7 3 4 | £ s. d. 7 12 1 | £ s. d. 7 12 3 | £ s. d. 7 15 2 | £ s. d. 7 7 2 |

The revenue for 1914-15 represents a decrease of £429,020, as compared with that for the previous year, and of this amount £398,019 is shown against Railways. The payments to the State by the Federal Government in the last five years are computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties. The reduction during the last two years in the revenue from sale of Crown lands is chiefly due to the fact that revenue from lands sold by auction is now payable into the Developmental Railways Account.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal
and State
Finance.

The financial relations existing between the Commonwealth and the several States were, until the 31st December, 1910, such as were provided by Section 87 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, viz., that during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise decide, a proportion not exceeding one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and Excise should be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure, the balance to be paid to the States.

It was, however, enacted by the *Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Act* 1910 that, on and after 31st December, 1910, Section 87 (Braddon clause) of the Constitution should cease to have effect so far as it affected the power of the Commonwealth to apply any portion of the net revenue of Customs and Excise towards its expenditure, and so far as it affected the payment of any balance by the Commonwealth to the several States, or the application of such balance towards the payment of interest on the debts of the several States which might be taken over by the Commonwealth; and further, that the Commonwealth should, during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise provide, pay to each State by monthly instalments, or apply to the payment of interest on any State debts which might be taken over by the Commonwealth, an annual sum representing 25s. per head of the number of the people in such State.

By the same Act provision was also made that during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise provide, the Commonwealth should pay to the State of Western Australia by monthly instalments, an annual sum which in the first year should be £250,000, and in each subsequent year should be progressively diminished by the sum of £10,000, and that one-half of the amount of such payments should be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to population.

By the *Tasmanian Grant Act* 1912 the sum of £500,000 was granted out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth for the purpose of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania, and an additional grant of £400,000 was made by the *Tasmanian Grant Act* 1913. As the result of these two grants, payments are to extend over a period of ten years, and, having commenced in 1912-13 with the amount of £95,000, there is an annual instalment of £90,000 for the succeeding eight years, and a final one of £85,000 in the year 1921-22.

INCOME TAX.

State
Income Tax.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :— (1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the 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 mining company or company in liquidation.

In the years shown in the succeeding tables incomes up to £200 were exempt from taxation except in the cases of companies and absentees, and those between £201 and £500 were allowed an exemption of £150 except in the cases of companies and absentees. The rates of tax in these years on incomes from personal exertion were 3d. on every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence up to £1,500, 5d.; and over £1,500, 6d. in the £1. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life insurance companies the tax was 8d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 7d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax the rate was 7d. in the £1 on the net income. In the year 1910 there was allowed, in addition to the exemption, a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies.

The tax remained unaltered for the year 1915, but, for the four subsequent years, while the exemptions and rates for incomes up to £500 was not altered, the rate on incomes over £500 from personal exertion has been increased to 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, to 5d. for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, to 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and to 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on income from property are respectively double those on incomes from personal exertion, and the rate for companies is 12d. for every £1 of the taxable amount.

In the following table are shown the rates of taxation, also the number of assessments, the amount of taxable incomes, and the tax payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged :—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1915—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1914.

| Taxable Income. | Rate of Tax in £1. | | | | Number of Assessments. | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Companies. | | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. |
| | | | Insurance. | Other. | | | | |
| | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | | | | |
| Up to £500 .. | 3 | 6 | } 8 | } 7 | 30,122 | 3,780 | 893 | 670 |
| £501 to £1,000 | 4 | 8 | | | 2,855 | 1,015 | 2,814 | 238 |
| £1,001 to £1,500 | 5 | 10 | | | 616 | 263 | 796 | 137 |
| Over £1,500 .. | 6 | 12 | | | 496 | 242 | 971 | 587 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34,089 | 5,300 | 5,474 | 1,632 |

| Taxable Income. | Taxable Incomes. | | | | Tax Payable. | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------|--------------------|-----------|--|------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Combined Personal Exertion and Property. | Companies. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Up to £500 .. | 4,228,414 | 614,087 | 186,248 | 119,363 | 52,855 | 15,358 | 3,299 | 3,449 |
| £501 to £1,000 | 1,928,155 | 695,517 | 1,920,796 | 170,462 | 26,188 | 18,955 | 30,346 | 4,978 |
| £1,001 to £1,500 | 740,444 | 320,742 | 968,914 | 168,795 | 11,549 | 10,077 | 16,879 | 4,928 |
| Over £1,500 | 1,346,053 | 726,717 | 3,193,270 | 6,087,722 | 27,452 | 30,285 | 76,923 | 179,324 |
| Total .. | 8,243,066 | 2,357,063 | 6,269,228 | 6,546,342 | 118,044 | 74,675 | 127,447 | 192,679 |

On account of rebates of income tax allowed under section 11 of the *Land Tax Act* 1910, and section 4 of the *Income Tax Act* 1912, the tax payable does not coincide with the rates of tax when applied to the taxable incomes shown in the above statement.

In the succeeding statement particulars of the assessments, incomes and tax for the last five years are set forth:—

INCOME TAX: 1911 TO 1915.

| — | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Number of Assessments: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | .. | .. | 42,065 | 44,172 | 44,863 |
| Companies .. | .. | .. | 1,449 | 1,500 | 1,632 |
| Total, Distinct Taxpayers .. | 37,618 | 40,527 | 43,514 | 45,672 | 46,495 |
| Taxable Incomes of previous year: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | £ .. | £ .. | £ 17,221,140 | £ 17,306,324 | £ 16,869,357 |
| Companies .. | .. | .. | 5,711,829 | 6,064,835 | 6,546,342 |
| Total .. | 19,350,992 | 21,540,822 | 22,932,969 | 23,371,159 | 23,415,699 |
| Tax payable: | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | .. | .. | 326,506 | 327,293 | 320,166 |
| Companies .. | .. | .. | 166,595 | 178,522 | 192,679 |
| Total .. | 414,321 | 466,185 | 493,101 | 505,815 | 512,845 |
| Per taxpayer .. | £ s. d. 11 0 3 | £ s. d. 11 10 1 | £ s. d. 11 6 8 | £ s. d. 11 1 6 | £ s. d. 11 0 7 |
| Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by— | | | | | |
| Individuals .. | .. | .. | d. 4·55 | d. 4·54 | d. 4·55 |
| Companies .. | .. | .. | 7·00 | 7·06 | 7·06 |

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it should be noted that the figures for 1914 have not been revised, as in former years, for later transactions on account of that year which were dealt with in the year following. In the instances where revised figures are available for 1914, it is known that the number of assessments has been increased by 1,198 and the amount of tax payable by £5,744.

In the appended tables the occupations of income taxpayers are given, 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, 1915.

| Occupations of 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 | 8,894 | 19.13 | 20.30 | 38,151 | 9,355 | 47,506 | 9.26 | 5 6 10 |
| 2. Domestic ... | 2,053 | 4.41 | 3.30 | 11,887 | 2,527 | 14,414 | 2.81 | 7 0 5 |
| 3. Commercial | 14,301 | 30.76 | 15.61 | 80,259 | 16,388 | 96,647 | 18.85 | 6 15 2 |
| 4. Transport... | 2,672 | 5.75 | 6.81 | 6,506 | 554 | 7,060 | 1.38 | 2 12 10 |
| 5. Industrial... | 7,917 | 17.03 | 4.22 | 39,151 | 6,556 | 45,707 | 8.91 | 5 15 6 |
| 6. Primary producers ... | 3,332 | 7.17 | 2.31 | 20,289 | 14,773 | 35,062 | 6.84 | 10 10 5 |
| 7. Indefinite... | 5,694 | 12.24 | 70.71 | 2,728 | 71,042 | 73,770 | 14.38 | 12 19 1 |
| 8. Companies | 1,632 | 3.51 | ... | 192,679 | ... | 192,679 | 37.57 | 118 1 3 |
| Total | 46,495 | 100.00 | ... | 391,650 | 121,195 | 512,845 | 100.00 | 11 0 7 |

Owing to the exemption of a section of land-owners from the payment of income tax, which probably affects the number paying the tax in other classes, but certainly reduces the number of primary producers considerably, the indication given by the table of the relative wealth possessed by persons attached to the different occupational groups is not so reliable as formerly. The table shows, however, that the commercial class, which embraces 16 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, contributes nearly 31 per cent. of the taxpayers; that the professional class, which forms $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the bread-winners, contributes 19 per cent. of the taxpayers; that the industrial class, representing $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the bread-winners, yields only 17 per cent. of the taxpayers; and that primary producers, amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, and who represent 25 per cent. of the bread-winners,

yield only about 7 per cent. of the taxpayers. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with $20\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ; then comes the commercial class, with over $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; and the transport class, with about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ; the smallest proportion is contributed by primary producers with $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total ; whilst the indefinite class, forming about $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded $14\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming $30\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave slightly more than $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the tax ; primary producers, forming about 7 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave nearly 7 per cent. of the tax ; the industrial class, forming 17 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave almost 9 per cent. of the tax ; and the professional class, forming 19 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $9\frac{1}{4}$ 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
1915.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------|--|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer |
| 1. Professional. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Civil Servants | 1,536 | 3 | 79 | 1,618 | 4,521 | 432 | 4,953 | 3 1 3 |
| Clergymen ... | 635 | 3 | 30 | 668 | 1,529 | 108 | 1,637 | 2 9 0 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 611 | 9 | 210 | 830 | 7,301 | 2,552 | 9,853 | 11 17 5 |
| Medical Practitioners ... | 490 | 8 | 231 | 729 | 8,468 | 2,460 | 10,928 | 14 19 10 |
| Police ... | 460 | ... | 14 | 474 | 659 | 20 | 679 | 1 8 8 |
| Teachers ... | 1,549 | ... | 61 | 1,610 | 3,369 | 198 | 3,567 | 2 4 3 |
| Various ... | 2,602 | 27 | 336 | 2,965 | 12,304 | 3,585 | 15,889 | 5 7 2 |
| | 7,883 | 50 | 961 | 8,894 | 38,151 | 9,355 | 47,506 | 5 6 10 |

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1915—
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. |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Hotelkeepers... | 1,272 | 16 | 326 | 1,614 | 10,336 | 2,263 | 12,599 | 7 16 1 |
| Various ... | 392 | 2 | 45 | 439 | 1,551 | 264 | 1,815 | 4 2 8 |
| | 1,664 | 18 | 371 | 2,053 | 11,887 | 2,527 | 14,414 | 7 0 5 |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 778 | 13 | 198 | 989 | 5,160 | 1,746 | 6,906 | 6 19 7 |
| Brokers ... | 151 | ... | 43 | 194 | 2,502 | 307 | 2,809 | 14 9 7 |
| Butchers ... | 328 | 1 | 55 | 384 | 1,576 | 747 | 2,323 | 6 1 0 |
| Clerks ... | 4,587 | 8 | 333 | 4,928 | 16,943 | 1,819 | 18,762 | 3 16 2 |
| Drapers ... | 391 | 2 | 84 | 477 | 4,935 | 619 | 5,554 | 11 12 10 |
| Grocers ... | 402 | 2 | 63 | 467 | 1,836 | 396 | 2,232 | 4 15 7 |
| Merchants ... | 976 | 12 | 429 | 1,417 | 24,841 | 5,130 | 29,971 | 21 3 0 |
| Salesmen ... | 2,829 | 9 | 253 | 3,091 | 9,628 | 1,457 | 11,085 | 3 11 9 |
| Storekeepers... | 477 | 2 | 95 | 574 | 2,576 | 431 | 3,007 | 5 4 9 |
| Various ... | 1,419 | 33 | 328 | 1,780 | 10,262 | 3,736 | 13,998 | 7 17 3 |
| | 12,338 | 82 | 1,881 | 14,301 | 80,259 | 16,388 | 96,647 | 6 15 2 |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers ... | 327 | 6 | 56 | 389 | 1,593 | 239 | 1,832 | 4 14 2 |
| Engaged in Postal Service | 397 | ... | 12 | 409 | 815 | 42 | 857 | 2 1 11 |
| Engaged in Railways | 1,492 | 1 | 30 | 1,523 | 2,524 | 56 | 2,580 | 1 13 11 |
| Engaged in Shipping ... | 319 | 1 | 31 | 351 | 1,574 | 217 | 1,791 | 5 2 1 |
| | 2,535 | 8 | 129 | 2,672 | 6,506 | 554 | 7,060 | 2 12 10 |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters ... | 559 | 15 | 179 | 753 | 4,399 | 999 | 5,398 | 7 3 4 |
| Engine-drivers | 110 | ... | 3 | 113 | 139 | 2 | 141 | 1 4 11 |
| Engineers ... | 679 | 3 | 58 | 740 | 2,542 | 172 | 2,714 | 3 13 4 |
| Managers ... | 732 | ... | 60 | 792 | 2,884 | 1,194 | 4,078 | 5 3 0 |
| Manufacturers | 698 | 5 | 257 | 960 | 14,015 | 2,367 | 16,382 | 17 1 4 |
| Printers ... | 702 | 2 | 37 | 741 | 2,895 | 167 | 3,062 | 4 2 8 |
| Various ... | 3,496 | 10 | 312 | 3,818 | 12,277 | 1,655 | 13,932 | 3 13 0 |
| | 6,976 | 35 | 906 | 7,917 | 39,151 | 6,556 | 45,707 | 5 15 6 |

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1915—
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. |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers | 185 | 9 | 32 | 226 | 668 | 157 | 825 | 3 13 0 |
| Farmers ... | 977 | 132 | 368 | 1,477 | 6,875 | 3,792 | 10,667 | 7 4 5 |
| Graziers ... | 325 | 148 | 392 | 865 | 10,174 | 9,956 | 20,130 | 23 5 5 |
| Various ... | 357 | 28 | 60 | 445 | 1,367 | 624 | 1,991 | 4 9 6 |
| | 1,844 | 317 | 852 | 3,013 | 19,084 | 14,529 | 33,613 | 11 3 1 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers | 27 | ... | 7 | 34 | 162 | 37 | 199 | 5 17 1 |
| Miners ... | 42 | ... | 4 | 46 | 169 | 34 | 203 | 4 8 3 |
| Mining Managers | 97 | ... | 7 | 104 | 315 | 15 | 330 | 3 3 6 |
| Various ... | 122 | 2 | 11 | 135 | 559 | 158 | 717 | 5 6 3 |
| | 288 | 2 | 29 | 319 | 1,205 | 244 | 1,449 | 4 10 10 |
| | 2,132 | 319 | 881 | 3,332 | 20,289 | 14,773 | 35,062 | 10 10 5 |
| 7. Indefinite. | 561 | 4,788 | 345 | 5,694 | 2,728 | 71,042 | 73,770 | 12 19 1 |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | 14,353 | ... | 14,353 | 717 13 0 |
| Mining ... | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | 5,664 | ... | 5,664 | 131 14 5 |
| Other ... | 1,569 | ... | ... | 1,569 | 172,662 | ... | 172,662 | 110 0 11 |
| | 1,632 | ... | ... | 1,632 | 192,679 | ... | 192,679 | 118 1 3 |
| Total ... | 35,721 | 5,300 | 5,474 | 46,495 | 391,650 | 121,195 | 512,845 | 11 0 7 |

Of the total taxpayers, nearly 77 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, over 11 per cent. from property, and about 12 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranged from 61 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the case of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of those

engaged in transport to 28½ per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The incomes of the indefinite class, which comprises persons of independent means and of no occupation and pensioners, are gained by nearly 10 per cent. of their number from personal exertion, by about 84 per cent. from property, and by 6 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Seventy-six per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 3½ for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 56½ for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 92 in the case of those engaged in transport.

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

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1915.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| 1. Professional. | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Servants ... | 1,391 | 209 | 18 | 1,618 | 2,516 | 1,946 | 491 | 4,953 |
| Clergymen ... | 632 | 30 | 6 | 668 | 1,120 | 273 | 244 | 1,637 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 442 | 227 | 161 | 830 | 954 | 2,349 | 6,550 | 9,853 |
| Medical Practitioners ... | 244 | 297 | 188 | 729 | 640 | 3,138 | 7,150 | 10,928 |
| Police ... | 461 | 13 | | 474 | 570 | 109 | | 679 |
| Teachers ... | 1,518 | 76 | 16 | 1,610 | 2,434 | 726 | 407 | 3,567 |
| Various ... | 2,329 | 484 | 152 | 2,965 | 4,547 | 4,722 | 6,620 | 15,889 |
| | 7,017 | 1,336 | 541 | 8,894 | 12,781 | 13,263 | 21,462 | 47,506 |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | | | | |
| Hotelkeepers ... | 974 | 453 | 187 | 1,614 | 2,216 | 4,571 | 5,812 | 12,599 |
| Various ... | 350 | 69 | 20 | 439 | 626 | 687 | 502 | 1,815 |
| | 1,324 | 522 | 207 | 2,053 | 2,842 | 5,258 | 6,314 | 14,414 |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 727 | 178 | 84 | 989 | 1,552 | 1,876 | 3,478 | 6,906 |
| Brokers ... | 101 | 48 | 45 | 194 | 232 | 520 | 2,057 | 2,809 |
| Butchers ... | 317 | 54 | 13 | 384 | 618 | 539 | 1,166 | 2,323 |
| Clerks ... | 4,221 | 478 | 229 | 4,928 | 7,180 | 4,641 | 6,941 | 18,762 |
| Drapers ... | 354 | 63 | 60 | 477 | 692 | 647 | 4,215 | 5,554 |
| Grocers ... | 383 | 64 | 20 | 467 | 756 | 596 | 880 | 2,232 |
| Merchants ... | 661 | 355 | 401 | 1,417 | 1,406 | 3,736 | 24,829 | 29,971 |
| Salesmen ... | 2,677 | 316 | 98 | 3,091 | 4,759 | 3,042 | 3,284 | 11,085 |
| Storekeepers ... | 426 | 112 | 36 | 574 | 891 | 1,096 | 1,020 | 3,007 |
| Various ... | 1,303 | 312 | 165 | 1,780 | 2,669 | 3,148 | 8,181 | 13,998 |
| | 11,170 | 1,980 | 1,151 | 14,301 | 20,755 | 19,841 | 56,051 | 96,647 |

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1915—
continued.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers ... | 309 | 62 | 18 | 389 | 548 | 638 | 646 | 1,832 |
| Engaged in Postal Service | 387 | 18 | 4 | 409 | 584 | 159 | 114 | 857 |
| Engaged in Railways | 1,464 | 56 | 3 | 1,523 | 1,977 | 496 | 107 | 2,580 |
| Engaged in Shipping | 279 | 36 | 36 | 351 | 406 | 380 | 1,005 | 1,791 |
| | 2,439 | 172 | 61 | 2,672 | 3,515 | 1,673 | 1,872 | 7,060 |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters ... | 553 | 131 | 69 | 753 | 1,076 | 1,340 | 2,982 | 5,398 |
| Engine-drivers ... | 111 | 2 | ... | 113 | 119 | 22 | ... | 141 |
| Engineers ... | 644 | 62 | 34 | 740 | 978 | 594 | 1,142 | 2,714 |
| Managers ... | 661 | 102 | 29 | 792 | 1,302 | 948 | 1,828 | 4,078 |
| Manufacturers ... | 518 | 240 | 202 | 960 | 1,120 | 2,525 | 12,737 | 16,382 |
| Printers ... | 662 | 52 | 27 | 741 | 1,032 | 538 | 1,492 | 3,062 |
| Various ... | 3,355 | 348 | 115 | 3,818 | 5,399 | 3,405 | 5,128 | 13,932 |
| | 6,504 | 937 | 476 | 7,917 | 11,026 | 9,372 | 25,309 | 45,707 |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | | | | |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers ... | 191 | 30 | 5 | 226 | 387 | 289 | 149 | 825 |
| Farmers ... | 1,020 | 332 | 125 | 1,477 | 2,403 | 3,191 | 5,073 | 10,667 |
| Graziers ... | 392 | 209 | 264 | 865 | 1,133 | 2,528 | 16,469 | 20,130 |
| Various ... | 363 | 58 | 24 | 445 | 750 | 656 | 585 | 1,991 |
| | 1,966 | 629 | 418 | 3,013 | 4,673 | 6,664 | 22,276 | 33,613 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers ... | 21 | 10 | 3 | 34 | 44 | 85 | 70 | 199 |
| Miners ... | 41 | 2 | 3 | 46 | 84 | 19 | 100 | 203 |
| Mining Managers ... | 89 | 12 | 3 | 104 | 154 | 95 | 81 | 330 |
| Various ... | 111 | 15 | 9 | 135 | 184 | 180 | 353 | 717 |
| | 262 | 39 | 18 | 319 | 466 | 379 | 604 | 1,449 |
| | 2,228 | 668 | 436 | 3,332 | 5,139 | 7,043 | 22,880 | 35,062 |
| 7. Indefinite. | 4,113 | 1,069 | 512 | 5,694 | 15,454 | 19,039 | 39,277 | 73,770 |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance ... | 4 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 26 | 55 | 14,272 | 14,353 |
| Mining ... | 6 | 11 | 26 | 43 | 48 | 223 | 5,393 | 5,664 |
| Other ... | 660 | 225 | 684 | 1,569 | 3,375 | 4,700 | 164,587 | 172,662 |
| | 670 | 238 | 724 | 1,632 | 3,449 | 4,978 | 184,252 | 192,679 |
| Total ... | 35,465 | 6,922 | 4,108 | 46,495 | 74,961 | 80,467 | 357,417 | 512,845 |

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 76 per cent. were under £500, 15 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 14·6, 15·7, and 69·7 per cent. respectively of the total. A perusal of the above table reveals that the occupational group which contributes the largest amount of tax is that of merchants, 1,417 of whom were taxed £29,971, and that of these 401 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £24,829. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of graziers, 865 of whom were taxed £20,130. Of these, 264 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £16,469.

The Federal Income Tax Assessment Act, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15, is one relating to the imposition, assessment, and collection of tax on incomes in the Commonwealth exceeding a gross amount of £156 in the case of residents and on any amount in excess of £1 in the case of absentees and companies.

Provision is made that, in addition to the deductions of expenses incurred in the earning of the income, there shall be a deduction in the case of persons (other than a company or an absentee) receiving income from personal exertion, of £156 in respect of incomes up to £500, and for incomes exceeding that amount, of £156, less £3 for every £10 by which the income exceeds £500. In respect of income derived from property, there is a deduction of £156 in respect of incomes up to that amount, but for every £5 by which the income exceeds £156 the exemption is reduced by £2.

In respect of incomes derived from a composite source, the deductions are first calculated as though the income were derived from each source separately, and one-half of the amount by which these deductions then exceed £156 is deducted from each exemption.

Agents for foreign principals are taxable on 5 per cent. of the gross sales made, whilst ships' charterers, whose principal place of business is outside Australia, are taxable at 5 per cent. of the freight paid for the carriage of goods, &c., from Australia.

Companies are taxable on the undistributed income. Where companies derive income from both in and out of Australia, the proportion earned only in Australia is taxed.

Persons on active service during the present war with the military or naval forces of the Commonwealth or any part of the King's Dominions, or of an ally of Great Britain, are exempt from tax so far as regards income derived from personal exertion prior to the commencement of this Act or during the present war.

The rate of tax for income derived from personal exertion is $3\frac{8}{100}$ d. where the taxable value is £1, the rate increasing uniformly by $\frac{8}{100}$ d. with each increase of £1 of the taxable income. For every £1 in excess of £7,600 the rate of tax is 5s.

On income derived from property up to £546 the rate is $3\frac{1}{81}$ d. where the income is £1, the rate increasing uniformly by $\frac{1}{81}$ d. for each increase of £1 in the taxable income. From £546 up to £6,500 the rates are arranged so as to provide for an average rate of tax of 10·5333d. at £1,000, 18·9333d. at £2,000, 25·8944d. at £3,000, 31·7833d. at £4,000, 36·5233d. at £5,000, 40·222d. at £6,000, and 41·7305d. at £6,500. For amounts in excess of £6,500 the rate of tax is 5s. per £1.

The rate of tax payable in respect of income from companies is 1s. 6d. in the £1.

Where the income is earned partly from personal exertion and partly from property the tax payable is at a rate that would have been applicable if the total income from both sources had been derived exclusively from each source.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1915 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1911 and the succeeding years was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate has been imposed for 1916. No tax is chargeable when the unimproved value does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds

£500. The present land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former one, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

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

| Assessment. | Taxpayers. | | | Net Assessment of Tax. |
|-------------|------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| 1911 | 77,471 | ... | ... | £297,714 |
| 1912 | 78,493 | ... | ... | £297,926 |
| 1913 | 79,533 | ... | ... | £298,461 |
| 1914 | 80,643 | ... | ... | £299,655 |
| 1915 | 80,896 | ... | ... | £295,378 |

In addition to the State Land Tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth Land Tax, which was assented to on 17th November, 1910.

Commonwealth Land Tax Act 1910. The Federal Land Tax is a graduated progressive tax levied on the unimproved values of all lands within the Commonwealth save those which are exempt from taxation under the Act. When the owner was a resident of Australia, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, the tax for the four years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 was 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increased at a uniform rate, so that the tax was equal to an average rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £15,001, 2d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £30,001, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £75,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate of tax was 6d. in the £1.

When the owner was an absentee no exemption was allowed, and the tax was 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increased at a uniform rate, so that the tax

was equal to an average rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £20,001, 3d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £35,001, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £50,001, 4d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £65,001, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £80,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate of tax was 7d. in the £1.

For the financial year 1914-15 and subsequent years, when the owner is a resident of Australia, an exemption of £5,000 is allowed as formerly, but the rate of tax is fixed at $1\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{50}$ d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases uniformly with each £1 sterling of taxable value by $\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{50}$ of a penny until the taxable value reaches £75,000. For every £1 of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate is 9d. When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is fixed at 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and at $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{50}$ d. in the first £1 above £5,000, and increases uniformly by $\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{50}$ of a penny with each increase of £1 in the taxable value until such value reaches £80,000. For every £1 of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate is 10d.

The definition of unimproved value is the capital sum which the fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller would require, assuming that the improvements (if any) thereon or appertaining thereto, and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessor in title, had not been made.

The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1914-15 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 5,093, of which 4,372 belonged to resident and 721 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £49,509,923. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £34,350,309, on which the tax payable was £336,543. In addition there were 827 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,643,821 representing their Victorian interests, on which the tax payable was £136,970.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Victorian
Railways,
financial
results.

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

RAILWAY BALANCES: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| — | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gross Revenue ... | 4,909,062 | 5,233,979 | 5,222,271 | 5,581,474 | 5,183,687 |
| Working Expenses ... | 3,001,492 | 3,323,767 | 3,492,765 | 3,773,493 | 4,134,878 |
| Pensions, Gratuities, &c. | 107,831 | 131,319 | 112,236 | 112,855 | 123,438 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,799,739 | 1,778,893 | 1,617,270 | 1,695,126 | 925,371 |
| Interest on Cost of Construction | 1,516,764 | 1,513,102 | 1,595,020 | 1,677,369 | 1,767,807 |
| Surplus ... | 282,975 | 265,791 | 22,250 | 17,757 | ... |
| Deficit ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 842,436 |

The decrease in the surpluses of 1912-13 and 1913-14 as compared with preceding years is due to concessions in freight charges, to the improved train facilities provided, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the improved scale of payment and better working conditions provided for the staff. In 1914-15, in addition to these factors, the expenditure was further increased by efforts to minimize unemployment, and there was a loss in revenue on account of the adverse conditions occasioned by the drought. The result is that a deficit of £842,436, which is the first since 1907-8, is shown for that year.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act 1907*. This provision requires the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, the receipts of the fund amounted to £25,918; whilst the payments made from the fund were £7,351 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured; £7,008 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employes; and £13,714 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Hheads of Expenditure. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>General Government.</i> | | | | | |
| Governor ... | 9,158 | 11,519 | 9,877 | 10,755 | 7,756 |
| Parliament and Ministry | 79,944 | 80,291 | 74,740 | 74,354 | 83,238 |
| Civil Establishment ... | 234,787 | 264,289 | 300,687 | 327,632 | 333,663 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 353,645 | 376,870 | 347,600 | 340,863 | 367,718 |
| <i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i> | | | | | |
| Judicial and Legal ... | 181,497 | 182,271 | 201,931 | 197,099 | 206,016 |
| Police ... | 320,663 | 329,312 | 357,396 | 363,692 | 370,381 |
| Penal Establishments and Gaols | 50,397 | 50,814 | 53,189 | 56,555 | 58,864 |
| <i>Education, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| State Schools, &c. ... | 876,204 | 986,633 | 987,212 | 1,033,256 | 1,081,461 |
| Technical Schools ... | 37,693 | 36,871 | 36,153 | 41,592 | 55,673 |
| University ... | 38,357 | 43,223 | 34,900 | 30,413 | 17,576 |
| Libraries, &c. ... | 55,794 | 53,343 | 39,531 | 40,839 | 36,069 |
| Art and Science ... | 9,828 | 15,345 | 11,220 | 12,630 | 11,969 |
| <i>Recreation and Health.</i> | | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts | 32,469 | 30,731 | 29,227 | 29,475 | 27,229 |
| Public Health ... | 37,799 | 45,513 | 47,582 | 53,632 | 49,192 |
| Charitable Institutions, &c. | 454,455 | 470,588 | 483,427 | 497,642 | 540,259 |

**SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :
1910-11 TO 1914-15—continued.**

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Crown Lands, &c.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Crown Lands ... | 127,220 | 189,906 | 210,866 | 176,917 | 180,400 |
| Agriculture and Stock ... | 171,258 | 195,576 | 176,074 | 188,826 | 189,784 |
| Mining ... | 247,882 | 268,779 | 290,242 | 317,632 | 360,044 |
| <i>Public Works.</i> | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 3,031,431 | 3,356,714 | 3,459,832 | 3,781,671 | 4,144,959 |
| Water Supply ... | 87,801 | 105,905 | 117,632 | 115,524 | 133,059 |
| Harbors, Rivers, and Lights | 90,343 | 89,741 | 113,694 | 164,814 | 155,530 |
| Roads and Bridges ... | 18,248 | 12,780 | 15,108 | 13,777 | 16,690 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | ... | ... | 45,303 | 49,276 | 54,785 |
| Municipal Endowment, &c. | 132,845 | 131,554 | 137,608 | 124,915 | 127,828 |
| Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" | ... | 91,662 | ... | ... | ... |
| Land Sales by Auction Fund | 41,643 | 14,988 | ... | ... | ... |
| Works and Buildings, n.e.i. | 110,255 | 82,645 | 65,130 | 51,997 | 48,064 |
| Interest and Expenses of Public Debt | 2,027,232 | 2,096,198 | 2,173,055 | 2,298,005 | 2,439,180 |
| Interest on Advances from Savings Banks | 24,373 | 23,849 | 21,395 | 16,293 | 7,887 |
| Redemption Funds, &c. | 191,864 | 215,909 | 237,269 | 204,745 | 211,117 |
| <i>Other Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Mint Subsidy ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Fire Brigades ... | 23,170 | 24,875 | 26,688 | 27,753 | 29,656 |
| Old-age Pensions ... | 1,395 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Immigration ... | 40,341 | 68,183 | 122,901 | 67,848 | 75,600 |
| Licensing Fund ... | 107,739 | 108,804 | 110,149 | 108,912 | 107,752 |
| Licensing Act Compensation Fund | 51,716 | 55,275 | 58,948 | 60,139 | 63,624 |
| Expeditionary Forces — Allowance to Railway Department for carriage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,232 |
| Assurance Fund ... | 4,811 | 3,628 | 2,625 | 3,052 | 2,564 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 38,034 | 36,802 | 55,550 | 42,193 | 59,149 |
| Total ... | 9,362,291 | 10,171,386 | 10,479,741 | 10,944,718 | 11,706,968 |
| Per Head of Population | £ s. d. 7 3 2 | £ s. d. 7 11 11 | £ s. d. 7 11 10 | £ s. d. 7 15 0 | £ s. d. 8 3 8 |

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1914-15 shows an increase of £762,250. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £363,288; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £141,175; State Schools,

£48,205; Charitable Institutions, &c., £42,617; and Mining, £42,412. The most important decreases are—University, £12,837; and Harbors, Rivers, and Lights, £9,284.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The bestowal of pensions or superannuation allowances was abolished on the 24th December, 1881, in the case of persons, except Supreme Court Judges and police, entering the Public Service after that date.

Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

During the year 1914-15, 3,068 pensions, amounting to £317,990, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,892 under special appropriations, amounting to £308,564; and 176 from annual votes, amounting to £9,426. Seventy-two compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £19,868. The following statement summarizes the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1914-15.

| Division of Service. | Special Appropriations. | | Annual Votes. | | Total. | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| Education Department ... | 1,060 | £ 103,994 | 17 | £ 779 | 1,077 | £ 104,773 |
| Railways ... | 1,182 | 97,726 | 137 | 7,691 | 1,319 | 105,417 |
| Defence ... | 8 | 640 | ... | ... | 8 | 640 |
| Lunacy ... | 42 | 3,994 | ... | ... | 42 | 3,994 |
| Under Constitution Act ... | 2 | 3,000 | ... | ... | 2 | 3,000 |
| County Court Judges ... | 1 | 302 | ... | ... | 1 | 302 |
| Commissioners of Audit ... | 1 | 667 | ... | ... | 1 | 667 |
| Officers of Parliament ... | 3 | 554 | ... | ... | 3 | 554 |
| Public Service Board ... | 1 | 750 | ... | ... | 1 | 750 |
| Under Act 1988 ... | 1 | 283 | ... | ... | 1 | 283 |
| Under Civil Service Act 160 | 293 | 56,564 | ... | ... | 293 | 56,564 |
| „ Public Service Act 773 | 122 | 20,176 | ... | ... | 122 | 20,176 |
| Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments | 176 | 19,914 | ... | ... | 176 | 19,914 |
| Various allowances ... | ... | ... | 22 | 956 | 22 | 956 |
| Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances | 2,892 | 308,564 | 176 | 9,426 | 3,068 | 317,990 |
| Compensations and Gra- tuities | 18 | 3,061 | 54 | 16,807 | 72 | 19,868 |
| Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund | ... | 7,860 | ... | 22,000 | ... | 29,860 |
| Total amount paid ... | ... | 319,485 | ... | 48,233 | ... | 367,718 |

In 1914-15 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—364 pensions, amounting to £46,364, and 14 gratuities, amounting to £10,353. 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue.

Pensions are payable only to those members of the police force who joined prior to the 25th November, 1902.

In the year 1914-15, 29 pensions amounting to £3,360, and £77 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards 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.

South Africa
Contingent
pensions.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £694 in 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1914-15 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,544,832. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities.

The expenditure for the five years 1910-11 to 1914-15 is as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Expenditure on— | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education—Primary .. | 756,450 | 692,950 | 762,692 | 763,351 | 787,834 |
| Intermediate and secondary | | 39,832 | 55,747 | 64,257 | 77,290 |
| Special Subjects | | 20,056 | 20,536 | 23,951 | 25,581 |
| Training of Teachers .. | | 20,867 | 21,372 | 22,106 | 20,928 |
| Administration | | 45,999 | 45,915 | 47,180 | 49,265 |
| Buildings | 117,048 | 167,657 | 158,028 | 198,377 | 315,869 |
| Technical Schools (including Building Grants) | 41,030 | 42,541 | 49,139 | 73,654 | 77,852 |
| University (including Building Grants) | 41,886 | 46,902 | 38,460 | 34,777 | 29,576 |
| Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings | 39,784 | 39,784 | 39,784 | 39,784 | 53,086 |
| Miscellaneous | 96,004 | 95,905 | 99,362 | 104,617 | 107,551 |
| Total | 1,092,202 | 1,212,493 | 1,291,035 | 1,372,054 | 1,544,832 |

The foregoing statement deals with the expenditure by the State on education generally, and includes expenditure connected with the

University and technical schools, but the following statement relates to that portion of the expenditure which has been incurred in connexion with the State schools of Victoria, primary and secondary, of which the details as arranged are available only for the last four years:—

EXPENDITURE ON STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM: 1911-12
TO 1914-15.

| Items. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education: | | | | |
| Primary—Day Schools | 691,711 | 760,966 | 760,330 | 784,148 |
| Night Schools | 239 | 67 | 64 | 64 |
| Schools for Deaf Mutes, Blind, and Feeble-minded Children | .. | 659 | 1,957 | 2,622 |
| | 691,950 | 761,392 | 762,351 | 786,834 |
| Intermediate—Higher Elementary Schools .. | 3,222 | 10,420 | 10,631 | 7,679 |
| Evening Continuation Classes | 617 | 903 | 697 | 1,053 |
| Secondary—High Schools | 14,202 | 22,024 | 26,714 | 33,481 |
| Agricultural High Schools | 18,200 | 18,698 | 21,116 | 22,340 |
| | 36,241 | 52,045 | 59,158 | 65,053 |
| Special Subjects—Cookery | 6,780 | 6,582 | 8,779 | 9,826 |
| Manual Training | 11,145 | 11,542 | 12,267 | 12,184 |
| Physical Training | 510 | 764 | 951 | 800 |
| Medical Inspection | 1,621 | 1,648 | 1,738 | 2,328 |
| Dressmaking and Needle- work | .. | .. | 216 | 222 |
| School Gardening | .. | .. | .. | 221 |
| | 20,056 | 20,536 | 23,951 | 25,581 |
| Training of Teachers—Training College .. | 8,209 | 9,149 | 10,897 | 11,180 |
| University Practising School | 2,547 | 2,626 | 2,570 | 2,586 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,111 | 9,597 | 8,639 | 7,162 |
| | 20,867 | 21,372 | 22,106 | 20,928 |
| Administration | 45,999 | 45,915 | 47,180 | 49,265 |
| Buildings—Primary Schools | 135,387 | 119,301 | 152,275 | 270,156 |
| Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) | 12,191 | 12,693 | 14,794 | 13,144 |
| Rent | 5,100 | 5,098 | 7,097 | 8,711 |
| Higher Elementary Schools | 1,510 | 13,075 | 5,994 | 8,776 |
| High Schools | 469 | 1,097 | 16,048 | 13,686 |
| Agricultural High Schools | 13,000 | 6,764 | 2,169 | 1,396 |
| | 167,657 | 158,028 | 198,377 | 315,869 |
| Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings | 39,700 | 39,700 | 39,700 | 53,002 |
| Miscellaneous—Pensions and Gratuities .. | 95,770 | 97,361 | 101,567 | 105,810 |
| Grant to State Schools Decoration and Equip- ment Society | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Grant to State Schools Horticultural Society .. | .. | .. | 300 | 300 |
| Subsidies, sparsely populated districts | .. | .. | .. | 83 |
| Total | 1,118,240 | 1,198,649 | 1,256,690 | 1,423,725 |

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with the State educational system, and shows the cost per scholar for the last ten years :—

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :
1905-6 TO 1914-15.**

| Year. | Expenditure by the State. | Revenue of the Education Department. | Net Expenditure. | Number of Scholars—Average Attendance. | Cost per Scholar to the State. |
|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ s. d. |
| 1905-6 .. | 750,249 | 12,843 | 737,406 | 142,216 | 5 3 8 |
| 1906-7 .. | 794,627 | 14,277 | 780,350 | 147,270 | 5 6 0 |
| 1907-8 .. | 850,646 | 17,003 | 833,643 | 143,551 | 5 16 2 |
| 1908-9 .. | 941,029 | 17,849 | 923,180 | 146,106 | 6 6 4 |
| 1909-10 .. | 959,160 | 19,138 | 940,022 | 145,968 | 6 8 10 |
| 1910-11 .. | 1,002,415 | 20,707 | 981,708 | 146,464 | 6 14 1 |
| 1911-12 .. | 1,118,240 | 24,540 | 1,093,700 | 154,807 | 7 1 4 |
| 1912-13 .. | 1,198,649 | 28,646 | 1,170,003 | 156,965 | 7 9 1 |
| 1913-14 .. | 1,256,690 | 26,175 | 1,230,515 | 163,200 | 7 10 10 |
| 1914-15 .. | 1,423,725 | 33,802 | 1,389,923 | 166,407 | 8 7 1 |

This table includes the amount payable each year as interest on loan moneys expended on school buildings. Expenditure connected with Agricultural High Schools first occurred in 1906-7.

TRUST FUNDS.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1911 TO 1915.

| Accounts. | Credit Balance on 30th June. | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deposits in Savings Banks | 740,040 | 640,040 | 261,365 | 248,365 | 248,365 |
| Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account | 3,309,962 | 3,477,319 | 3,389,819 | 3,818,855 | 3,668,355 |
| Victorian Loans Redemption Fund | 289,418 | 330,090 | 369,079 | 390,437 | 391,286 |
| Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund | 634,459 | 733,858 | 786,680 | 893,858 | 1,029,740 |

TRUST FUNDS : 1911 TO 1915—*continued.*

| Accounts. | Credit Balance on 30th June. | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railway Stores Suspense Account | 153,746 | 203,658 | 123,162 | 119,951 | 101,647 |
| Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund | 132,968 | 46,291 | 59,499 | 68,419 | 73,522 |
| Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund | 40,386 | 43,217 | 47,462 | 56,473 | 66,000 |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board | 55,740 | 68,024 | 73,211 | 93,436 | 98,503 |
| Port Phillip Pilot Sickness and Superannuation Fund | 58,155 | 57,941 | 57,946 | 57,900 | 57,900 |
| Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund | 55,155 | 58,781 | 35,477 | 19,776 | 13,310 |
| Municipal Sinking Funds | 711,950 | 712,805 | 719,600 | 683,049 | 657,373 |
| Assurance Fund (Land Titles) | 183,046 | 192,371 | 168,384 | 177,213 | 185,596 |
| Intestate Estates ... | 73,952 | 78,504 | 79,979 | 85,686 | 78,773 |
| Lunatic Patients' Estates | 41,684 | 47,140 | 34,040 | 40,920 | 41,632 |
| Trustee and Assurance Companies | 126,390 | 131,390 | 126,390 | 131,390 | 412,390 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 79,638 | 38,098 | 15,220 | 89,217 | 61,125 |
| Mallee Land Account | 14,351 | 29,484 | 55,688 | 65,999 | 53,670 |
| Coal Mines Sinking Fund | 7,050 | 6,046 | 16,962 | 26,953 | 38,535 |
| Coal Mines Depreciation Fund | 8,525 | 14,490 | 25,001 | 45,638 | 75,977 |
| Country Roads Board Fund | ... | ... | 43,766 | 79,905 | 36,191 |
| Developmental Railways Account | ... | ... | 62,120 | 9,459 | 39,858 |
| Other Funds ... | 638,933 | 1,492,118 | 1,672,265 | 1,298,257 | 1,338,386 |
| Total ... | 7,355,548 | 8,401,665 | 8,223,115 | 8,501,156 | 8,768,134 |
| How Invested :— | | | | | |
| In State Debentures and Stock | 2,599,128 | 2,853,954 | 2,967,456 | 3,014,424 | 3,515,867 |
| In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c. | 4,756,420 | 5,547,711 | 5,255,659 | 5,486,732 | 5,252,267 |

Of the accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1915, £234,132 has been met from the last item in the above return.

The Municipalities' Loans Extension Act was passed in 1898 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 takes 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. The amount of stock inscribed under the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act, which was not sold on 30th June, 1915, was £1,057,785. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds, which has not materially altered during recent years, was, on 30th June, 1915, £657,373.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE IN VICTORIA.

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

Commonwealth
Finance.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA (ESTIMATED): 1910-11 to 1914-15.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUE. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs Duties... .. | 3,191,787 | 3,566,891 | 4,091,761 | 3,783,064 | 3,539,654 |
| Excise Duties | 831,976 | 892,929 | 655,558 | 645,345 | 817,175 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 977,032 | 1,049,362 | 1,119,417 | 1,191,191 | 1,220,578 |
| Land Tax | 366,543 | 357,279 | 393,664 | 422,127 | 483,826 |
| Probate Duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,588 |
| Miscellaneous | 114,662 | 119,539 | 121,600 | 149,273 | 190,179 |
| Total | 5,482,000 | 5,956,000 | 6,332,000 | 6,191,000 | 6,260,000 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Trade and Customs | 72,030 | 74,994 | 83,179 | 82,062 | 80,991 |
| Postmaster-General | 1,077,260 | 1,208,848 | 1,384,295 | 1,497,170 | 1,438,969 |
| Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Expenditure | 2,616,138 | 2,795,501 | 2,946,693 | 2,684,488 | 7,048,146 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Payment to the State Government | 1,617,572 | 1,667,657 | 1,691,833 | 1,733,280 | 1,757,894 |
| Total | 5,383,000 | 5,747,000 | 6,106,000 | 5,997,000 | 10,376,000 |

As the Federal Treasurer has abandoned the practice of recording the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure according to the State in which it was earned or incurred since 30th June, 1910, it has become necessary to estimate the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years. The figures relating to Customs and Excise duties for such years are by comparison with 1909-10 and earlier

years somewhat high, as they represent the total amounts collected within the State, less drawbacks and refunds, whereas in the years prior to 1910-11, in addition to the deductions on account of drawbacks and refunds, the duties collected on goods which were subsequently transferred to another State were debited to the exporting and credited to the importing State. The balance of trade between the States in goods of other than Australian origin is against Victoria from a Customs revenue stand-point.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth and State Finance.

The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The figures relating to the principal items, subject to the qualification mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are given in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1910-11 | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs and Excise ... | 4,023,763 | 4,459,820 | 4,747,319 | 4,428,409 | 4,356,829 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 977,032 | 1,049,362 | 1,119,417 | 1,191,191 | 1,220,578 |
| Railways ... | 4,887,560 | 5,237,466 | 5,250,599 | 5,568,039 | 5,170,020 |
| State Taxation ... | 1,441,489 | 1,597,266 | 1,672,686 | 1,693,336 | 1,762,041 |
| Other sources ... | 1,907,221 | 2,156,269 | 2,409,091 | 2,534,782 | 2,521,655 |
| Total Revenue ... | 13,237,065 | 14,500,183 | 15,199,112 | 15,415,757 | 15,031,123 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Customs and Excise ... | 72,030 | 74,994 | 83,179 | 82,062 | 80,991 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 1,077,260 | 1,208,848 | 1,384,295 | 1,497,170 | 1,488,969 |
| Railways ... | 3,031,431 | 3,356,714 | 3,459,832 | 3,781,671 | 4,144,959 |
| Public Instruction* ... | 952,254 | 1,066,727 | 1,058,265 | 1,105,261 | 1,154,710 |
| Public Debt (Victoria)— | | | | | |
| Interest and Expenses | 2,027,232 | 2,096,198 | 2,178,055 | 2,298,005 | 2,439,180 |
| Redemption ... | 191,864 | 215,909 | 237,269 | 204,745 | 211,117 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 5,775,648 | 6,231,339 | 6,493,013 | 6,239,524 | 10,805,148 |
| Total Expenditure | 13,127,719 | 14,250,729 | 14,893,908 | 15,208,438 | 20,325,074 |

* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

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. The revenue from this source in 1900-1901 was exceeded

by £653,848 in 1907-8, by £303,678 in 1908-9, and by £490,721 in 1909-10. The figures for the last five years are somewhat overstated for the reasons mentioned on pages 164 and 165, and show, when compared with 1900-1, an average increase of £1,844,938.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1911 TO 1915.

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 5,482,000 | 5,986,000 | 6,382,000 | 6,191,000 | 6,260,000 |
| State .. | 7,690,195 | 8,449,313 | 8,752,242 | 9,162,474 | 8,711,427 |
| Municipal .. | 1,578,614 | 1,703,125 | 1,858,322 | 1,952,534 | 1,988,189 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | 326,840 | 307,776 | 315,104 | 328,011 | 281,333 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. | 565,287 | 613,345 | 652,229 | 716,772 | 797,930 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 29,687 | 33,418 | 36,994 | 37,447 | 48,631 |
| Total .. | 15,672,623 | 17,092,977 | 17,996,891 | 18,388,233 | 18,087,510 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 5,383,000 | 5,747,000 | 6,106,000 | 5,997,000 | 10,376,000 |
| State .. | 7,679,849 | 8,438,859 | 8,723,038 | 9,149,155 | 9,889,378 |
| Municipal .. | 1,630,652 | 1,808,715 | 1,850,737 | 1,984,486 | 2,020,380 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | 312,059* | 444,847* | 491,735* | 515,229* | 209,436 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. | 525,164 | 575,266 | 594,425 | 636,892 | 648,734 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 30,762 | 38,393 | 32,111 | 38,623 | 44,428 |
| Total .. | 15,561,486 | 17,053,080 | 17,798,046 | 18,321,385 | 23,188,356 |

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1911 TO 1915—continued.

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government— | | | | | |
| Federal | .. | 193,446 | 346,507 | 624,681 | 623,824 |
| State | 2,657,271 | 2,974,149 | 2,693,844 | 3,276,994 | 5,351,830 |
| Municipal | 190,574 | 311,956 | 407,477 | 344,811 | 439,973 |
| Harbor Trusts | .. | .. | .. | .. | 321,262 |
| Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works | 413,404 | 420,091 | 647,441 | 441,285 | 454,680 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 72 | 418 | 14,796 | 19,373 | 28,808 |
| Total | 3,261,321 | 3,900,060 | 4,110,065 | 4,707,144 | 7,220,377 |
| <i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> | 18,822,807 | 20,953,140 | 21,908,111 | 23,028,529 | 30,408,733 |
| Per Head of Popula- tion— | | | | | |
| Revenue | £ s. d. 11 19 7 | £ s. d. 12 15 3 | £ s. d. 13 0 9 | £ s. d. 13 0 5 | £ s. d. 12 12 10 |
| Ordinary Expen- diture | 11 17 11 | 12 14 8 | 12 17 10 | 12 19 6 | 16 4 2 |
| Loan Expenditure | 2 9 10 | 2 18 3 | 2 19 6 | 3 6 8 | 5 0 11 |

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1914-15 amounted to £2,525,556; the proportion shown in the table above as being chargeable to Victoria has been calculated on a population basis.

The total revenues in Victoria of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations in the financial year 1915 amounted to 18 millions, sterling, which was £300,728 less than the revenues of the previous year. The total expenditure in 1915 exceeded that of 1914 by £7,380,204, or 32 per cent.

In proportion to population there was in the later year a reduction of 7s. 7d. per head in revenue, but an increase of £4 18s. 11d. per head in the total expenditure.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1915, 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, 1915.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------------|----|----|
| Cash received | 117,775,181 | 8 | 10 |
| Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received | 2,268,660 | 14 | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Securities issued | 120,043,842 | 3 | 0 |
| Securities redeemed | 46,960,915 | 10 | 4 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Loans outstanding | 73,082,926 | 12 | 8* |
| <hr/> | | | |

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date, for cash amounting to £117,775,181, securities representing £120,043,842 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 2s. 2d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest has been £78,487,136 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans has been £34,921,730 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,822,775, while £408,893 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1915, of £41,333,738, consisting of debentures amounting to £1,818,460, and inscribed stock £39,515,278. The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses

* There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000, which are referred to further on.

as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent :—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON : 1859 TO 1915.

| 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 11½ | 103 18 11½ | 5 14 0 |
| " | " | " | 750,000 | 6 | 107 17 7½ | 106 14 7½ | 5 9 10 |
| " | " | " | 1,837,500 | 6 | 104 17 10½ | 103 14 10½ | 5 14 1 |
| " | 1884 | " | 812,500 | 6 | 103 1 6½ | 101 18 6½ | 5 17 0 |
| 1861 | 1885 | 24 | 1,000,000 | 6 | 102 19 7 | 101 16 7 | 5 17 2 |
| 1862 | " | 23 | 1,600,000 | 6 | 100 8 11½ | 99 5 11½ | 6 1 1 |
| 1866 | 1891 | 25 | 850,000 | 6 | 98 4 2½ | 97 1 2½ | 5 4 3 |
| 1869 | 1894 | " | 588,800 | 5 | 100 17 6½ | 99 14 6½ | 5 0 5 |
| 1870 | " | 24 | 1,518,400 | 5 | 90 2 7 | 88 19 7 | 4 15 5 |
| 1874 | 1899 | 25 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 94 16 10½ | 93 18 11½ | 4 8 1 |
| 1876 | 1901 | " | 500,000 | 4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1878 | 1904 | 26 | 2,500,000 | 4 | 97 17 5½ | 96 19 2½ | 4 14 0 |
| 1878 | " | " | 457,000 | 4 | 103 3 8½ | 102 5 11 | 4 6 11 |
| 1879 | " | 25 | 3,000,000 | 4½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1880 | " | 24 | 2,000,000 | 4½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1880 | " | 24 | 2,000,000 | 4½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1915 | 1920-25 | 5-10 | 755,760 | 4½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | | | Stock. | | | | |
| 1883 | 1907 | 24 | 4,000,000 | 4 | 98 16 8½ | 97 13 7½ | 4 3 0 |
| " | 1908 | " | 2,000,000 | 4 | 97 14 1½ | 96 10 11½ | 4 4 6 |
| " | 1913 | 29 | 1,957,500 | 4 | 98 5 7 | 97 2 8½ | 4 3 3 |
| 1884 | 1918-22 | 34 | 2,042,500 | 4 | 98 18 6½ | 97 15 9½ | 4 2 5 |
| 1885 | 1919 | 34 | 3,180,820 | 4 | 105 12 3½ | 104 9 0 | 3 15 5 |
| " | " | " | 819,380 | 4 | 102 5 6½ | 101 2 9 | 3 18 9 |
| 1886 | 1920 | " | 1,500,000 | 4 | 108 1 1½ | 106 18 0½ | 3 12 9 |
| 1887 | " | 33 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 102 14 10 | 101 11 11½ | 3 8 5 |
| 1888 | " | 32 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 100 2 4 | 98 19 6 | 3 11 1 |
| 1889 | 1923 | 34 | 3,000,000 | 3½ | 96 3 7 | 95 0 10 | 3 15 6 |
| 1890 | " | 33 | 4,000,000 | 3½ | 91 13 7 | 90 10 8 | 4 1 5 |
| 1891 | 1921-6 | 30-35 | 850,000 | 3½ | 94 7 5 | 93 4 8 | 4 11 7 |
| 1892 | " | 29-34 | 2,150,000 | 3½ | 94 7 1 | 93 4 2 | 3 7 3 |
| 1892 | 1911-26 | 17-32 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 92 2 1 | 89 14 5 | 3 11 10 |
| 1893 | 1911-26 | 17-32 | 2,107,000 | 4 | 95 16 6½ | 93 8 3½ | 3 7 6 |
| 1899 | 1929-49 | 30-50 | 1,600,000 | 3 | 91 14 9½ | 89 8 0 | 4 3 8 |
| 1901 | " | 28-48 | 3,000,000 | 3 | 100 0 0 | 98 19 1 | 3 11 5 |
| 1902 | " | 27-47 | 1,000,000 | 3 | 97 3 11½ | 94 15 8½ | 3 17 7 |
| 1903 | " | 26-46 | 3,148,176 | 3 | 99 2 6 | 97 10 0 | 3 13 8 |
| 1906 | " | 23-43 | 587,808 | 3½ | 98 0 0 | 96 4 7 | 4 17 4 |
| 1907 | " | 22-42 | 702,140 | 3½ | 98 0 0 | 95 7 5 | 4 5 10 |
| 1909 | " | 20-40 | 1,500,000 | 3½ | 96 18 9 | 94 9 10 | 4 7 0 |
| 1910 | " | 19-39 | 538,352 | 3½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1913 | 1918-22 | 5-9 | 3,000,000 | 4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| " | 1940-60 | 27-47 | 1,000,000 | 4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| " | " | " | 2,000,000 | 4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 1915 | 1920-25 | 5-10 | 1,313,000 | 4½ | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | | | Treasury-bonds | | | | |
| 1892 | 1893 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 4½ | 99 3 11 | 99 1 5 | 5 0 0 |
| 1898 | 1900 | 2 | 500,000 | 3½ | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 3 15 0 |
| 1903 | 1906 | 3 | 2,254,800 | 4 | 99 10 8½ | 96 18 10 | 5 2 7 |
| Total | .. | .. | 77,921,036 | | | | |
| Paid off | .. | .. | 36,178,405 | | | | |
| Transferred to Mel- | .. | .. | 408,893 | | | | |
| bourne register | .. | .. | | | | | |
| Outstanding | .. | .. | 41,333,738 | | | | |

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was obtained after the deduction of all expenses that 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 has 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 secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about $4\frac{1}{8}$ 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 issued 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 loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; for one in 1902 the rate was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., for one in 1909 it was $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on stock sold, and the rate on loans obtained in 1913 averaged $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Particulars in regard to loans raised in 1915 are not yet available.

**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, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations has been £36,592,094. Of this amount £3,235,393 has been redeemed by loans, and £2,916,405 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £30,440,296 on 30th June, 1915, consisting of debentures, £15,834,057, inscribed stock, £8,298,929, and Treasury bonds, £6,307,310. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £408,393 and debentures for £500 have been transferred from the London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £30,849,189. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last seventeen years the local debt has been increased by nearly 28 millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of certain London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes, &c.

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, 1915:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1915. |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 | ... | 40 | 746,755 |
| 1440 | 1896 | 3 | 1913-22 | 63,000 | ... | ... | 63,000 |
| 1659 | 1900 | 3 | 1921-30 | 1,000,000 | 16,962 | 12,988 | 970,050 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | 1923-32 | 500,000 | 3,948 | 116,152 | 379,900 |
| 1816 | 1903 | 3½ | 1907-8 | 93,869 | ... | 93,869 | ... |
| 1901 | 1904 | 3 | 1934-54 | 457,000 | ... | 333,126 | 123,874 |
| | | 3½ | 1913 | 18,000 | ... | 18,000 | ... |
| | | 3½ | 1914-23 | 50,000 | ... | 10,000 | 40,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1918 | 18,000 | ... | ... | 18,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 447,980 | ... | ... | 447,980 |
| | | 3½ | 1922 | 366,660 | ... | ... | 366,660 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 70,000 | ... | ... | 70,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 4,700 | ... | ... | 4,700 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 | 1,600 | ... | ... | 1,600 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 8,200 | ... | ... | 8,200 |
| 1962 | 1904 | 3½ | 1926-42 | 186,300 | 800 | 20,300 | 165,200 |
| | | 3½ | 1925-40 | 60,000 | ... | ... | 60,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-40 | 160,000 | ... | ... | 160,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-32 | 72,100 | ... | ... | 72,100 |
| | | 3½ | 1927 | 150,000 | ... | ... | 150,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 77,000 | ... | ... | 77,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 162,650 | ... | ... | 162,650 |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 182,000 | ... | ... | 182,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | 1,000,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931-46 | 15,400 | ... | ... | 15,400 |
| | | 4 | 1936 | 300,000 | ... | ... | 300,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-41 | 285,880 | 2,400 | ... | 283,480 |
| 1990 | 1905 | 3½ | 1926 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 52,000 | ... | ... | 52,000 |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| 2026 | 1906 | 3½ | 1926-41 | 9,000 | ... | ... | 9,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 380,000 | ... | ... | 380,000 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 184,750 | ... | ... | 184,750 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 400,000 | ... | ... | 400,000 |

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1915. | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 2026 | 1906 | 3½ | 1930 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 | |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 61,648 | ... | ... | 61,648 | |
| | | 3½ | 1931-46 | 150,500 | ... | ... | 150,500 | |
| | | 3½ | 1932-46 | 51,500 | ... | ... | 51,500 | |
| | | 4 | 1934-49 | 5,300 | ... | ... | 5,300 | |
| | | 4 | 1915 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 | |
| | | 4 | 1918 | 12,700 | ... | ... | 12,700 | |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 51,000 | ... | ... | 51,000 | |
| 2041 | 1906 | 4 | 1921 | 7,500 | ... | ... | 7,500 | |
| | | 4 | 1923 | 600 | ... | ... | 600 | |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 15,600 | ... | ... | 15,600 | |
| | | 3½ | 1928-43 | 3,600 | ... | ... | 3,600 | |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 16,000 | ... | ... | 16,000 | |
| | | 4 | 1929 | 210,000 | ... | ... | 210,000 | |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 | |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 75,500 | ... | ... | 75,500 | |
| 2053 | 1906 | 3½ | 1929 | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 | | |
| 2116 | 1907 | 3½ | 1928 | 345,000 | ... | ... | 345,000 | |
| | | | 1929 | 154,000 | ... | ... | 154,000 | |
| 2163 | 1909 | 3½ | 1910-20 | 250,000 | ... | 125,000 | 125,000 | |
| | | | 1919 | 130,650 | ... | ... | 130,650 | |
| | | | 1929 | 4,850 | ... | ... | 4,850 | |
| | | | 1929-44 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 | |
| 2286 | 1911 | 3½ | 1921 | 1,788,220 | ... | ... | 1,788,220 | |
| 2323 | 1911 | 3½ | 1922 | 1,307,100 | ... | ... | 1,307,100 | |
| | | | 1932 | 514,350 | ... | ... | 514,350 | |
| 2415 | 1912 | 4½ | 1917 | 150,000 | ... | ... | 150,000 | |
| | | | 4 | 1920 | 14,400 | ... | ... | 14,400 |
| | | | 4 | 1930 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | | 4 | 1919 | 170,000 | ... | ... | 170,000 |
| 2429 | 1912 | 4 | 1920 | 4,000 | ... | ... | 4,000 | |
| | | | 3½ | 1922 | 59,590 | ... | ... | 59,590 |
| | | | 3½ | 1923 | 56,250 | ... | ... | 56,250 |
| | | | 4 | 1923 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | | 4 | 1925 | 3,400 | ... | ... | 3,400 |
| | | | 4 | 1927 | 800 | ... | ... | 800 |
| | | | 4 | 1929 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | | 4 | 1915 | 249,000 | ... | 6,000 | 243,000 |
| 2481 | 1914 | 4½ | 1916 | 575,000 | ... | ... | 575,000 | |
| | | | 4 | 1924 | 8,400 | ... | ... | 8,400 |
| | | | 4 | 1925 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | | 4 | 1929 | 140,000 | ... | ... | 140,000 |
| 2531 | 1914 | 4½ | 1916 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 | |
| | | | 4½ | 1917 | 1,275,000 | ... | ... | 1,275,000 |
| 2568 | 1914 | 4½ | 1917 | 200,000 | ... | ... | 200,000 | |
| | | | 4½ | 1919 | 75,000 | ... | ... | 75,000 |

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1915. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <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 |  |  |  | } ... | 749,797 | 2,599,559 |
| 1623 | 1899 | 3 | " | 500,000 | | | |
| 1552 | 1898 | 3 | " | 58,874 | | | |
| 1602 | 1898 | 3 | " | 211,135 | | | |
| 1749 | | | | | | | |
| 1659 | 1900 | 3 | { 1917 14,162 | ... | ... | ... | 14,162 |
| | | | { 1921-30 2,800 | ... | ... | ... | 2,800 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | 1917 3,948 | ... | ... | ... | 3,948 |
| | | 3½ | 1917* 326,406 | ... | ... | ... | 326,406 |
| | | 3½ | 1919 351,697 | ... | ... | ... | 351,697 |
| | | 4 | 1920 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 32,525 | ... | ... | ... | 32,525 |
| | | 4½ | 1922 98,500 | ... | ... | ... | 98,500 |
| 1962 | 1904 | 3½ | 1923 268,000 | ... | ... | ... | 268,000 |
| | | 3½ | " 3,383 | ... | ... | ... | 3,383 |
| | | 4 | " 1,905 | ... | ... | ... | 1,905 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 85,859 | ... | ... | ... | 85,859 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 800 | ... | ... | ... | 800 |
| | | 4 | 1927 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 1990 | 1905 | 3½ | { 1917* 113,735 | ... | ... | 5,000 | 108,735 |
| | | | { 1926-41 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | 2,400 |
| | | 3½ | 1917 536,885 | ... | ... | 75,000 | 461,885 |
| | | 4 | " 33,128 | ... | ... | ... | 33,128 |
| | | 4 | 1919 42,200 | ... | ... | ... | 42,200 |
| 2026 | 1906 | 4 | 1921 75,000 | ... | ... | ... | 75,000 |
| | | 4 | 1923 700 | ... | ... | ... | 700 |
| | | 4 | 1924 4,750 | ... | ... | ... | 4,750 |
| | | 4 | 1927 241,300 | ... | ... | ... | 241,300 |
| | | 3½ | 1917 161,764 | ... | ... | 2,850 | 158,914 |
| | | 4 | " 400 | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| | | 4 | 1919 19,740 | ... | ... | ... | 19,740 |
| 2041 | 1906 | 4 | 1920 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | 2,400 |
| | | 4½ | 1922 12,000 | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 151,515 | ... | ... | ... | 151,515 |
| | | 4 | " 19,045 | ... | ... | ... | 19,045 |

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

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915—*continued.*

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1915. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2041 | 1906 | 4 | 1924 | 36,500 | ... | ... | 36,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 | 1,737 | ... | ... | 1,737 |
| | | 4 | 1927 | 750 | ... | ... | 750 |
| | | 4 | 1930 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| 2053 | 1906 | 3½ | 1917* | 46,026 | ... | ... | 46,026 |
| 2116 | 1907 | 3½ | " | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 2161 | 1909 | 3 | " | 464,060 | ... | 350 | 463,710 |
| 2163 | 1909 | 3½ | " | 80,000 | ... | 21,709 | 58,291 |
| 2218 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 29,750 | ... | ... | 29,750 |
| 2240 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 150,000 | ... | 7,050 | 142,950 |
| | | " | " | 11,800 | ... | ... | 11,800 |
| 2286 | 1911 | 3½ | 1919 | 70,707 | ... | ... | 70,707 |
| | | " | 1922 | 30,000 | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| | | " | 1923 | 75,758 | ... | ... | 75,758 |
| | | " | 1924 | 23,515 | ... | ... | 23,515 |
| 2308 | 1911 | 4 | 1931† | 367,619 | ... | 2,000 | 365,619 |
| | | 3½ | 1917* | 28,550 | ... | ... | 28,550 |
| 2323 | 1911 | 3½ | 1919 | 77,778 | ... | ... | 77,778 |
| | | 4 | " | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 |
| | | 4 | 1922 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| 2415 | 1912 | 3½ | 1921 | 75,717 | ... | ... | 75,717 |
| | | 4½ | 1922 | 6,000 | ... | ... | 6,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 26,818 | ... | ... | 26,818 |
| | | 4 | 1925 | 8,500 | ... | ... | 8,500 |
| | | 4 | 1914-15 | 7,750 | ... | 3,250 | 4,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1915-18 | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| | | 3 | 1917* | 5,400 | ... | ... | 5,400 |
| | | 3½ | " | 46,940 | ... | ... | 46,940 |
| 2429 | 1912 | 4 | " | 8,000 | ... | ... | 8,000 |
| | | 4 | 1918 | 86,150 | ... | ... | 86,150 |
| | | 3½ | 1919 | 249,818 | ... | ... | 249,818 |
| | | 4 | 1921 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| | | 4½ | 1922 | 30,000 | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1922 | 35,000 | ... | ... | 35,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1923 | 87,909 | ... | ... | 87,909 |
| | | 4 | " | 70,000 | ... | ... | 70,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 | 30,303 | ... | ... | 30,303 |
| | | 4 | 1924 | 6,750 | ... | ... | 6,750 |
| 4 | 1925 | 440 | ... | ... | 440 | | |

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

† Or at any time thereafter, at option of either party, upon twelve months' notice.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915—
continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Out- standing on 30th June, 1915. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------|---|-----------|---|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of crest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2481 | 1914 | 4 | 1915 | 1,100 | ... | ... | 1,100 |
| | | 4 | 1915-17 | 200 | ... | ... | 200 |
| | | 4 | 1917* | 173,515 | ... | 9,600 | 163,915 |
| | | 4 | 1918 | 1,200 | ... | ... | 1,200 |
| | | 4 | 1919 | 54,400 | ... | 15,000 | 39,400 |
| | | 4 | 1920 | 2,200 | ... | ... | 2,200 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 16,758 | ... | ... | 16,758 |
| | | 4 | " | 14,300 | ... | ... | 14,300 |
| | | 4½ | 1921-22 | 34,500 | ... | ... | 34,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1924 | 201,717 | ... | ... | 201,717 |
| | | 4 | " | 27,009 | ... | ... | 27,009 |
| 2531 | 1914 | 4 | 1927 | 200 | ... | ... | 200 |
| 2568 | 1914 | 4½ | 1921-22 | 90,000 | ... | ... | 90,000 |
| | | 4¾ | 1920 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| <i>Treasury Bonds.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1574 | 1898 | 3½ | 1901 | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 | ... |
| 1800 | 1902 | 3½ | 1907 | 1,000,000 | ... | 1,000,000 | ... |
| 1982 | 1905 | 3½ | 1915 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 |
| | | | 1916 | 2,767,000 | ... | 426,550 | 2,340,450 |
| | | | 1917 | 3,014,860 | ... | ... | 3,014,860 |
| | | | 1921 | 352,000 | ... | ... | 352,000 |
| | | | 1922 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| Overdue debentures | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Total, floated in Melbourne | | | | 39,750,597 | 3,157,503 | 6,151,798 | 30,441,296 |
| Transferred from London Register | | | | ... | ... | ... | 408,893 |
| Total, payable in Melbourne | | | | ... | ... | ... | 30,850,189 |

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

Of the Victorian loans (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 the total authorized from 1868 to 1870, was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£36,702,597) was at rates varying from 3 to 4½ per cent. Of the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1915, £356,000 is bearing interest at 4½ per cent., £100,000 at 4¾ per cent., £2,300,000 at 4¼ per cent., £3,610,506 at 4 per cent., £267,683 at 3¾ per cent., £19,151,526 at 3½ per cent., and £5,063,474 at 3 per cent.

**Expenditure
from Loans.**

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually 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: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

(Excluding Loan in Aid of Revenue, Act 2563.)

| Works. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 1,230,381 | 1,703,453 | 1,700,309 | 2,361,660 | 2,809,926 |
| Water Supply .. | 311,709 | 259,281 | 267,560 | 229,127 | 304,766 |
| Closer Settlement and Small Holdings .. | 956,900 | 889,000 | 576,610 | 303,935 | 173,752 |
| Wire Netting .. | 43,648 | 21,116 | 54,061 | 62,428 | 19,732 |
| State Coal Mine .. | 65,278 | 48,369 | 446 | 69,992 | 20,764 |
| State Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | 84,786 | 200,951 |
| Country Roads .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,424 | 274,362 |
| Other Public Works | 49,355 | 52,930 | 94,858 | 146,642 | 647,577 |
| Total .. | 2,657,271 | 2,974,149 | 2,693,844 | 3,276,994 | 4,451,830 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Per Head of Population .. | 2 0 8 | 2 4 6 | 1 19 0 | 2 6 5 | 3 2 5 |

Except in the last five years the loan expenditure of the State since 1891 has been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly. The following statement shows the average annual amount

expended in each decade since 1881, and in each of the last four years :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

| | £ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1891 | 2,270,128 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1901 | 755,194 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1911 | 976,497 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1912 | 2,974,149 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1913 | 2,693,844 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1914 | 3,276,994 |
| Year ended 30th June, 1915 | 4,451,830 |

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1915, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £115,530,330; but a total of £43,346,403 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £4,739,180 out of the general revenue, and £38,607,223 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1915, was reduced to £72,183,927. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

| Public Borrowings Contracted for— | Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1915. | Annual Interest Payable. |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS. | | |
| Railways and Tramways | 52,425,826 | 1,914,384 |
| Waterworks—Melbourne | 1,559,786 | 55,884 |
| " Country | 8,202,680 | 287,630 |
| Harbors | 838,487 | 30,854 |
| Graving Dock | 287,759 | 9,922 |
| Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. .. | 465,564 | 18,732 |
| Closer Settlement | 4,822,279 | 171,024 |
| Development of Mining | 312,538 | 11,035 |
| Total Revenue-yielding Works | 68,914,919 | 2,499,465 |
| OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER. | | |
| Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses .. | 510,018 | 17,885 |
| Defence Works | 151,469 | 5,044 |
| State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. | 1,559,303 | 53,086 |
| Other | 1,048,218 | 37,218 |
| Total other Permanent Works | 3,269,008 | 113,233 |
| Net Borrowings | 72,183,927 | 2,612,698 |

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1915, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £1,451,872 of which £1,106,182 is for railways, £160,555 for country water supply, £78,354 for State Schools, &c., and £106,781 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 95½ per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1915, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £72,182,927, and of this sum £17,653,017 was in the form of debentures; £39,515,278 of inscribed stock (London Register); £8,707,322 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,307,310 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, 1915, 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 | 746,755 | ... | 746,755 |
| 1440 | " 1913-22 ... | 3 | 63,000 | ... | 63,000 |
| 1659 | 1st July, 1921-30 ... | 3 | 970,050 | ... | 970,050 |
| 1753 | 1st Jan., 1923-32 ... | 3 | 379,900 | ... | 379,900 |
| 1901 | " 1934-54 ... | 3 | 123,874 | ... | 123,874 |
| | 15th April, 1914-23 ... | 3½ | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 |
| | 1st March, 1918 ... | 3½ | 18,000 | ... | 18,000 |
| | 1st April, 1921 ... | 3½ | 447,980 | ... | 447,980 |
| | " 1922 ... | 3½ | 300,000 | ... | 300,000 |
| | 1st July, 1922 ... | 3½ | 66,660 | ... | 66,660 |
| | " 1923 ... | 3½ | 70,000 | ... | 70,000 |
| | 29th Aug., 1923 ... | 3½ | 3,200 | ... | 3,200 |
| | 22nd Oct., 1923 ... | 3½ | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 |
| | 1st April, 1924 ... | 3½ | 1,600 | ... | 1,600 |
| | " " ... | 4 | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| | " 1925 ... | 4 | 8,200 | ... | 8,200 |
| | 29th Nov., 1925-40 ... | 3½ | 60,000 | ... | 60,000 |
| 1962 | 24th May, 1926 ... | 3½ | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 |
| | 27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ... | 3½ | 160,000 | ... | 160,000 |
| | 2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940 | 3½ | 28,900 | ... | 28,900 |
| | December, 1926-1941 ... | 3½ | 29,500 | ... | 29,500 |
| | 1st Feb., 1927-1942 ... | 3½ | 103,800 | ... | 103,800 |
| | April, 1927 ... | 3½ | 150,000 | ... | 150,000 |
| | 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 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 ... | 3½ | 60,000 | ... | 60,000 |
| | 30th June, 1929 ... | 3½ | 2,650 | ... | 2,650 |
| | 31st Dec., 1929 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| | <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1962 | 1st July, 1930 | 3½ | 82,000 | ... | 82,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st March, 1931-46 ... | 3½ | 15,400 | ... | 15,400 |
| | 1st April, 1931 | 3½ | 800,000 | ... | 800,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1931 | 3½ | 200,000 | ... | 200,000 |
| 1990 | 14th March, 1936 | 4 | 300,000 | ... | 300,000 |
| | 1st April, 1926-41 ... | 3½ | 283,480 | ... | 283,480 |
| | 18th Oct., 1926 | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st April, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 500 | ... | 500 |
| | 1st July, 1927 | 3½ | 6,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| | 1st October, 1927 ... | 3½ | 46,000 | ... | 46,000 |
| | 1st March, 1919 | 4 | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 |
| | " 1924 | 4 | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1926-41 ... | 3½ | 9,000 | ... | 9,000 |
| | 1st April, 1927 | 4 | 184,750 | ... | 184,750 |
| 2026 | 16th April, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 280,000 | ... | 280,000 |
| | 1st July, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | " 1928 | 3½ | 400,000 | ... | 400,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 | 3½ | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1931 | 3½ | 61,648 | ... | 61,648 |
| | 24th Oct., 1931-46 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 29th Dec., 1931, to 24th Oct., 1946 | 3½ | 50,500 | ... | 50,500 |
| | 7th Feb., 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 | 3½ | 50,500 | ... | 50,500 |
| | 1st May, 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 | 3½ | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1934-49 | 4 | 5,300 | ... | 5,300 |
| | 1st Oct., 1915 | 4 | 400 | ... | 400 |
| | 1st Dec., 1918 | 4 | 12,700 | ... | 12,700 |
| | 1st March, 1919 | 4 | 51,000 | ... | 51,000 |
| | 1st July, 1921 | 4 | 7,500 | ... | 7,500 |
| | 1st Oct., 1923 | 4 | 600 | ... | 600 |
| 1st April, 1924 | 4 | 200 | ... | 200 | |
| 1st July, 1924 | 4 | 2,300 | ... | 2,300 | |
| 1st Oct., 1924 | 4 | 13,100 | ... | 13,100 | |
| 2041 | 1st Jan., 1928-43 | 3½ | 3,600 | ... | 3,600 |
| | " 1929 | 3½ | 16,000 | ... | 16,000 |
| | " 1929 | 4 | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 |
| | 1st April, 1929 | 4 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1st May, 1929 | 4 | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st June, 1929 | 4 | 30,000 | ... | 30,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1929 | 4 | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st July, 1928 | 3½ | 75,500 | ... | 75,500 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 | 3½ | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 |
| 2053 | 1st July, 1928 | 3½ | 345,000 | ... | 345,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 | 3½ | 154,000 | ... | 154,000 |
| 2116 | 1st Jan., 1929 | 3½ | 154,000 | ... | 154,000 |

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 2163 | 1st Aug., 1914, to 1st Feb., 1920 | 3½ | 125,000 | ... | 125,000 |
| | 1st April, 1919 ... | 3½ | 130,650 | ... | 130,650 |
| | 30th June, 1929 ... | 3½ | 4,850 | ... | 4,850 |
| 2286 | 1st Oct., 1929-44 ... | 3½ | 400 | ... | 400 |
| | 1st April, 1921 ... | 3½ | 788,220 | ... | 788,220 |
| 2323 | 1st May, 1921 ... | 3½ | 1,000,000 | ... | 1,000,000 |
| | 1st April, 1922 ... | 3½ | 1,307,100 | ... | 1,307,100 |
| 2415 | " 1922 ... | 3½ | 514,350 | ... | 514,350 |
| | 15th March, 1917 ... | 4½ | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 |
| | 15th May, 1917 ... | 4½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| 2429 | 1st July, 1920 ... | 4 | 14,400 | ... | 14,400 |
| | 1st April, 1930 ... | 4 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1st March, 1919 ... | 4 | 170,000 | ... | 170,000 |
| 2481 | 1st Oct., 1920 ... | 4 | 4,000 | ... | 4,000 |
| | 1st July, 1922 ... | 3½ | 59,590 | ... | 59,590 |
| | " 1923 ... | 3½ | 56,250 | ... | 56,250 |
| 2531 | 1st Oct., 1923 ... | 4 | 500 | ... | 500 |
| | 1st Jan., 1925 ... | 4 | 3,400 | ... | 3,400 |
| | 1st April, 1927 ... | 4 | 800 | ... | 800 |
| 2568 | 1st Jan., 1929 ... | 4 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 12th Sept., 1915 ... | 4 | 119,000 | ... | 119,000 |
| | 25th Sept., 1915 ... | 4 | 124,000 | ... | 124,000 |
| 2026 | 28th Nov., 1916 ... | 4½ | 350,000 | ... | 350,000 |
| | 16th Dec., 1916 ... | 4½ | 225,000 | ... | 225,000 |
| | " 1924 ... | 4 | 8,400 | ... | 8,400 |
| 805 | 1st Jan., 1925 ... | 4 | 500 | ... | 500 |
| | 1st July, 1929 ... | 4 | 110,000 | ... | 110,000 |
| | 1st Aug., 1929 ... | 4 | 30,000 | ... | 30,000 |
| 845 | 15th Dec., 1916 ... | 4½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | " Jan., 1917 ... | 4½ | 225,000 | ... | 225,000 |
| | 15th Feb., 1917 ... | 4½ | 225,000 | ... | 225,000 |
| 760 | 15th March, 1917 ... | 4½ | 275,000 | ... | 275,000 |
| | 15th April, 1917 ... | 4½ | 325,000 | ... | 325,000 |
| | 15th May, 1917 ... | 4½ | 225,000 | ... | 225,000 |
| 2026 | 1st Jan., 1917 ... | 4½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 15th Feb., 1917 ... | 4½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 28th April, 1919 ... | 4½ | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 |
| 805 | 28th May, 1919 ... | 4½ | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 |
| | 28th June, 1919 ... | 4½ | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 |
| <i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i> | | | | | |
| 760 | 1st Oct., 1918-22 ... | 4 | 500* | 2,999,500 | 3,000,000† |
| 805 | " 1919 ... | 4 | 33,300* | 3,966,700 | 4,000,000 |
| 845 | " 1920 ... | 4 | 45,500* | 5,954,500 | 6,000,000 |

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1915, was £1,936,800.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | n Melbourne. | n London. | Total. |
| | <i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne)</i> —continued. | | £ | £ | £ |
| 2026 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3 | 461,885 | ... | 461,885 |
| | 1st Feb., 1919 | 4 | 33,128 | ... | 33,128 |
| | 1st July, 1921 | 4 | 42,200 | ... | 42,200 |
| | 1st Oct., 1923 | 4 | 75,000 | ... | 75,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1924 | 4 | 700 | ... | 700 |
| | 1st April, 1927 | 4 | 4,750 | ... | 4,750 |
| | | | 241,300 | ... | 241,300 |
| 2041 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3½ | 158,914 | ... | 158,914 |
| | 1st Feb., 1919 | 4 | 400 | ... | 400 |
| | 28th Oct., 1919 | 4 | 8,000 | ... | 8,000 |
| | 1st April, 1920 | 4 | 11,740 | ... | 11,740 |
| | 5th and 12th May, 1922 | 4 | 2,400 | ... | 2,400 |
| | 1st Oct., 1923 | 4½ | 12,000 | ... | 12,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1924 | 3 | 151,515 | ... | 151,515 |
| | 1st Feb., 1924 | 4 | 19,045 | ... | 19,045 |
| | 1st July, 1924 | 4 | 14,000 | ... | 14,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1924 | 4 | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 |
| | 1st April, 1927 | 4 | 21,000 | ... | 21,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1924 | 3½ | 1,737 | ... | 1,737 |
| | 1st April, 1927 | 4 | 750 | ... | 750 |
| | 1st April, 1930 | 4 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| 2053 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3½ | 46,026 | ... | 46,026 |
| 2116 | 1st Feb., 1919 | 3½ | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| 2161 | 1st July, 1921 | 3 | 463,710 | ... | 463,710 |
| 2163 | 1st Oct., 1923 | 3½ | 58,291 | ... | 58,291 |
| 2218 | 1st Jan., 1924 | 3½ | 29,750 | ... | 29,750 |
| 2240 | 1st April, 1927 | 3½ | 142,950 | ... | 142,950 |
| | 1st Feb., 1919 | 3½ | 11,800 | ... | 11,800 |
| 2286 | 1st April, 1919 | 3½ | 70,707 | ... | 70,707 |
| | 1st June, 1922 | 3½ | 30,000 | ... | 30,000 |
| | 1st October, 1923 | 3½ | 75,758 | ... | 75,758 |
| | 1st Jan., 1924 | 3½ | 23,515 | ... | 23,515 |
| 2308 | 1st June, 1931, or after | 4 | 365,619 | ... | 365,619 |
| 2323 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3½ | 28,550 | ... | 28,550 |
| | 1st April, 1919 | 3½ | 77,778 | ... | 77,778 |
| | 1st Oct., 1919 | 4 | 500 | ... | 500 |
| | 1st Jan., 1924 | 4 | 400 | ... | 400 |
| | 1st April, 1927 | 4½ | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| | <i>Treasury Bonds.</i> | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1982 | 1st July, 1915 | 3½ | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 |
| | ... 1916 | 3½ | 2,340,450 | ... | 2,340,450 |
| | ... 1917 | 3½ | 3,014,860 | ... | 3,014,860 |
| | ... 1921 | 3½ | 352,000 | ... | 352,000 |
| | 1st April, 1922... .. | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | <i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i> | | | | |
| 617 | (Overdue since 1897) ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| | <i>Treasury Bonds in Aid of Revenue.</i> | | | | |
| 2563 | 1916-17 | 4½ | 150,000 | ... | 150,000 |
| | 1916-19 | 4½ | 550,000 | ... | 550,000 |
| | 1918 | 4½ | 200,000 | ... | 200,000 |
| | Total (including loans in aid of revenue) | ... | 31,750,189 | 41,333,738 | 73,083,927 |

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

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1915.

(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. | Loans at 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 |
| 1915 | 1,528,455 | 1,528,455 | 761,500 |
| 1916 | 3,295,450 | 3,295,450 | 3,295,450 |
| 1917 | 6,546,550 | 5,125,303 | 4,920,060 |
| 1918 | 3,348,050 | 3,348,050 | 368,050 |
| 1919 | 5,548,490 | 5,548,490 | 5,548,490 |
| 1920 | 8,210,660 | 8,210,660 | 6,141,900 |
| 1921 | 7,816,000 | 2,816,000 | 2,816,000 |
| 1922 | 2,247,350 | 2,247,350 | 5,247,350 |
| 1923 | 7,842,083 | 7,842,083 | 8,588,838 |
| 1924 | 455,740 | 455,740 | 455,740 |
| 1925 | 81,040 | 81,040 | 2,089,800 |
| 1926 | 616,280 | 5,263,000 | 5,103,000 |
| 1927 | 1,188,000 | 630,800 | 630,800 |
| 1928 | 901,100 | 897,500 | 897,500 |
| 1929 | 6,979,857 | 747,500 | 747,500 |
| 1930 | 1,794,850 | 1,794,850 | 1,794,850 |
| 1931 | 1,593,167 | 1,427,267 | 1,061,648 |
| 1932 | 945,750 | 966,350 | 966,350 |
| 1934 | 5,300 | 5,300 | |
| 1936 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 1940 | 2,979,700 | 3,008,600 | 248,900 |
| 1941 | ... | 324,380 | 324,380 |
| 1942 | ... | 485,100 | 485,100 |
| 1943 | ... | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| 1944 | ... | 400 | 400 |
| 1946 | ... | 217,400 | 217,400 |
| 1949 | 5,462,214 | 11,694,171 | 11,699,471 |
| 1954 | 123,874 | 123,874 | 123,874 |
| 1960 | ... | ... | 2,979,700 |
| Indefinite | 3,272,967 | 4,694,214 | 5,265,276 |
| To end of 1925 | 46,920,868 | 40,499,621 | 40,234,178 |
| After 1925... .. | 26,163,059 | 32,584,306 | 32,849,749 |
| Total | 73,083,927 | 73,083,927 | 73,083,927 |

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in a few instances, has been followed 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, AND 1906 TO 1915.
(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 |
| 1909 | 38,592,431 | 16,074,766 | 1,404,875 | 543,219 |
| 1910 | 39,012,436 | 16,564,289 | 1,419,579 | 560,520 |
| 1911 | 37,417,128 | 20,566,636 | 1,353,208 | 701,154 |
| 1912 | 37,392,128 | 23,345,088 | 1,352,333 | 799,227 |
| 1913 | 37,281,578 | 25,495,146 | 1,348,306 | 875,621 |
| 1914 | 39,275,178 | 26,855,548 | 1,428,076 | 926,666 |
| 1915 | 41,333,738 | 31,750,189 | 1,520,762 | 1,131,811 |

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with the payment of interest on them which are not common to local issues. In the last financial year the amount was £6,276, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in the immediately preceding years were:—£6,895 in 1908-9, £6,310 in 1909-10, £6,079 in 1910-11, £5,625 in 1911-12, £5,611 in 1912-13 and £10,740 in 1913-14.

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 for 1900 (the year before Federation) with those for each of the last four years, illustrates this fact:—

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 1900 AND 1912 TO 1915.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| Rates of Interest per cent. | Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June— | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1900. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 4½ ... | 5,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | 2,974,760 |
| 4⅝ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300,000 |
| 4¾ ... | ... | ... | 100,000 | ... | 150,000 |
| 4⅘ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,300,000 |
| 4 ... | 27,060,795 | 15,325,525 | 15,375,117 | 18,207,001 | 19,500,706 |
| 3¾ ... | ... | 220,000 | 248,000 | 267,683 | 267,683 |
| 3½ ... | 12,250,000 | 34,901,241 | 36,759,065 | 37,354,586 | 37,314,973 |
| 3¼ ... | 300,000 | 25,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 ... | 4,714,090 | 10,264,450 | 10,293,542 | 10,300,456 | 10,274,805 |
| Overdue* | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 49,324,885 | 60,737,216 | 62,776,724 | 66,130,726 | 73,083,927 |

* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1915 represents a saving of £143,889 per annum on the debt of £73,083,927 at 30th June, 1915.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1915, amounted to £5,961,162, which sum represents the unfloatable balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans :—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED :
30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Under Loan Act No. | Total. | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Authorized. | Raised to 30th June, 1915. | Balance not raised |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1440 | 100,000 | 63,000 | 37,000 |
| 1552 | 1,116,608 | 58,874 | 1,057,734 |
| 1816 | 100,000 | 93,869 | 6,131 |
| 2041 | 1,250,000 | 843,251 | 406,749 |
| 2161 | 500,000 | 464,060 | 35,940 |
| 2163 | 500,000 | 465,900 | 34,100 |
| 2308 | 2,000,000 | 367,619 | 1,632,381 |
| 2323 | 2,000,000 | 1,938,678 | 61,322 |
| 2415 | 400,000 | 301,435 | 98,565 |
| 2480 | 2,500,000 | 1,313,000 | 1,187,000 |
| 2531 | 3,600,000 | 2,220,760 | 1,379,240 |
| 2568 | 400,000 | 375,000 | 25,000 |
| Total | 14,466,608 | 8,505,446 | 5,961,162 |

The next 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 little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in recent years.

**Growth of
Funded Debt.**

In relation to population, however, the annual interest per head substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year the increase has been only slight.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST: 1855 TO 1915.

| 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 2 5 | 1 10 11 |
| 1902 | 50,408,957 | 1,887,877 | 3·74 | 41 10 4 | 1 11 1 |
| 1903 | 51,097,900 | 1,904,514 | 3·73 | 42 0 10 | 1 11 4 |
| 1904 | 51,519,962 | 1,876,011 | 3·64 | 42 6 11 | 1 10 10 |
| 1905 | 51,513,767 | 1,875,249 | 3·64 | 42 2 0 | 1 10 8 |
| 1906 | 52,904,800 | 1,915,499 | 3·62 | 42 15 9 | 1 11 0 |
| 1907 | 52,954,989 | 1,897,027 | 3·58 | 42 5 10 | 1 10 |
| 1908 | 53,180,487 | 1,895,354 | 3·56 | 42 0 6 | 1 10 0 |
| 1909 | 54,567,197 | 1,944,844 | 3·56 | 42 12 3 | 1 10 5 |
| 1910 | 55,501,725 | 1,977,662 | 3·56 | 42 14 6 | 1 10 5 |
| 1911 | 57,933,764 | 2,052,737 | 3·54 | 43 17 9 | 1 11 1 |
| 1912 | 60,712,216 | 2,150,748 | 3·54 | 44 17 7 | 1 11 10 |
| 1913 | 62,776,724 | 2,223,927 | 3·54 | 45 3 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 1914 | 66,130,726 | 2,354,742 | 3·56 | 46 10 1 | 1 13 1 |
| 1915 | 72,183,927 | 2,612,698 | 3·62 | 50 12 1 | 1 16 8 |

SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds of Australian States and the Commonwealth. On 30th June, 1915, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA: 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Held in— | Sinking Funds In Connexion with— | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Funded Debts. | Municipal and Other Debts.* |
| | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 1,535,821 | 1,057,148 |
| New South Wales | 414,264 | 506,175 |
| Queensland | 170,246 | .. |
| South Australia | 1,591,444 | 22,197 |
| Western Australia | 4,068,888 | 302,403 |
| Tasmania | 706,265 | 151,664 |
| The Commonwealth | 127,062 | .. |
| Total | 8,613,990 | 2,039,587 |

* Figures for 1914.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1915:—

| | Balance at Credit. |
|--|--------------------|
| Mallee Land Account | £53,670 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 61,125 |
| Victorian Loans Redemption Fund | 391,286 |
| Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund | 1,029,740 |
| Total | £1,535,821 |

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. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1914, was £65,999, and during 1914-15 the receipts amounted to £45,671, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1915, was £53,670.

Closer Settlement Fund. 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 called the "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 to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses connected with such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1914-15 receipts amounted to £135,894, and expenditure connected with investments to £12. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1915, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Transactions. | To 30th June, 1915. |
|--|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| Waterworks Trusts | £ 226,166 |
| Mallee Land Account | 574,000 |
| Revenue | 369,055 |
| Interest on Investments | 141,244 |
| Miscellaneous | 94,896 |
| Total receipts | 1,405,361 |
| EXPENDITURE. | |
| Purchase of Stock | 374,398 |
| Commission, &c. | 1,211 |
| Investment Expenses | 12 |
| Total expenditure | 375,621 |
| Balance in the Fund | 1,029,740 |
| Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled | 397,305 |

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £876,461 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £153,279 held in cash.

Loans
Redemption
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 Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district and of sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1914-15 receipts amounted to £169,213, and £168,364 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £169,274 stock and debentures, of which £114,174 bore interest at 3 per cent., £25,900 at 3½ per cent., and £29,200 at 4 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1915, are shown in the following statement:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND :
30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Transactions. | To 30th June, 1915. |
|---|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| | £ |
| From Revenue | 1,153,405 |
| Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements | 24,136 |
| Payments by Municipalities | 27,712 |
| Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust | 265,000 |
| Interest on Investments | 66,811 |
| Repayment of Loans— | |
| Bush fires relief | 22,213 |
| Floods relief | 1,453 |
| Seed advances | 93,021 |
| New pilot steamer | 8,597 |
| Yarrowee Channel | 12,240 |
| Wire Netting | 167,655 |
| Excess of face value of securities over amount invested .. | 409 |
| Total receipts | 1,842,652 |
| EXPENDITURE. | |
| Purchase of stock and debentures | 1,451,366 |
| Balance in the fund | 391,286 |
| Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled | 1,466,865 |

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock which amounted to £222,211, and by £169,075 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1915, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rate per cent., and the rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND: 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| | Funded Debt. | | Interest Payable. | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Average Rate per cent. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria .. | 72,183,927 | 50 12 1 | 2,612,698 | 1 16 8 | 3·62 |
| New South Wales | 127,735,405 | 68 7 2 | 4,728,888 | 2 10 7 | 3·70 |
| Queensland .. | 54,394,196 | 78 17 5 | 2,075,102 | 3 0 2 | 3·81 |
| South Australia .. | 35,081,623 | 80 1 2 | 1,297,937 | 2 19 3 | 3·70 |
| Western Australia | 37,022,622 | 114 15 10 | 1,343,604 | 4 3 4 | 3·63 |
| Tasmania .. | 13,133,046 | 66 3 9 | 494,564 | 2 9 10 | 3·77 |
| The Commonwealth | 24,702,350 | 4 19 9 | 882,475 | 0 3 7 | 3·57 |
| Total .. | 364,253,169 | 73 11 5 | 13,435,268 | 2 14 3 | 3·69 |
| New Zealand (31.3.15) | 100,059,910 | 90 18 4 | 3,712,940 | 3 7 6 | 3·71 |

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1911 TO 1915.

| | At 30th June— | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria .. | 43 17 9 | 44 17 7 | 45 3 0 | 46 10 1 | 50 12 1 |
| New South Wales .. | 57 7 5 | 57 15 6 | 58 14 10 | 62 17 9 | 68 7 2 |
| Queensland .. | 68 9 10 | 69 18 2 | 76 15 10 | 76 16 10 | 78 17 5 |
| South Australia .. | 81 5 2 | 69 19 3 | 69 10 4 | 76 12 0 | 80 1 2 |
| Western Australia .. | 82 4 5 | 86 18 8 | 96 8 10 | 106 5 0 | 114 15 10 |
| Tasmania .. | 57 6 9 | 59 1 8 | 58 14 4 | 62 6 1 | 66 3 9 |
| New Zealand (31st March) | 80 7 11 | 81 15 7 | 84 16 6 | 91 10 2 | 90 18 4 |

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1915:—

State and local debts.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1915.

| | State and Federal Debts. | | Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government). | Grand Total. | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Funded. | Unfunded. | | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria.. .. | 72,183,927 | 1,429,602 | 18,342,928 | 91,956,457 | 64 9 4 |
| New South Wales | 127,735,405 | 3,363,855 | 7,750,552 | 138,849,812 | 74 6 1 |
| Queensland* .. | 54,394,196 | 1,125,350 | 1,241,611 | 56,761,157 | 82 6 0 |
| South Australia .. | 35,081,623 | 470,448 | 302,346 | 35,854,417 | 81 16 6 |
| Western Australia | 37,022,622 | 1,012,742 | 1,723,278 | 39,758,642 | 123 5 5 |
| Tasmania .. | 13,133,046 | .. | 830,023 | 13,963,069 | 70 7 5 |
| The Commonwealth | 24,702,350 | 1,949,319 | .. | 26,651,669 | 5 7 8 |
| Total .. | 364,253,169 | 9,351,316 | 30,190,738 | 403,795,223 | 81 11 2 |

* Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,349,500.

The figures include loans raised by the Federal and 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, and the liability of the Trust thus becomes merely nominal.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including Federal, State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Victoria has the smallest amount of debt *per capita*, Tasmania has the next smallest, 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 1915, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1914, figures for 1915 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1915 appear in the succeeding statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS: 1915.

| State Debts (Funded)— | £ | £ |
|--|------------|------------|
| London Register | 41,333,738 | |
| Melbourne Register | 30,849,189 | |
| State Debts (Unfunded) | 1,429,602 | |
| Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented | 1,000 | |
| Total State Debts | .. | 73,613,529 |
| Municipal.. .. . | 5,739,084 | |
| Harbor Trusts | 2,640,000 | |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board | 200,000 | |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | 10,425,160 | |
| Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations | 19,004,244 | |
| Total Debts.. .. . | 92,617,773 | |

This sum (£92,617,773) is equal to a debt of £64 18s. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1915.

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 showing the latest available figures is furnished. It must be remembered, when making comparisons with other countries, that the

Debts of
various
countries.

large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation, and water supply works, harbors, and other public 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 ended— | Public Debt. | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head of Population. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom | 31.3.1915 | 1,165,801,700 | 25 2 10 |
| South African Union | 31.3.1914 | 126,296,200 | 19 19 6 |
| Canada | 31.3.1914 | 111,902,700 | 13 17 2 |
| British India | 31.3.1914 | 307,451,700 | 1 5 2 |
| France.. .. | 31.12.1912 | 1,073,369,000 | 27 1 3 |
| Belgium | 31.12.1912 | 163,684,800 | 21 12 5 |
| Austria | 31.12.1912 | 519,631,000 | 17 18 5 |
| Hungary | 31.12.1912 | 274,702,000 | 12 18 8 |
| German States | 1912 | 771,772,500 | 11 13 4 |
| German Empire (Imperial) .. | 31.3.1912 | 242,743,000 | 3 13 5 |
| Italy | 30.6.1912 | 537,174,000 | 15 6 9 |
| Norway | 30.6.1912 | 20,156,000 | 8 6 1 |
| United States of America (Federal) | 30.6.1912 | 211,152,700 | 2 4 3 |
| United States of America (States, Territories, &c.) | 1902 | 383,228,000 | 4 17 6 |
| Sweden | 31.12.1912 | 33,455,500 | 5 19 5 |
| Russia.. .. | 31.12.1911 | 945,553,000 | 5 12 7 |
| Japan | 31.3.1913 | 254,593,000 | 4 17 4 |

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION: 1910-11
TO 1914-15.

| Heads of Taxation. | Amount Received. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Federal— | | | | | |
| Customs Duties... .. | 3,191,787 | 3,566,891 | 4,091,761 | 3,783,064 | 3,539,654 |
| Excise Duties | 831,976 | 892,929 | 655,558 | 645,345 | 817,175 |
| Land Tax | 366,543 | 357,279 | 393,664 | 422,127 | 483,826 |
| Probate Duty | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,588 |
| Total Federal Taxation | 4,390,306 | 4,817,099 | 5,140,983 | 4,850,536 | 4,849,243 |
| State— | | | | | |
| Licences | 118,898 | 117,973 | 116,559 | 116,678 | 112,953 |
| Probate & Succession Duties | 433,104 | 448,283 | 443,682 | 457,042 | 536,869 |
| Duties on Bank Notes ... | 18,115 | 8,376 | 2,922 | 2,401 | 2,215 |
| Stamp Duties | 257,199 | 276,836 | 249,485 | 275,839 | 287,169 |
| Land Tax | 210,640 | 293,823 | 308,275 | 302,224 | 503,550 |
| Income Tax | 395,998 | 443,248 | 542,236 | 527,705 | 506,214 |
| Race Clubs' percentage ... | 7,535 | 8,727 | 9,527 | 11,447 | 13,071 |
| Total State Taxation ... | 1,441,489 | 1,597,266 | 1,672,686 | 1,693,336 | 1,762,041 |
| Municipal Taxation ... | 1,084,948 | 1,145,067 | 1,244,507 | 1,303,448 | 1,325,117 |
| Total Taxation ... | 6,916,743 | 7,559,432 | 8,058,176 | 7,847,320 | 7,936,401 |

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 the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Division. | Taxation per Head of Population in— | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Federal | 3 7 2 | 3 12 0 | 3 14 6 | 3 8 8 | 3 7 10 |
| State | 1 2 0 | 1 3 10 | 1 4 3 | 1 4 0 | 1 4 7 |
| Local | 0 16 7 | 0 17 1 | 0 18 0 | 0 18 6 | 0 18 5 |
| Total | 5 5 9 | 5 12 11 | 5 16 9 | 5 11 2 | 5 15 10 |

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.

| | Amount of Taxation. | Rate per Head of Population. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 7,914,732 | 5 10 8 |
| New South Wales | 12,926,758 | 6 18 11 |
| Queensland | 3,442,964 | 5 1 8 |
| South Australia | 1,972,095 | 4 8 6 |
| The Northern Territory | | |
| Western Australia.. .. | 1,632,774 | 5 1 1 |
| Tasmania | 776,273 | 3 17 0 |
| Total | 28,665,596 | 5 16 0 |
| United Kingdom | 268,222,000 | 5 16 5 |

In this return the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1914-15, and the local taxation for the year 1913-14, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £28,665,596, or an average of £5 16s. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 17s. per head, prevails in Tasmania; South Australia (combined with The Northern Territory owing to difficulty in separating some of the Federal items) and West Australia are next

in order, the former with £4 8s. 6d. and the latter with £5 1s. 1d. per head; then follow Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales, with £5 1s. 8d., £5 10s. 8d., and £6 18s. 11d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 5d. per head more than in Australia. No adjustments on account of inter-state transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table, and consequently the taxation given for a State such as Victoria, which has a considerable trade in the export to other States of imported goods, is an exaggeration, whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shown above is without doubt less than the real amount. No other figures are available, however, and, although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

Additional Taxation. Additional taxation for the financial year 1914-15 comprised an increase in the Federal Land Tax which is fully referred to on page 155, and a Federal Estate Duty. The latter was imposed by an Act passed on 21st December, 1914, and is levied on the estates of persons dying after that date, the rate of duty being fixed at 1 per cent. on estates between £1,000 and £2,000, and, when the value of the estate exceeds £2,000, at 1 per cent., together with an additional $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. for every £1,000 or part of £1,000 in excess of £2,000, but so that the percentage shall not exceed 15. The taxable value is the total value after deducting all debts. For the financial year 1915-16 a Federal Income Tax which is explained on page 152 is being collected.

From 1st July, 1915, until 30th June, 1919, the Victorian Stamp Duties on the following items are double those imposed in 1914-15 :— Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn in and payable in Victoria (except cheques), Receipts for £2 and upwards, Deeds of Settlement or Gift, Transfers of Real Property, and Fire, Fidelity, Guarantee, or Marine Insurance Licences. For the same period Bills of Exchange (except Bank Notes) drawn in Victoria and payable at any place outside the State, and those drawn at any place outside Victoria and payable in Victoria are dutiable as follows :—

| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| Bills payable on demand (cheques, &c.) | .. | 1d. |
| Other Bills not exceeding £25 | .. | 6d. |
| Other Bills between £25 and £50 | .. | 1s. |
| Other Bills between £50 and £75 | .. | 1s. 6d. |
| Other Bills between £75 and £100 | .. | 2s. |
| Other Bills over £100, 1s. for every £50 or fractional part of £50 of the amount. | | |

In 1916 and the three following years the State Income Tax is increased on incomes over £500 (see page 143).

LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1915, 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: 1915.

| Description of Licence. | Number of Licences Granted. | Amount of Fees Collected. |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Excise.</i> | | |
| Distilling— | | £ s. d. |
| General Distillers | 4 | 200 0 0 |
| Wine Distillers | 6 | 150 0 0 |
| Vignerons | 18 | 90 0 0 |
| Test Stills | 36 | 3 14 0 |
| Brewers | 21 | 525 0 0 |
| Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff | 35 | 1,164 3 4 |
| Glucose manufacturing | 2 | 10 0 0 |
| <i>Licensing.</i> | | |
| Victuallers* | 3,926 | 72,375 0 0 |
| Railway Refreshment Rooms | 33 | 825 0 0 |
| Australian Wine | 277 | 1,385 0 0 |
| Clubs | 132 | 264 0 0 |
| Packet (passenger boat) | 12 | 240 0 0 |
| Grocers (single bottle) | 289 | 2,890 0 0 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon) | 376 | 9,400 0 0 |
| Brewers | 31 | 31 0 0 |
| Vignerons | 18 | 90 0 0 |
| Billiard Tables | 315 | 1,575 0 0 |
| <i>Customs.</i> | | |
| Carriage | 1,165 | 288 2 6 |
| Lighter and Boat | 12 | 3 0 0 |
| Custom House Agents | 70 | 148 0 0 |
| Bond | 45 | 4,010 0 0 |
| <i>Explosives.</i> | | |
| Importation | 119 | 779 10 0 |
| Manufacture of Rackarock and Lithyte | 28 | 7 0 0 |
| Manufacture of other Explosives | 8 | 11 10 0 |
| Magazine | 265 | 168 10 0 |
| Fireworks, Sale of | 608 | 30 8 0 |
| Other than Fireworks, Sale of | 1,529 | 382 5 0 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | |
| Auctioneers—General† | 839 | 14,422 8 6 |
| Gold-buyers and Assayers | 687 | 354 0 0 |

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,240, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,480.

† Including 248 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £248.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1915; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1914-15 were as follows:—

| Description of Licence. | Amount of Fees collected | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Insurance | 20,349 | 2 | 6 |
| Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. . | 1,859 | 4 | 4 |
| Pawnbrokers | 930 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkers | 1,094 | 5 | 0 |
| Carriers | 48 | 6 | 0 |
| Stage Carriage | 163 | 5 | 0 |
| Marine Store | 170 | 16 | 0 |
| Forwarding Agents | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits to Fish | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Race Clubs | 540 | 0 | 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. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of 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 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 272,000 was made to 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 exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction 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. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was not only able to retain its own people, but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there was a

record harvest in 1915 there was a decrease of population during the year on account of the departure of soldiers for the front. The sub-joined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1915:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1915.

| Year. | Estimated Population, 31st December. | | | Estimated Mean Population. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1836 (25th May) ... | 142 | 35 | 177 | } 200 |
| 1836 (8th Novr.) ... | 186 | 38 | 224 | |
| 1840 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 10,291 | 8,056 |
| 1850 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 76,162 | 71,191 |
| 1855 | 234,450 | 129,374 | 364,324 | 332,315 |
| 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 | 856,348 |
| 1890 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 1,133,266 | 1,118,500 |
| 1900 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 1,197,206 | 1,193,338 |
| 1901 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 1,212,613 | 1,204,909 |
| 1902 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 1,215,840 | 1,214,226 |
| 1903 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 1,215,202 | 1,215,521 |
| 1904 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 1,218,608 | 1,216,905 |
| 1905 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 1,228,985 | 1,223,796 |
| 1906 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 1,244,474 | 1,236,729 |
| 1907 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 1,260,468 | 1,252,471 |
| 1908 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 1,271,097 | 1,265,782 |
| 1909 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 1,291,019 | 1,281,058 |
| 1910 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 | 1,299,565 |
| 1911 | 668,759 | 670,343 | 1,339,102 | 1,320,374 |
| 1912 | 689,825 | 690,736 | 1,380,561 | 1,356,387 |
| 1913 | 706,948 | 705,171 | 1,412,119 | 1,393,180 |
| 1914 | 712,594 | 718,073 | 1,430,667 | 1,423,513 |
| 1915 | 692,275 | 725,526 | 1,417,801 | 1,426,086 |

The figures showing population and migration from the date of the census in 1911 have been revised, and the estimates published by the Commonwealth Statistician and State Statistician are now in agreement. The particulars relating to overland migration for 1911 and 1912 have been recast by the Commonwealth Statistician, and since the beginning of 1913 a systematic count has been made of the passengers who travel by rail between the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

The decrease of population in 1915 of 12,866 persons was more than accounted for by the departure of soldiers to take part in the war—no fewer than 36,801 having left Victoria for that purpose in the year. Another factor which has contributed to the decrease is the great decline in State-assisted immigration which has occurred since the outbreak of war. Whilst the struggle continues there is no probability of any material increase in the population of the State from this source. The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 229.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1915 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1914 | .. | .. | 712,594 | 718,073 | 1,430,667 |
| Births, 1915 | 17,820 | 17,189 | | | |
| Deaths, 1915 | 8,860 | 6,963 | | | |
| Natural Increase | .. | .. | 8,960 | 10,226 | 19,186 |
| Migration by Sea, 1915*— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 56,268 | 35,008 | | | |
| Departures (as adjusted) | 85,674 | 34,392 | | | |
| Loss Seawards | .. | .. | 29,406 | + 616 | 28,790 |
| Migration by Land, 1915— | | | | | |
| Arrivals | 130,462 | 51,399 | | | |
| Departures (as adjusted) | 130,335 | 54,788 | | | |
| Loss Overland | .. | .. | +127 | 3,389 | 3,262 |
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1915 | .. | .. | 692,275 | 725,526 | 1,417,801 |
| Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate | .. | .. | 103 | 93 | 196 |

* Including 5,295 members of the Australian Expeditionary Force who arrived in and 36,801 who departed from Victoria during the year 1915.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The table which follows shows 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 1915.

| Year. | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | Loss by Emigration. | Net Increase. |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 1891 (from 5th April, Census) .. | 15,859 | + 1,414 | 17,273 |
| 1892 | 21,980 | 11,058 | 10,922 |
| 1893 | 20,044 | 12,484 | 7,560 |
| 1894 | 18,828 | 12,698 | 6,130 |
| 1895 | 18,070 | 14,410 | 3,660 |
| 1896 | 16,464 | 22,134 | - 5,670 |
| 1897 | 16,184 | 13,754 | 2,430 |
| 1898 | 11,477 | 11,127 | 350 |
| 1899 | 14,430 | 8,020 | 6,410 |
| 1900 | 15,564 | 7,828 | 7,736 |
| 1901 (to 31st March, Census) .. | 3,613 | + 251 | 3,864 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) .. | 172,513 | 111,848 | 60,665 |
| 1901 (from 1st April) | 11,491 | + 52 | 11,543 |
| 1902 | 14,284 | 11,057 | 3,227 |
| 1903 | 13,974 | 14,612 | - 638 |
| 1904 | 15,370 | 11,964 | 3,406 |
| 1905 | 15,431 | 5,054 | 10,377 |
| 1906 | 15,607 | 118 | 15,489 |
| 1907 | 16,827 | 833 | 15,994 |
| 1908 | 15,334 | 4,705 | 10,629 |
| 1909 | 17,113 | + 2,809 | 19,922 |
| 1910 | 16,701 | + 391 | 17,092 |
| 1911 (to 2nd April, Census) .. | 4,689 | + 2,751 | 7,440 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) .. | 156,821 | 42,340 | 114,481 |
| 1911 (from 3rd April) | 13,121 | + 10,430 | 23,551 |
| 1912 | 19,207 | + 22,252 | 41,459 |
| 1913 | 20,496 | + 11,062 | 31,558 |
| 1914 | 19,719 | 1,171 | 18,548 |
| 1915 | 19,186 | 32,052 | - 12,866 |
| Total (24½ years) | 421,063 | 143,667 | 277,396 |

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

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. The subjoined table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1915. The total gain recorded to the Western State is 82,719.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN-
AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1915.

| 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 |
| 1902 | 10,550 | 18,608 | 8,058 |
| 1903 | 7,986 | 12,954 | 4,968 |
| 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 |
| 1909 | 7,593 | 7,320 | - 273 |
| 1910 | 8,256 | 8,553 | 297 |
| 1911 | 9,956 | 9,844 | - 112 |
| 1912 | 10,326 | 9,134 | - 1,192 |
| 1913 | 9,176 | 9,263 | 87 |
| 1914 | 9,573 | 8,267 | - 1,306 |
| 1915 | 8,235 | [6,719 | - 1,516 |
| Total | 233,163 | 315,892 | 82,719 |

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 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 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 in this State was dull at a time when that of Western Australia was flourishing.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1913 and 1914 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915 there was a loss to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1911 to 1915 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of Immigrants. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1911 | 106,349 | 93,246 | 13,103 |
| 1912 | 124,527 | 99,933 | 24,594 |
| 1913 | 114,586 | 101,718 | 12,868 |
| 1914 | 109,149 | 99,043* | 10,106 |
| 1915 | 85,977* | 82,189* | 3,788 |

* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Force.

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, 1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Arrivals. | | | Departures. | | | Excess of Arrivals. | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1911 .. | 97,955 | 47,027 | 144,982 | 90,935 | 45,160 | 136,095 | 7,020 | 1,867 | 8,887 |
| 1912 .. | 100,153 | 52,036 | 152,189 | 100,326 | 52,042 | 152,368 | - 173 | - 6 | - 179 |
| 1913 .. | 132,718 | 53,778 | 186,496 | 130,536 | 55,486 | 186,022 | 2,182 | - 1,708 | 474 |
| 1914 .. | 139,694 | 56,608 | 196,302 | 132,873 | 57,135 | 190,008 | 6,821 | - 527 | 6,294 |
| 1915 .. | 130,462 | 51,399 | 181,861 | 129,835 | 54,788 | 184,623 | 627 | - 3,389 | - 2,762 |
| Total | 600,982 | 260,848 | 861,830 | 584,505 | 264,611 | 849,116 | 16,477 | - 3,763 | 12,714 |

In 1915 Victoria gained by rail 2,403 persons from South Australia, but lost 5,165 to New South Wales.

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1915 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,
1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and— | | | | | | | | | | Net Immigration. | |
|--------------|---|----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania | New Zealand. | South Africa. | United Kingdom. | Other British Dominions. | United States. | | Other Foreign Ports. |
| 1911 | - 1,462 | - 469 | - 714 | 112 | 5,481 | 595 | - 432 | 8,516 | 304 | 68 | 1,154 | 13,108 |
| 1912 | - 765 | - 535 | - 420 | 1,192 | 2,587 | 287 | - 6 | 19,549 | 193 | 85 | 2,489 | 24,594 |
| 1913 | - 1,962 | - 1,506 | 205 | - 87 | 605 | - 791 | 321 | 14,453 | 570 | 59 | 1,001 | 12,868 |
| 1914 | - 2,923 | - 1,707 | 635 | 1,306 | 4,657 | - 230 | 264 | 7,548 | 56 | 6 | 494 | 10,106 |
| 1915 | - 1,600 | - 835 | 125 | 1,516 | 4,533 | - 475 | - 23 | 953 | - 251 | - 49 | - 56 | 3,788 |
| Total | - 8,712 | - 5,102 | - 169 | 4,039 | 17,813 | - 614 | 62 | 51,019 | 872 | 169 | 5,082 | 64,459 |

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 64,459 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, Foreign Ports and Western Australia; New South Wales and Queensland, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during that period.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1915 will be found in the following table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1915.

| Period. | Number of State-assisted Immigrants. | Period. | Number of State-assisted Immigrants. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1838-50 ... | 28,632 | 1906 ... | ... |
| 1851-60 ... | 87,963 | 1907 | 127 |
| 1861-70 ... | 46,594 | 1908 | 360 |
| 1871-80 ... | 5,545 | 1909 | 652 |
| 1881-90 ... | 2 | 1910 | 1,690 |
| 1891-00 ... | ... | 1911 | 6,776 |
| 1901 | ... | 1912 | 15,119 |
| 1902 | ... | 1913 | 12,146 |
| 1903 | ... | 1914 | 7,496 |
| 1904 | ... | 1915 | 1,724 |
| 1905 | ... | Total | 214,826 |

In 1915 the nominated immigrants numbered 747, and the assisted 977. Of the former 228, and of the latter 175, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 604, and females 1,120.

Upon the outbreak of war at the beginning of August of 1914 instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England who were within the limits of the recruiting ages. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain in 1914 and 1915 the total number of assisted immigrants to Victoria has fallen off, and no improvement can be hoped for until settled conditions again prevail.

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

CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations, enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,
1901 AND 1911.

| County. | Enumerated Population in— | | | | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---|----------|--------|--------|---|---------|
| | 1901. | | | 1911. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | | | | | | |
| Angleses .. | 4,788 | 4,249 | 9,032 | 4,772 | 4,180 | 8,952 | — | 11 | — | 69 | — | 80 |
| Benambra .. | 4,006 | 3,068 | 7,074 | 3,625 | 2,957 | 6,582 | — | 381 | — | 111 | — | 492 |
| Bendigo .. | 28,896 | 29,164 | 58,060 | 26,771 | 27,729 | 54,500 | — | 2,125 | — | 1,435 | — | 3,560 |
| Bogong .. | 17,019 | 12,466 | 30,485 | 14,681 | 13,224 | 27,905 | — | 2,338 | — | 242 | — | 3,580 |
| Borong .. | 15,864 | 14,856 | 30,720 | 16,289 | 14,562 | 30,851 | — | 425 | — | 294 | — | 131 |
| Bourke .. | 248,387 | 274,546 | 522,933 | 295,309 | 327,502 | 622,811 | — | 46,922 | — | 52,956 | — | 99,878 |
| Burn Burn .. | 18,608 | 16,122 | 34,730 | 22,283 | 18,774 | 41,057 | — | 9,475 | — | 3,652 | — | 7,327 |
| Croajingo- long .. | 1,271 | 876 | 2,147 | 1,510 | 1,190 | 2,700 | — | 239 | — | 314 | — | 553 |
| Dalhousie .. | 10,562 | 9,826 | 20,388 | 8,917 | 8,724 | 17,641 | — | 1,655 | — | 1,102 | — | 2,737 |
| Dargo .. | 3,445 | 2,484 | 5,929 | 3,077 | 2,441 | 5,518 | — | 368 | — | 7 | — | 361 |
| Delatite .. | 10,967 | 9,587 | 20,554 | 11,491 | 10,574 | 22,065 | — | 524 | — | 967 | — | 1,521 |
| Dundas .. | 4,460 | 4,881 | 9,341 | 5,298 | 5,152 | 10,450 | — | 848 | — | 771 | — | 1,619 |
| Evelyn .. | 7,448 | 6,075 | 13,523 | 9,026 | 8,265 | 17,291 | — | 1,583 | — | 2,190 | — | 3,773 |
| Follett .. | 1,359 | 1,356 | 2,715 | 1,372 | 1,339 | 2,711 | — | 13 | — | 17 | — | 4 |
| Gladstone .. | 9,526 | 8,415 | 17,943 | 8,752 | 7,961 | 16,713 | — | 789 | — | 454 | — | 1,240 |
| Grant .. | 34,877 | 36,157 | 71,034 | 34,991 | 36,486 | 71,477 | — | 114 | — | 329 | — | 443 |
| Granville .. | 23,730 | 24,416 | 48,146 | 20,503 | 22,567 | 43,070 | — | 3,227 | — | 1,849 | — | 5,076 |
| Grampower .. | 4,388 | 3,334 | 7,722 | 5,083 | 4,181 | 9,264 | — | 750 | — | 347 | — | 1,097 |
| Hampden .. | 5,375 | 4,949 | 10,324 | 6,707 | 6,188 | 12,895 | — | 1,332 | — | 1,239 | — | 2,571 |
| Heytesbury .. | 3,912 | 3,048 | 6,960 | 3,706 | 3,208 | 6,914 | — | 292 | — | 216 | — | 508 |
| Kara Kara .. | 8,673 | 7,758 | 16,431 | 8,265 | 7,274 | 15,539 | — | 408 | — | 484 | — | 892 |
| Karkaroc .. | 5,551 | 3,852 | 9,403 | 9,618 | 6,562 | 16,180 | — | 4,037 | — | 2,710 | — | 6,777 |
| Lowan .. | 7,327 | 6,863 | 14,190 | 7,082 | 6,281 | 13,313 | — | 245 | — | 632 | — | 877 |
| Millewa .. | 68 | 44 | 112 | 56 | 28 | 84 | — | 12 | — | 16 | — | 29 |
| Moira .. | 18,515 | 16,148 | 34,663 | 16,814 | 15,028 | 31,842 | — | 1,701 | — | 1,120 | — | 3,821 |
| Mornington .. | 12,174 | 12,385 | 24,559 | 19,084 | 18,279 | 35,315 | — | 4,860 | — | 3,894 | — | 8,754 |
| Normanby .. | 6,031 | 5,837 | 11,868 | 5,900 | 6,007 | 11,907 | — | 131 | — | 170 | — | 39 |
| Redwarta .. | 3,932 | 3,739 | 7,671 | 7,367 | 6,533 | 13,900 | — | 1,435 | — | 1,860 | — | 3,255 |
| Ripon .. | 6,941 | 5,748 | 12,689 | 7,464 | 6,448 | 13,912 | — | 523 | — | 700 | — | 1,223 |
| Rushey .. | 16,225 | 13,225 | 29,450 | 16,225 | 13,225 | 29,450 | — | 64 | — | 264 | — | 348 |
| Talbot .. | 29,390 | 28,008 | 57,398 | 23,567 | 24,364 | 47,931 | — | 5,823 | — | 3,644 | — | 9,467 |
| Tamba .. | 3,523 | 1,325 | 4,848 | 1,650 | 1,329 | 2,979 | — | 327 | — | 264 | — | 391 |
| Tanjil .. | 10,484 | 9,626 | 20,110 | 10,130 | 9,562 | 19,692 | — | 354 | — | 64 | — | 418 |
| Taschena .. | 4,383 | 3,622 | 8,005 | 6,318 | 4,516 | 10,834 | — | 1,435 | — | 827 | — | 2,262 |
| Villiers .. | 11,032 | 10,993 | 22,025 | 11,430 | 11,297 | 22,727 | — | 398 | — | 304 | — | 702 |
| Weeah .. | 319 | 141 | 460 | 1,255 | 697 | 1,952 | — | 1,036 | — | 556 | — | 1,592 |
| Wonnan- gatta .. | 1,356 | 915 | 2,271 | 998 | 738 | 1,736 | — | 358 | — | 182 | — | 540 |
| Migratory (County not speci- fied) .. | 1,096 | 729 | 1,825 | .. | .. | .. | — | 1,096 | — | 729 | — | 1,825 |
| Outside Counties Shipping | 2,067 | 214 | 2,281 | 3,082 | 723 | 4,805 | — | 2,015 | — | 509 | — | 2,524 |
| Total .. | 608,868 | 597,456 | 1,206,324 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | — | 51,798 | — | 62,502 | — | 114,300 |

NOTE.—Full-blooded aborigines, to the number of 271 in 1901, are included in the foregoing statement, but those enumerated in 1911, viz., 196, are excluded.

Decreases of population are shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry has not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also shows a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

Ages of the people.

The following table shows the ages of the people in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0-5 .. | 75,229 | 73,505 | 66,807 | 65,179 | 73,061 | 70,417 |
| 5-10 .. | 64,999 | 63,251 | 72,052 | 70,493 | 65,615 | 63,904 |
| 10-15 .. | 58,536 | 57,528 | 67,389 | 66,640 | 63,586 | 62,523 |
| 15-20 .. | 56,889 | 57,560 | 58,896 | 59,717 | 67,804 | 67,719 |
| 20-25 .. | 63,356 | 62,185 | 50,593 | 57,632 | 61,895 | 65,217 |
| 25-30 .. | 62,910 | 54,999 | 45,469 | 52,832 | 51,955 | 56,651 |
| 30-35 .. | 47,632 | 39,667 | 46,635 | 48,156 | 44,928 | 48,604 |
| 35-40 .. | 31,672 | 26,398 | 46,723 | 43,390 | 41,308 | 44,549 |
| 40-45 .. | 23,924 | 21,332 | 37,118 | 33,551 | 42,512 | 42,480 |
| 45-50 .. | 22,007 | 19,567 | 24,137 | 21,810 | 41,015 | 38,477 |
| 50-55 .. | 22,676 | 19,290 | 19,348 | 17,601 | 31,866 | 29,420 |
| 55-60 .. | 22,135 | 16,132 | 15,351 | 15,157 | 19,486 | 18,457 |
| 60-65 .. | 20,091 | 12,847 | 14,979 | 14,292 | 13,834 | 14,316 |
| 65-70 .. | 11,075 | 7,140 | 16,080 | 13,843 | 11,432 | 12,606 |
| 70-75 .. | 7,194 | 4,775 | 11,781 | 8,360 | 9,415 | 9,972 |
| 75-80 .. | 3,191 | 2,253 | 5,733 | 4,231 | 7,275 | 6,934 |
| 80-85 .. | 1,378 | 1,006 | 2,453 | 2,065 | 3,903 | 3,387 |
| 85-90 .. | 459 | 356 | 603 | 587 | 1,133 | 1,129 |
| 90-100 .. | 168 | 124 | 160 | 152 | 301 | 321 |
| 100 and over | 5 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,898 | 2,071 | 2,564 | 1,759 | 3,259 | 3,780 |
| Total .. | 598,414 | 541,991 | 693,863 | 597,458 | 655,591 | 659,960 |

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—continued.

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 12·63 | 13·61 | 11·11 | 10·94 | 11·20 | 10·73 |
| 5-10 .. | 10·91 | 11·72 | 11·93 | 11·83 | 10·06 | 9·74 |
| 10-15 .. | 9·83 | 10·65 | 11·21 | 11·19 | 9·74 | 9·53 |
| 15-20 .. | 9·55 | 10·66 | 9·80 | 10·03 | 10·40 | 10·32 |
| 20-25 .. | 10·64 | 11·52 | 8·41 | 9·68 | 9·48 | 9·94 |
| 25-30 .. | 10·56 | 10·19 | 7·56 | 8·87 | 7·96 | 8·48 |
| 30-35 .. | 8·00 | 7·35 | 7·76 | 8·08 | 6·89 | 7·42 |
| 35-40 .. | 5·32 | 4·89 | 7·77 | 7·28 | 6·33 | 6·79 |
| 40-45 .. | 4·02 | 3·95 | 6·17 | 5·63 | 6·52 | 6·47 |
| 45-50 .. | 3·70 | 3·62 | 4·02 | 3·66 | 6·29 | 5·87 |
| 50-55 .. | 3·81 | 3·57 | 3·05 | 2·96 | 4·89 | 4·48 |
| 55-60 .. | 3·72 | 2·99 | 2·55 | 2·54 | 2·99 | 2·81 |
| 60-65 .. | 3·37 | 2·38 | 2·49 | 2·40 | 2·12 | 2·18 |
| 65-70 .. | 1·86 | 1·32 | 2·67 | 2·32 | 1·75 | 1·92 |
| 70-75 .. | 1·21 | ·88 | 1·96 | 1·40 | 1·44 | 1·52 |
| 75-80 .. | ·53 | ·42 | ·95 | ·71 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| 80-85 .. | ·23 | ·19 | ·41 | ·35 | ·60 | ·52 |
| 85-90 .. | ·08 | ·07 | ·10 | ·10 | ·18 | ·17 |
| 90 and over .. | ·03 | ·02 | ·03 | ·03 | ·05 | ·05 |
| Specified Ages | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The subjoined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65, and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

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

| Census Year. | Number of Persons at— | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| | Dependent Ages (Under 15 years). | | Supporting Ages. | | | | Old Age (65 years and upwards). | |
| | | | 15 to 45 years. | | 45 to 65 years. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 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 |
| 1911 | 202,262 | 196,844 | 310,402 | 324,310 | 106,201 | 100,670 | 33,467 | 34,356 |
| | Proportions per cent. | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1911 | 31·00 | 30·00 | 47·59 | 49·42 | 16·28 | 15·34 | 5·13 | 5·24 |

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under

the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

For the sake of comparison, similar particulars are given for England and Wales for 1911 :—

| Age Group. | Number of— | | Proportion Per Cent. for— | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Dependent ages — | | | | |
| Under 15 years | 5,531,039 | 5,519,828 | 31·70 | 29·64 |
| Supporting ages— | | | | |
| 15 to 45 years | 8,325,710 | 8,988,745 | 47·73 | 48·26 |
| 45 to 65 years | 2,779,489 | 3,047,165 | 15·93 | 16·36 |
| Old-age— | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards .. | 809,370 | 1,069,146 | 4·64 | 5·74 |
| Total | 17,445,608 | 18,624,884 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Of the Victorian population at the last census date, 85 per cent. were Australian born. There were only 20,630 persons living in the State who had been resident in Australia for less than five years. The following table shows the length of residence in Australia of the population in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

| Length of Residence in Australia in Years. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | | | Remainder of State. | | | The Whole State. | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 0-5 .. | 7,308 | 4,847 | 12,155 | 6,190 | 2,285 | 8,475 | 13,498 | 7,132 | 20,630 |
| 5-10 .. | 2,031 | 1,496 | 3,527 | 1,435 | 681 | 2,116 | 3,466 | 2,177 | 5,643 |
| 10-15 .. | 2,775 | 1,393 | 4,168 | 1,692 | 625 | 2,317 | 4,467 | 2,018 | 6,485 |
| 15-20 .. | 2,633 | 2,141 | 4,774 | 2,007 | 1,117 | 3,124 | 4,640 | 3,258 | 7,898 |
| 20-25 .. | 9,151 | 7,081 | 16,182 | 5,763 | 2,956 | 8,719 | 14,914 | 9,987 | 24,901 |
| 25-30 .. | 7,868 | 5,348 | 13,211 | 4,557 | 2,139 | 6,696 | 12,425 | 7,482 | 19,907 |
| 30-35 .. | 4,267 | 2,976 | 7,243 | 3,250 | 1,548 | 4,798 | 7,517 | 4,524 | 12,041 |
| 35-40 .. | 2,532 | 2,281 | 4,813 | 2,153 | 1,427 | 3,580 | 4,685 | 3,708 | 8,393 |
| 40-45 .. | 2,816 | 3,468 | 6,279 | 3,447 | 2,868 | 6,315 | 6,263 | 6,381 | 12,694 |
| 45-50 .. | 2,958 | 3,879 | 6,837 | 4,643 | 4,406 | 9,049 | 7,601 | 8,285 | 15,886 |
| 50-55 .. | 3,482 | 4,905 | 8,387 | 6,040 | 5,485 | 11,525 | 9,522 | 10,390 | 19,912 |
| 55-60 .. | 4,812 | 6,347 | 11,159 | 8,428 | 7,611 | 16,039 | 13,240 | 13,958 | 27,198 |
| 60-65 .. | 898 | 1,274 | 2,172 | 1,654 | 1,590 | 3,244 | 2,552 | 2,864 | 5,416 |
| 65-70 .. | 183 | 261 | 394 | 373 | 355 | 728 | 506 | 618 | 1,122 |
| 70-75 .. | 100 | 167 | 267 | 246 | 223 | 469 | 346 | 390 | 786 |
| 75-80 .. | 14 | 31 | 45 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 50 | 65 | 115 |
| 80-85 .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| 85-90 .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 90-95 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 95-100 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 and upwards .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 2,855 | 4,826 | 7,681 | 5,367 | 4,639 | 10,006 | 8,222 | 9,465 | 17,687 |
| Australian born .. | 221,319 | 258,346 | 479,665 | 320,340 | 308,940 | 629,280 | 541,659 | 567,286 | 1,108,945 |
| Total .. | 277,956 | 311,015 | 588,971 | 377,635 | 348,945 | 726,580 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation of the people, at the last two censuses, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

| Occupation. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Breadwinners— | | |
| Professional | 35,224 | 43,319 |
| Domestic | 66,815 | 62,175 |
| Commercial | 79,048 | 91,611 |
| Transport and Communication | 31,516 | 39,238 |
| Industrial | 146,233 | 167,778 |
| Primary Producers | 165,147 | 144,884 |
| Indefinite | 10,066 | 8,053 |
| Total Breadwinners | 534,049 | 577,053 |
| Dependents | 662,355 | 721,137 |
| Occupation not stated | 4,927 | 17,961 |
| Total Population | 1,201,341 | 1,315,551 |

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last two censuses:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911. (Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 206,713 | 202,262 | 206,713 | 202,261 | .. | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 58,882 | 67,804 | 58,791 | 67,590 | 89 | 214 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 50,579 | 61,395 | 46,179 | 55,140 | 4,162 | 6,592 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 45,458 | 51,955 | 30,061 | 31,438 | 14,987 | 20,069 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 46,628 | 44,928 | 19,881 | 17,720 | 25,872 | 26,557 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 46,715 | 41,308 | 13,259 | 12,235 | 32,088 | 28,022 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 37,111 | 42,512 | 8,363 | 10,670 | 27,127 | 31,054 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 24,126 | 41,015 | 4,803 | 7,897 | 17,864 | 31,120 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 18,337 | 31,866 | 3,404 | 5,430 | 13,240 | 24,182 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 15,337 | 19,486 | 2,579 | 3,182 | 11,014 | 14,455 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 14,972 | 13,834 | 3,054 | 2,204 | 9,605 | 9,779 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 16,077 | 11,432 | 3,166 | 1,867 | 9,597 | 7,396 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 11,777 | 9,415 | 2,207 | 1,666 | 6,362 | 5,411 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 5,732 | 7,275 | 1,011 | 1,170 | 2,755 | 3,684 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 2,452 | 3,903 | 482 | 571 | 930 | 1,626 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 603 | 1,133 | 100 | 165 | 191 | 385 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 160 | 301 | 23 | 58 | 35 | 89 |
| 100 years and over .. | 12 | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,049 | 3,259 | 581 | 1,800 | 240 | 1,111 |
| All ages .. | 603,720 | 655,591 | 404,662 | 422,604 | 176,160 | 211,750 |
| Under 21 years .. | 276,024 | 283,485 | 275,775 | 282,916 | 245 | 567 |
| 21 years and upwards .. | 327,696 | 372,106 | 128,887 | 139,688 | 175,915 | 211,183 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued)

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Unspecified. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 52 | 62 | 1 | 5 | 185 | 96 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 202 | 281 | 15 | 32 | 193 | 75 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 636 | 525 | 29 | 63 | 210 | 63 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 1,142 | 860 | 54 | 69 | 172 | 72 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 1,432 | 1,230 | 52 | 89 | 137 | 69 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 1,313 | 1,827 | 36 | 109 | 110 | 62 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 1,557 | 2,111 | 30 | 82 | 106 | 61 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 1,654 | 1,768 | 25 | 46 | 65 | 35 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 2,201 | 1,790 | 18 | 30 | 94 | 31 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 3,211 | 2,131 | 15 | 14 | 88 | 24 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 3,140 | 2,266 | 6 | 17 | 62 | 25 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 1,926 | 2,396 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 22 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 1,029 | 1,688 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 307 | 580 | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 100 | 154 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 100 years and over... | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 64 | 146 | 2 | 9 | 1,162 | 193 |
| All ages .. | 19,973 | 19,820 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |
| Under 21 years .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 19,969 | 19,818 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 202,650 | 196,844 | 202,650 | 196,838 | .. | 6 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 59,712 | 67,719 | 58,665 | 65,961 | 1,045 | 1,712 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 57,618 | 65,217 | 44,721 | 49,328 | 12,641 | 15,700 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 52,822 | 55,651 | 26,751 | 26,521 | 25,340 | 28,595 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 48,150 | 48,694 | 14,799 | 16,354 | 31,905 | 31,290 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 43,388 | 44,549 | 9,114 | 12,085 | 31,869 | 30,541 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 33,546 | 42,480 | 5,416 | 9,214 | 25,030 | 30,266 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 21,804 | 38,477 | 2,772 | 6,902 | 15,711 | 27,318 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 17,589 | 29,420 | 1,620 | 4,572 | 11,774 | 19,793 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 15,156 | 18,457 | 1,004 | 2,391 | 9,128 | 11,316 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 14,288 | 14,316 | 758 | 1,409 | 7,538 | 7,368 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 13,842 | 12,603 | 631 | 966 | 5,928 | 5,153 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 8,359 | 9,972 | 353 | 539 | 3,043 | 3,196 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 4,231 | 6,934 | 206 | 312 | 1,129 | 1,662 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 2,065 | 3,387 | 121 | 150 | 351 | 578 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 587 | 1,129 | 22 | 51 | 59 | 120 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 152 | 321 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 38 |
| 100 years and over.. | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Unspecified .. | 1,380 | 3,780 | 312 | 1,255 | 340 | 1,812 |
| All ages .. | 597,350 | 659,960 | 369,926 | 394,857 | 182,841 | 216,465 |
| Under 21 years .. | 273,991 | 278,408 | 271,737 | 275,008 | 2,245 | 3,309 |
| 21 years and upwards | 323,359 | 381,552 | 98,189 | 119,849 | 180,596 | 213,156 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Unspecified. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 133 | 121 | 10 | 19 | 113 | 49 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 611 | 442 | 36 | 64 | 84 | 29 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 1,312 | 930 | 65 | 98 | 69 | 22 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 2,247 | 1,799 | 94 | 107 | 64 | 17 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 3,011 | 2,870 | 49 | 112 | 40 | 18 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 3,256 | 4,138 | 34 | 108 | 31 | 11 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 4,136 | 4,965 | 19 | 82 | 40 | 8 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 4,975 | 4,718 | 6 | 21 | 43 | 11 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 5,945 | 5,508 | 6 | 20 | 41 | 11 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 7,229 | 6,459 | 4 | 15 | 50 | 10 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 4,926 | 6,220 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 13 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 2,878 | 4,949 | .. | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 1,583 | 2,652 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 504 | 953 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 135 | 273 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 100 years and over .. | 11 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 127 | 504 | 5 | 7 | 596 | 202 |
| All ages .. | 43,021 | 47,516 | 331 | 665 | 1,231 | 457 |
| Under 21 years .. | 7 | 25 | 2 | 4 | .. | 62 |
| 21 years and upwards | 43,014 | 47,491 | 329 | 661 | 1,231 | 395 |

| Ages. | MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE. | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Never Married. | | Husbands. | | Widowers. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 100·0 | 100·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 99·8 | 99·7 | ·2 | ·3 | .. | .. |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 91·6 | 89·2 | 8·3 | 10·7 | ·1 | ·1 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 66·4 | 60·8 | 33·1 | 38·7 | ·5 | ·5 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 42·8 | 39·6 | 55·8 | 59·3 | 1·4 | 1·1 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 28·5 | 29·8 | 69·0 | 68·1 | 2·5 | 2·1 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 22·6 | 23·8 | 73·5 | 73·3 | 3·9 | 2·9 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 20·0 | 19·3 | 74·5 | 76·2 | 5·5 | 4·5 |
| 50 " 60 " .. | 17·9 | 16·8 | 72·5 | 75·6 | 9·6 | 7·6 |
| 60 " 70 " .. | 20·2 | 16·2 | 62·3 | 68·2 | 17·5 | 15·6 |
| 70 " 80 " .. | 18·5 | 17·2 | 52·4 | 54·7 | 29·1 | 28·1 |
| 80 years and upwards | 19·0 | 14·9 | 36·1 | 39·5 | 44·9 | 45·6 |
| All Ages .. | 67·4 | 64·6 | 29·3 | 32·4 | 3·3 | 3·0 |
| Under 21 years .. | 99·9 | 99·8 | ·1 | ·2 | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 39·7 | 37·7 | 54·2 | 57·0 | 6·1 | 5·3 |

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

| Ages. | FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE. | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Never Married. | | Wives. | | Widows. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 100·0 | 100·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 98·3 | 97·5 | 1·7 | 2·5 | .. | .. |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 77·8 | 75·7 | 22·0 | 24·1 | .. | ..2 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 50·8 | 47·7 | 48·1 | 51·5 | 1·1 | ·8 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 30·8 | 33·7 | 66·5 | 64·4 | 2·7 | 1·9 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 21·1 | 27·2 | 73·7 | 68·8 | 5·2 | 4·0 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 16·2 | 21·7 | 74·8 | 71·5 | 9·0 | 6·8 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 12·8 | 18·0 | 72·3 | 71·2 | 14·9 | 10·8 |
| 50 " 60 " .. | 8·0 | 14·6 | 64·1 | 65·1 | 27·9 | 20·3 |
| 60 " 70 " .. | 4·9 | 8·8 | 48·1 | 46·6 | 47·0 | 44·6 |
| 70 " 80 " .. | 4·5 | 5·0 | 33·3 | 28·8 | 62·2 | 66·2 |
| 80 years and upwards | 5·5 | 4·3 | 14·8 | 15·3 | 79·7 | 80·4 |
| All Ages .. | 62·1 | 60·1 | 30·7 | 32·7 | 7·2 | 7·2 |
| Under 21 years .. | 99·2 | 98·8 | ·8 | 1·2 | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 30·5 | 31·5 | 56·1 | 56·0 | 13·4 | 12·5 |

According to this tabulation there were, on 2nd April, 1911, 428,215 persons, or 32½ per cent. of the population, in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715.

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52.

It will be noticed that 569 youths (of whom 2 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 3,334 girls (of whom 25 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21. One male aged 14 years,

4 males aged 16 years, 6 females aged 14 years, and 13 females (one of whom was widowed) aged 15 years were the youngest married persons in the State.

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Particulars of the materials of which houses were composed and the population living therein were ascertained when the census was taken in 1911. A majority of the people (63 per cent.) occupy wooden houses, and about 30 per cent. reside in brick structures. The following is a summary of the information collected :—

INMATES OF PRIVATE AND OTHER DWELLINGS IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Materials. | People Living in— | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Private Dwellings. | Other than Private Dwellings. | All Dwellings. |
| Stone | 29,707 | 9,597 | 39,304 |
| Brick | 328,362 | 63,111 | 391,473 |
| Concrete | 2,840 | 418 | 3,258 |
| Iron | 11,008 | 354 | 11,362 |
| Wood | 806,687 | 24,452 | 831,139 |
| Sun-dried Bricks | 10,593 | 84 | 10,677 |
| Pisé | 310 | ... | 310 |
| Lath and Plaster | 2,697 | 39 | 2,736 |
| Wattle and Dab | 1,341 | ... | 1,341 |
| Bark | 1,565 | ... | 1,565 |
| Bushes, Rushes, Spinnifex, etc. | 8 | ... | 8 |
| Calico, Canvas, Hessian | 7,842 | 51 | 7,893 |
| Ruberoid and other compositions | 126 | 7 | 133 |
| Unspecified | 4,630 | 2,899 | 7,529 |
| Waggons, Carts, Trains, etc. | ... | 287 | 287 |
| Aboriginal Camps in which whites or Half-castes were living | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Other Camps without Dwellings | ... | 1,730 | 1,730 |
| Shipping | ... | 4,805 | 4,805 |
| Total | 1,207,716 | 107,835 | 1,315,551 |

Rented value of houses. The weekly rental value of private dwellings in 1911, according to statements by the occupiers of the premises, was as under :—

WEEKLY RENTAL VALUE OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Weekly Rental Value. | | Number. | Weekly Rental Value. | | Number. |
|----------------------|------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Under 1s. | .. | 641 | 30s. and under 31s. | .. | 2,186 |
| 1s. and under 2s. | .. | 4,324 | 31s. " | 32s. | 40 |
| 2s. " | 3s. | 8,191 | 32s. " | 33s. | 271 |
| 3s. " | 4s. | 7,106 | 33s. " | 34s. | 42 |
| 4s. " | 5s. | 9,300 | 34s. " | 35s. | 66 |
| 5s. " | 6s. | 24,887 | 35s. " | 36s. | 566 |
| 6s. " | 7s. | 16,927 | 36s. " | 37s. | 31 |
| 7s. " | 8s. | 19,136 | 37s. " | 38s. | 68 |
| 8s. " | 9s. | 17,934 | 38s. " | 39s. | 56 |
| 9s. " | 10s. | 9,331 | 39s. " | 40s. | 6 |
| 10s. " | 11s. | 30,166 | £2 " | £2 5s. | 1,044 |
| 11s. " | 12s. | 7,508 | £2 5s. " | £2 10s. | 160 |
| 12s. " | 13s. | 15,333 | £2 10s. " | £2 15s. | 323 |
| 13s. " | 14s. | 4,601 | £2 15s. " | £3 | 40 |
| 14s. " | 15s. | 4,391 | £3 " | £3 5s. | 277 |
| 15s. " | 16s. | 11,264 | £3 5s. " | £3 10s. | 23 |
| 16s. " | 17s. | 3,641 | £3 10s. " | £3 15s. | 49 |
| 17s. " | 18s. | 3,551 | £3 15s. " | £4 | 17 |
| 18s. " | 19s. | 2,079 | £4 " | £4 5s. | 107 |
| 19s. " | 20s. | 251 | £4 5s. " | £4 10s. | 4 |
| 20s. " | 21s. | 7,929 | £4 10s. " | £4 15s. | 12 |
| 21s. " | 22s. | 1,004 | £4 15s. " | £5 | 1 |
| 22s. " | 23s. | 1,619 | £5 " | £6 | 110 |
| 23s. " | 24s. | 495 | £6 " | £7 | 35 |
| 24s. " | 25s. | 146 | £7 " | £8 | 17 |
| 25s. " | 26s. | 3,945 | £8 " | £9 | 16 |
| 26s. " | 27s. | 187 | £9 " | £10 | 1 |
| 27s. " | 28s. | 693 | £10 and upwards | .. | 17 |
| 28s. " | 29s. | 117 | Unspecified | .. | 41,264 |
| 29s. " | 30s. | 38 | Total | .. | 263,634 |

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 six census years 1861-1911 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX 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 | .80 |
| 1911 .. | 14.915 | 3.112 | 4.79 | .. | .. |

The population returned at the census of 1911 furnishes a proportion of 14·9 persons to the square mile. In 1901 the proportion was 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 479 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1911, a number smaller than in any of the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the estimated number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria and in Australia at the end of 1915. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA
AND AUSTRALIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| Class. | Age. | Conjugal Condition. | Estimated Number of Males in — | |
|--------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Victoria. | Australia. |
| I. | 18 and under 35 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 115,766 | 451,233 |
| II. | 35 and under 45 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 23,049 | 92,071 |
| III. | 18 and under 35 years | Married, or widowers with children | 57,631 | 230,147 |
| IV. | 35 and under 45 years | Married, or widowers with children | 65,546 | 237,900 |
| V. | 45 and under 60 years | Married or unmarried | 102,000 | 352,862 |
| Total | ... | ... | 363,992 | 1,364,213 |

The call for voluntary service in the great war embraces those included in classes I. to IV. Up to 31st December, 1915, more than 131,000 soldiers had left Australia, and they are consequently not included in the above estimate, which relates to the end of the year. Up to 6th May, 1916, about 251,000 men had enlisted. The Commonwealth Statistician, in a report to the Commonwealth Military Board, estimated that on 9th June, 1916, there were 452,000 "fit" men in Australia between the ages of 18 and 45 who had not then enlisted, or having enlisted had not gone into camp.

It is estimated that at the end of 1915 the numbers in the first four classes, i.e., those between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in each State of Australia were approximately as follows:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 45 YEARS IN AUSTRALIA AT THE END OF 1915.

| State. | Number of Males. |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Victoria | 261,992 |
| New South Wales | 392,679 |
| Queensland | 148,872 |
| South Australia | 86,400 |
| Western Australia | 82,230 |
| Tasmania | 37,428 |
| Northern Territory | 1,300 |
| Federal Territory | 450 |
| Australia | 1,011,351 |

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people, 1911. people as follows:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

| Birthplaces. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Victoria | 495,490 | 514,729 | 1,010,219 |
| Other Australian States | 46,169 | 52,557 | 98,726 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| England and Wales | 49,558 | 39,824 | 89,382 |
| Scotland | 14,200 | 12,377 | 26,577 |
| Ireland | 19,169 | 22,308 | 41,477 |
| British India | 1,179 | 427 | 1,606 |
| Other British Possessions | 2,201 | 1,723 | 3,924 |
| Total British | 632,934 | 649,044 | 1,281,978 |
| Germany | 4,343 | 1,799 | 6,142 |
| Italy | 1,140 | 359 | 1,499 |
| Sweden | 1,138 | 82 | 1,220 |
| Norway | 726 | 81 | 807 |
| Russia | 777 | 296 | 1,073 |
| United States | 1,085 | 665 | 1,750 |
| China | 4,246 | 56 | 4,302 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 3,347 | 1,112 | 4,459 |
| Total Foreign | 16,802 | 4,450 | 21,252 |
| At Sea | 630 | 673 | 1,303 |
| Unspecified | 5,225 | 5,793 | 11,018 |
| Grand Total | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with the natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

Victorian born.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1911 was considerable, amounting to 56,935. This decrease is equivalent to 24 per cent. of the natives of England and Wales, 26 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, and 33 per cent. of the natives of Ireland, who were resident in the State in 1901.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were foreign born, born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252, or 1·6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582, or 2·1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 Chinese natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

Victorians
in each
Australian
State and
New Zealand.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 191,892 at the census of 1911, as compared with 136,638 at the previous census in 1901, thus showing an increase of 55,254. Particulars are given below:—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| State in which Living. | Numbers Born in Victoria. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Victoria | 495,490 | 514,729 | 1,010,219 |
| New South Wales | 42,701 | 34,835 | 77,536 |
| Queensland | 10,479 | 5,464 | 15,943 |
| South Australia | 7,490 | 7,017 | 14,507 |
| Western Australia... .. | 30,864 | 23,749 | 54,613 |
| Tasmania | 4,590 | 4,189 | 8,779 |
| Northern Territory | 123 | 30 | 143 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 39 | 8 | 47 |
| Australia | 591,776 | 590,011 | 1,181,787 |
| New Zealand | 11,437 | 8,887 | 20,324 |
| Total | 603,213 | 598,898 | 1,202,111 |

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians, and of New Zealanders, who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1911.

| State. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| New South Wales | 13,273 | 15,419 | 28,692 |
| Queensland | 1,954 | 2,448 | 4,402 |
| South Australia | 11,400 | 12,127 | 23,527 |
| Western Australia | 2,244 | 2,292 | 4,536 |
| Tasmania | 8,615 | 10,415 | 19,030 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| Australasia (State not given) .. | 8,673 | 9,848 | 18,521 |
| Total | 51,127 | 57,643 | 108,775 |

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 who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

Increase of population in six decades.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| 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 |
| 1911 | 1,315,747 | 114,406 | 9·52 | 655,694 | 51,811 | 8·58 | 660,053 | 62,595 | 10·48 |

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportions
of sexes,
Victoria.

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

| Year. | | | | | Males to 100 Females. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|
| 1861 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155·26 |
| 1871 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121·36 |
| 1881 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110·19 |
| 1891 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110·41 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101·08 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99·34 |

These proportions relate to the population as a whole. The ratios for different age-groups for the last three census years are given below:—

RATIOS OF SEXES AT DIFFERENT AGES, CENSUS YEARS 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Age Group. | Males to every 100 Females. | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| 0-10 years | 102·5 | 102·3 | 103·2 |
| 10-20 „ | 100·3 | 99·9 | 100·9 |
| 20-30 „ | 107·8 | 87·0 | 94·2 |
| 30-40 „ | 120·0 | 102·0 | 92·5 |
| 40-50 „ | 112·3 | 110·6 | 103·2 |
| 50-60 „ | 126·5 | 102·9 | 107·3 |
| 60-70 „ | 155·9 | 110·4 | 93·9 |
| 70-80 „ | 147·8 | 139·1 | 98·7 |
| 80 and over | 134·8 | 114·7 | 110·3 |
| Total | 110·4 | 101·1 | 99·3 |

These figures show that while the ratio of males to females has varied at successive census enumerations, it has generally shown a tendency to decline.

The proportion of males to females in 1911 was smaller in Victoria than in any other part of Australasia, but was greater than in England and Wales. This will be apparent from the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF SEXES IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

| Country. | Males per 100 Females. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Victoria | 99·34 |
| New South Wales | 108·71 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 137·40 |
| Queensland | 119·26 |
| South Australia | 103·06 |
| Northern Territory | 474·61 |
| Western Australia | 134·03 |
| Tasmania | 104·24 |
| Australia | 107·98 |
| New Zealand | 111·61 |
| England and Wales | 93·67 |

Proportions of
sexes in
Australia and
New Zealand,
1915.

The statistics for last year show that in Victoria and South Australia the females exceed the males. This will be seen from the following tabulation, which shows that while in South Australia there are 106 females and in Victoria 105 females to every 100 males, in Queensland the corresponding proportion is 88, and in Western Australia 86.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1915.

| | Females to 100 Males. | | Females to 100 Males. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria ... | 104·80 | Western Australia ... | 85·64 |
| New South Wales ... | 96·41 | Tasmania ... | 97·55 |
| Federal Capital Territory ... | 91·12 | | — |
| Queensland ... | 88·33 | Australia ... | 97·59 |
| South Australia ... | 105·98 | New Zealand ... | 95·54 |
| Northern Territory ... | 23·76 | | |

Population of
Greater
Melbourne,
1915.

The following table shows the area in acres, the enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911, also the estimated population at the end of 1915, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1915.

| Sub-District. | Area in Acres. | Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911. | Persons to the Acre, 1915. | Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1915. |
|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Melbourne City ... | 7,552 | 103,593 | 14·3 | 107,870 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 923 | 34,283 | 38·4 | 35,400 |
| Collingwood City ... | 1,139 | 34,190 | 31·3 | 35,700 |
| Richmond City ... | 1,430 | 40,442 | 28·9 | 41,300 |
| Brunswick City ... | 2,722 | 32,215 | 14·3 | 38,880 |
| Northcote City ... | 2,850 | 17,519 | 8·5 | 24,160 |
| Prahran City ... | 2,320 | 45,367 | 21·0 | 48,760 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 2,303 | 46,190 | 21·3 | 48,960 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 2,366 | 13,515 | 5·7 | 13,450 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 2,049 | 25,334 | 14·7 | 30,030 |
| Brighton Town ... | 3,288 | 12,083 | 5·1 | 16,800 |
| Essendon City ... | 4,000 | 23,749 | 7·7 | 30,800 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 2,400 | 24,450 | 11·8 | 28,300 |
| Kew Town ... | 3,553 | 11,152 | 3·7 | 13,050 |
| Footscray City ... | 2,577 | 23,643 | 11·4 | 29,270 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 2,775 | 15,275 | 6·2 | 17,250 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 2,178 | 2,151 | 2·2 | 4,690 |
| Caulfield City ... | 6,080 | 15,919 | 3·8 | 23,400 |
| Malvern City ... | 4,000 | 15,969 | 6·1 | 24,200 |
| Camberwell City ... | 8,320 | 12,551 | 2·1 | 17,520 |
| Preston Shire ... | 8,800 | 5,049 | ·8 | 7,110 |
| Coburg Town ... | 4,800 | 9,505 | 2·8 | 13,420 |
| Remainder of District ... | 84,941 | 24,873 | ·4 | 31,160 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... | ... | 4,220 | ... | 2,580 |
| Total, including Shipping ... | 163,366 | 593,237 | 4·2 | 684,000 |

Density of metropolitan population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31; Richmond, 29; Prahran and South Melbourne have about 21; and Melbourne City 14 persons. 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 1,965 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 494; Williamstown, 459; St. Kilda, 303; Caulfield, 299; Richmond, 206; and Brighton, 167 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 5,870 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 34; South Melbourne, 27; Melbourne City, 19; St. Kilda, 17; Williamstown, 7; and Kew, 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Urban and rural population, 1915.

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, 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 of each of those divisions at the end of 1915, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1915.

| Divisions. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1915. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Total. | Proportion per cent. | Persons to the Sq. Mile. |
| Metropolitan | 255 | 684,000 | 48.24 | 2,682 |
| Other Urban | 376 | 213,060 | 15.03 | 567 |
| Total Urban | 631 | 897,060 | 63.27 | 1,422 |
| Rural | 87,253 | 520,741 | 36.73 | 6.0 |
| Total State | 87,884 | 1,417,801 | 100.00 | 16.1 |

Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 48 per cent. of that of the whole State. The corresponding proportions for the years 1910-15 are shown in the following statement:—

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

| Year. | Per cent. | Year. | Per cent. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1910 | 44.4 | 1913 | 46.1 |
| 1911 | 45.1 | 1914 | 47.1 |
| 1912 | 45.7 | 1915 | 48.2 |

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. 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 those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of 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 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Cities— | | | |
| Melbourne | 104,316 | 97,440 | 103,593 |
| Fitzroy | 32,453 | 31,687 | 34,283 |
| Collingwood | 35,070 | 32,749 | 34,190 |
| Richmond | 38,797 | 37,824 | 40,442 |
| Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) .. | 21,961 | 24,141 | 32,215 |
| Prahran | 39,703 | 40,441 | 45,367 |
| South Melbourne | 41,724 | 40,619 | 46,190 |
| St. Kilda | 19,838 | 20,542 | 25,334 |
| Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) .. | 14,411 | 17,426 | 23,749 |
| Hawthorn | 19,585 | 21,430 | 24,450 |
| Footscray | 19,149 | 18,318 | 23,643 |
| Towns— | | | |
| Northcote | 7,458 | 9,677 | 17,519 |
| Williamstown | 15,960 | 14,052 | 15,275 |
| Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) .. | 13,067 | 12,176 | 13,515 |
| Brighton | 9,858 | 10,047 | 12,083 |
| Malvern (Shire 1891)* | 8,136 | 10,619 | 15,969 |
| Caulfield (Shire 1891) | 8,005 | 9,541 | 15,919 |
| Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) .. | 6,204 | 8,602 | 12,551 |
| Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) .. | 8,462 | 9,469 | 11,152 |

* Proclaimed a city, 30th May, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891,
1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Boroughs— | | | |
| Oakleigh | 1,236 | 1,273 | 2,151 |
| Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)* .. | 5,752 | 6,772 | 9,505 |
| Shires— | | | |
| Preston | 3,569 | 4,059 | 5,049 |
| Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District | 14,217 | 15,445 | 24,873 |
| Shipping in Hebson's Bay and River .. | 1,965 | 1,730 | 4,220 |
| Total | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 |

* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; and Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, Mildura, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1915, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1915.

| Name of Town. | 1911 (Census). | 1915 (Estimated). |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Ballarat | 42,403 | 42,252 |
| Bendigo | 39,417 | 37,660 |
| Geelong | 30,273 | 35,285 |
| Castlemaine | 7,020 | 7,387 |
| Warrnambool | 7,010 | 7,300 |
| Maryborough | 5,675 | 5,100 |
| Mildura | 4,608 | 5,000 |
| Hamilton | 4,900 | 4,800 |
| Stawell | 4,410 | 4,500 |

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1915:—

| Town. | Estimated Population in 1915. | Town. | Estimated Population in 1915. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ararat | 4,500 | Sale | 3,504 |
| Colac | 4,250 | Horsham | 3,500 |
| Wangaratta | 4,030 | Beechworth | 3,450 |
| St. Arnaud | 4,000 | Bairnsdale | 3,450 |
| Echuca | 4,000 | Kyneton | 3,210 |
| Daylesford | 3,821 | Shepparton | 3,175 |
| Wonthaggi | 3,550 | Maldon | 3,050 |
| Camperdown | 3,510 | | |

Rates of
increase of
population.

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1915.

| Period. | In Victoria. | | In Melbourne and* Suburbs. | | In Remainder of State. | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1851-60 ... | 2·01 | 21·59 | * | 13·62 | * | 26·67 |
| 1861-70 ... | 2·46 | 3·05 | 1·96† | 3·91 | 2·63† | 2·74 |
| 1871-80 ... | 1·87 | 1·70 | 1·33 | 3·31 | 2·11 | 1·01 |
| 1881-90 ... | 1·66 | 2·80 | 1·53 | 5·56 | 1·74 | 1·17 |
| 1891-1900... | 1·47 | ·55 | 1·36 | ·25 | 1·55 | ·77 |
| 1901 ... | 1·26 | 1·28 | ·98 | 1·35 | 1·46 | 1·24 |
| 1902 ... | 1·18 | ·26 | ·99 | ·25 | 1·31 | ·26 |
| 1903 ... | 1·15 | -·06 | ·95 | ·58 | 1·29 | -·51 |
| 1904 ... | 1·27 | ·28 | 1·05 | 1·14 | 1·42 | -·34 |
| 1905 ... | 1·27 | ·85 | 1·05 | 1·64 | 1·43 | ·27 |
| 1906 ... | 1·27 | 1·26 | 1·02 | 2·06 | 1·46 | ·67 |
| 1907 ... | 1·35 | 1·28 | 1·14 | 2·35 | 1·51 | ·49 |
| 1908 ... | 1·22 | ·84 | 1·02 | 2·62 | 1·37 | -·51 |
| 1909 ... | 1·35 | 1·56 | 1·16 | 2·85 | 1·49 | ·56 |
| 1910 ... | 1·29 | 1·31 | 1·07 | 2·57 | 1·47 | ·30 |
| 1911 ... | 1·36 | 2·37 | 1·18 | 2·07 | 1·51 | 2·62 |
| 1912 ... | 1·44 | 3·10 | 1·38 | 4·71 | 1·48 | 1·79 |
| 1913 ... | 1·49 | 2·29 | 1·50 | 3·59 | 1·47 | 1·20 |
| 1914 ... | 1·40 | 1·31 | 1·41 | 3·53 | 1·39 | -·58 |
| 1915 ... | 1·34 | -·90 | 1·36 | 1·48 | 1·33 | -3·02 |

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

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

country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

Population of
Australia and
New Zealand,
1851-1911.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

| State. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Victoria .. | 77,345 | 540,322 | 731,528 | 862,346 | 1,140,405 | 1,201,070 | 1,315,551 |
| New South Wales .. | 191,099 | 350,860 30,059 | 503,981 117,960 | 751,468 213,525 | 1,132,234 393,718 | 1,354,846 498,129 | 1,643,448 605,813 |
| Queensland | | | | | | | |
| South Aus- tralia .. | 63,700 | 126,830 | 185,026 | 279,865 | 320,491 | 363,157 | 411,868 |
| Western Aus- tralia .. | 5,886 | 15,100 | 25,270 | 29,708 | 49,782 | 184,124 | 282,114 |
| Tasmania .. | 70,130 | 89,977 | 101,020 | 115,705 | 146,667 | 172,475 | 191,211 |
| Australia .. | 406,160 | 1,153,148 | 1,665,385 | 2,252,617 | 3,183,237 | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 |
| New Zealand | 22,108 | 84,536 | 257,810 | 489,933 | 626,658 | 772,719 | 1,008,407 |

Population of
Australian
States and
New Zealand,
1915.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1915, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| State. | Estimated Population, 31st December, 1915. | | | Increase since Census of 1911. (2nd April.) | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria .. | 602,275 | 725,526 | 1,417,801 | 192,250 | 16.1 |
| New South Wales .. | 951,389 | 917,259 | 1,868,648 | 221,914 | 6.0 |
| Queensland .. | 361,312 | 319,134 | 680,446 | 74,633 | 1.0 |
| South Australia .. | 213,455 | 226,205 | 439,660 | 31,102 | 1.2 |
| Western Australia .. | 171,304 | 146,712 | 318,016 | 35,902 | .3 |
| Tasmania .. | 101,761 | 99,264 | 201,025 | 9,814 | 7.7 |
| Territories— | | | | | |
| Northern .. | 3,687 | 876 | 4,563 | 1,253 | .01 |
| Federal .. | 957 | 872 | 1,829 | 115 | 2.0 |
| Australia .. | 2,496,140 | 2,435,848 | 4,931,988 | 476,983 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand .. | 563,934 | 533,841 | 1,102,625 | 94,421 | 16.5 |

Australian States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to 1911.

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

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1911.

| Period. | Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration. | | | | | | Australia |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania | |
| 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 | 171,061 | 114,835 | -28,275 | 12,973 | 5,993 | 393,537 |
| 1891-01 " | - 111,848 | - 4,064 | 16,693 | -15,568 | 118,441 | - 2,179 | 1,475 |
| 1901-11 " | - 42,340 | 45,564 | 19,708 | - 5,406 | 53,723 | - 14,592 | 56,657 |
| Total .. | 389,274 | 494,658 | 278,721 | 48,593 | 197,898 | - 9,022 | 1,400,122 |
| | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1901-11 " | 156,821 | 248,038 | 87,976 | 54,117 | 44,267 | 33,328 | 624,547 |
| Total .. | 848,932 | 992,750 | 297,033 | 299,575 | 78,330 | 130,103 | 2,646,723 |
| | Total Increase. | | | | | | |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 462,977 | 189,820 | | 63,130 | 9,214 | 19,847 | 744,968 |
| 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 | 380,766 | 180,193 | 40,566 | 20,074 | 30,962 | 930,620 |
| 1891-01 " | 60,665 | 222,612 | 104,411 | 42,726 | 134,342 | 25,808 | 590,564 |
| 1901-11 " | 114,481 | 293,602 | 107,684 | 48,711 | 97,990 | 18,736 | 681,204 |
| Total .. | 1,238,206 | 1,487,408 | 575,754 | 348,168 | 276,228 | 121,081 | 4,046,845 |

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New

South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, 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 :—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

| State, Dominion, or Territory. | Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living. | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years). | At Dependent Ages. | |
| | | Under 15 Years. | 65 Years and upwards. |
| Western Australia | 6,639 | 3,124 | 237 |
| Victoria | 6,432 | 3,050 | 518 |
| South Australia | 6,414 | 3,119 | 467 |
| New Zealand | 6,395 | 3,131 | 474 |
| New South Wales | 6,383 | 3,212 | 405 |
| Queensland | 6,312 | 3,313 | 375 |
| Tasmania | 6,084 | 3,504 | 412 |
| Northern Territory | 8,197 | 1,470 | 333 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 6,272 | 3,227 | 501 |

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, 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 in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and is followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Relative strength of population in Australasia.

Old persons in Australasia.

Population of Australasian capital cities, 1861-1915.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 54 years are 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 intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 763,000 inhabitants in 1915. These two cities contain about 29 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1915.

| Capital City with Suburbs). | Enumerated Population at the Census of— | | | | | | Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1915. | Persons to the Acre 1915. |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|---------------------------|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | | |
| Melbourne | 139,916 | 206,780 | 282,947 | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 | 684,000 | 4.19 |
| Sydney .. | 95,789 | 137,776 | 224,939 | 383,283 | 481,830 | 636,355 | 763,000 | 6.45 |
| Brisbane .. | 6,051 | 15,029 | 31,109 | 101,554 | 119,428 | 140,977 | 161,938 | .83 |
| Adelaide .. | 18,303 | 42,744 | 103,864 | 133,252 | 162,094 | 191,312 | 209,450 | 1.23 |
| Perth .. | * | * | * | * | 66,832 | 109,375 | 123,000 | 1.38 |
| Hobart .. | 24,773 | 26,004 | 27,248 | 33,450 | 34,604 | 40,335 | 39,838 | .85 |
| Wellington | 4,176 | 7,908 | 20,563 | 34,190 | 49,344 | 70,729 | 75,085 | 4.28 |

* Not available.

Density of population in capital cities.

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

Populations of principal towns in Australia and New Zealand.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In the case of the capital cities, and of several of the larger towns mentioned, the suburbs are included:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1915.

| VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Population. | | Population. |
| Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping) .. | 684,000 | Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) .. | 763,000 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs .. | 42,252 | Newcastle and Suburbs .. | 58,750 |
| Bendigo .. | 37,660 | Broken Hill .. | 28,350 |
| Geelong .. | 35,285 | Parramatta .. | 12,600 |
| Castlemaine and Suburbs .. | 7,387 | Maitland East and West .. | 11,850 |
| Warrnambool .. | 7,300 | Granville .. | 10,900 |
| Maryborough .. | 5,100 | Auburn .. | 10,700 |
| Mildura .. | 5,000 | Goulburn .. | 10,100 |
| Hamilton .. | 4,800 | Lithgow .. | 9,500 |
| Stawell .. | 4,500 | Bathurst .. | 8,650 |

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1915—continued.

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

| | Population. |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Lismore | 8,000 |
| Lidcombe | 7,900 |
| Tamworth | 7,750 |
| Orange and East Orange .. | 7,200 |
| Wagga Wagga | 7,000 |
| Grafton and Grafton South .. | 6,700 |
| Albury | 6,500 |
| Katoomba | 6,500 |
| Illawarra North | 5,500 |
| Wollongong | 5,300 |
| Armidale | 5,250 |
| Illawarra Central | 5,200 |
| Forbes | 5,200 |
| Bankston | 5,200 |
| Inverell | 5,150 |
| Prospect and Sherwood .. | 4,900 |
| Dubbo | 4,700 |
| Glen Innes | 4,400 |
| Casino | 4,250 |
| Wellington | 4,250 |
| Liverpool | 3,950 |
| Penrith | 3,750 |
| Cobar | 3,000 |

QUEENSLAND.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Brisbane and Suburbs* (in- cluding Shipping) | 161,938 |
| Ipswich* | 25,000 |
| Toowoomba* | 24,200 |
| Rockhampton* | 20,915 |
| Charters Towers† | 17,298 |
| Townsville* | 13,835 |
| Gympie* | 12,419 |
| Mount Morgan* | 12,023 |
| Bundaberg* | 11,988 |
| Maryborough* | 11,626 |
| Cairns† | 6,524 |
| Mackay† | 5,905 |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Adelaide and Suburbs (in- cluding Shipping) | 209,450 |
| Port Pirie | 9,980 |
| Mount Gambier | 3,483 |
| Walleroo | 3,350 |
| Petersburg | 2,396 |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Census 1911.)

| | Population. |
|---|-------------|
| Perth and Suburbs (including Shipping) | 109,375 |
| Kalgoorlie (including Boulder) | 31,666 |
| Fremantle | 14,499 |
| Bunbury | 3,763 |
| Albany | 3,586 |
| Geraldton | 3,478 |
| Northam | 3,361 |
| Coolgardie | 2,000 |
| Broome | 866 |

TASMANIA.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Hobart and Suburbs (includ- ing Shipping) | 39,838 |
| Launceston | 24,661 |
| Zeehan | 6,037 |
| Devonport | 5,127 |

NEW ZEALAND.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Auckland and Suburbs | 119,336 |
| Christchurch and Suburbs .. | 88,798 |
| Wellington and Suburbs | 75,085 |
| Dunedin and Suburbs | 68,347 |
| Invercargill | 15,110 |
| Wanganui | 13,955 |
| Timaru | 13,175 |
| Palmerston North | 12,206 |
| Napier | 12,230 |
| Gisborne | 10,116 |
| Nelson | 8,565 |
| New Plymouth | 7,625 |
| Petone | 7,107 |
| Hastings | 7,089 |
| Greymouth | 5,612 |
| Masterton | 5,560 |
| Westport | 5,507 |
| Oamaru | 5,501 |
| Waihi | 5,350 |
| Onehunga | 4,931 |
| Lower Hutt | 4,649 |
| Lyttelton | 4,396 |
| Hamilton | 4,162 |
| Thames | 4,075 |

* Ten mile-radius.

† Five-mile radius.

Populations of British Dominions. The next table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except the Soudan and Johore :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPEAN. | | | | |
| England and Wales | 58,324 | 1914 | 36,960,684 | 634 |
| Scotland | 29,796 | 1914 | 4,747,167 | 159 |
| Ireland | 32,605 | 1914 | 4,381,398 | 134 |
| Isle of Man | 227 | 1911 c | 52,034 | 229 |
| Channel Islands | 75 | 1911 c | 96,900 | 1,292 |
| Total United Kingdom | 121,027 | .. | 46,238,183 | 382 |
| Gibraltar | 2 | 1913 | 18,448 | 9,224 |
| Malta | 117 | 1914 | 219,311 | 1,874 |
| Total | 121,146 | .. | 46,475,942 | 384 |
| ASIATIC. | | | | |
| British India | 1,092,994 | 1911 c | 244,221,377 | 223 |
| Federated Native States | 709,118 | 1911 c | 70,864,995 | 100 |
| British North Borneo | 31,106 | 1911 c | 208,183 | 7 |
| Brunei | 4,000 | 1911 c | 21,718 | 5 |
| Ceylon | 25,481 | 1913 | 4,262,097 | 167 |
| Cyprus | 3,584 | 1913 | 286,442 | 80 |
| Federated Malay States | 27,506 | 1913 | 1,115,413 | 41 |
| Hong Kong | 404 | 1913 | 389,750 | 965 |
| Labuan | 28 | 1913 | 6,706 | 240 |
| Sarawak | 42,000 | 1913 | 500,000 | 12 |
| Straits Settlements | 1,572 | 1913 | 736,304 | 468 |
| Weihaiwei | 285 | 1911 c | 147,133 | 516 |
| Others | 17,223 | 1911 c | 80,856 | 5 |
| Total | 1,955,301 | .. | 322,840,974 | 165 |
| AFRICAN. | | | | |
| Basutoland | 11,716 | 1911 c | 404,507 | 35 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | 275,000 | 1911 c | 125,350 | 46 |
| British East Africa Protectorate | 247,600 | 1914 | 2,834,927 | 11 |
| Egypt | 400,000 | 1912 | 10,000,000 | 25 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 809 | 1913 | 379,853 | 469 |
| Nigeria | 336,080 | 1913 | 17,500,000 | 52 |
| Nyasaland | 39,315 | 1913 | 1,065,119 | 27 |
| Rhodesia | 439,575 | 1913 | 1,620,000 | 4 |
| Somaliland | 68,000 | 1913 | 359,819 | 5 |
| Union of South Africa | 473,184 | 1913 | 6,323,100 | 13 |
| Uganda Protectorate | 121,437 | 1913 | 2,909,122 | 24 |
| Zanzibar | 1,020 | 1913 | 199,462 | 196 |
| Others | 115,379 | 1911 c | 3,162,057 | 27 |
| Total | 2,529,115 | .. | 46,883,316 | 18 |

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

| Territory. | Estimated Area. Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AMERICAN. | | | | |
| Bermudas | 19 | 1913 | 19,935 | 1,049 |
| British Guiana | 90,500 | 1913 | 304,149 | 3 |
| Canada | 3,729,665 | 1914 | 8,075,000 | 2.17 |
| Falkland Islands | 7,500 | 1913 | 3,223 | .43 |
| Honduras | 8,598 | 1913 | 41,170 | 5 |
| Labrador | 120,000 | 1913 | 3,998 | .03 |
| Newfoundland | 42,734 | 1913 | 243,576 | 6 |
| West Indies | 12,228 | 1913 | 1,751,698 | 143 |
| Total | 4,011,244 | .. | 10,442,749 | 2.6 |
| AUSTRALASIAN. | | | | |
| Australia | 2,974,581 | 1915 | 4,931,988 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand | 104,751 | 1915 | 1,102,828 | 10.5 |
| Papua | 90,540 | 1912 | 380,000 | 4.2 |
| Total | 3,169,872 | .. | 6,414,816 | 2.0 |
| OCEANIC. | | | | |
| Fiji | 7,435 | 1913 | 153,704 | 21 |
| Tonga | 390 | 1913 | 22,400 | 57 |
| British Solomon Islands | 14,800 | 1914 | 150,660 | 10 |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 180 | 1912 | 31,133 | 173 |
| Total | 22,805 | .. | 357,897 | 16 |
| GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions | 11,809,483 | .. | 433,415,694 | 36.7 |

Population of the world.

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, | 440,864, | 114.2 |
| Asia | 17,000, | 950,000, | 55.9 |
| Africa | 11,500, | 150,000, | 13.0 |
| North America | 8,548, | 130,000, | 15.2 |
| South America | 7,342, | 47,000, | 6.4 |
| Australasia and Polynesia | 3,400, | 7,400, | 2.2 |
| Total | 51,650, | 1,725,264, | 33.4 |

Populations of the principal cities of the world.

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but, where their importance has 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 .. | 1911 | 7,252,963 |
| New York .. | United States .. | 1914 | 5,583,871 |
| Paris .. | France .. | 1911 | 2,888,110 |
| Chicago .. | United States .. | 1914 | 2,393,325 |
| Tokio .. | Japan .. | 1909 | 2,186,079 |
| Vienna .. | Austria .. | 1914 | 2,149,834 |
| Berlin .. | Prussia .. | 1912 | 2,083,391 |
| Petrograd .. | Russia .. | 1911 | 1,962,400 |
| Moscow .. | Russia .. | 1913 | 1,694,900 |
| Philadelphia .. | United States .. | 1913 | 1,631,960 |
| Buenos Aires .. | Argentine Republic .. | 1912 | 1,383,663 |
| Osaka .. | Japan .. | 1909 | 1,226,590 |
| Calcutta .. | India .. | 1911 | 1,222,313 |
| Constantinople .. | Turkey .. | 1909 | 1,200,000 |
| Glasgow .. | Scotland .. | 1914 | 1,047,000 |
| Hamburg .. | Germany .. | 1914 | 1,040,400 |
| Rio de Janeiro .. | Brazil .. | 1914 | 983,259 |
| Bombay .. | India .. | 1911 | 979,445 |
| Manchester (with Salford) | England .. | 1914 | 973,513 |
| Buda-Pest .. | Hungary .. | 1914 | 950,784 |
| Canton .. | China .. | 1911 | 900,000 |
| Birmingham .. | England .. | 1914 | 868,430 |
| Warsaw .. | Russia .. | 1911 | 864,000 |
| Tient-sin .. | China .. | 1911 | 800,000 |
| Brussels .. | Belgium .. | 1914 | 780,852 |
| Liverpool .. | England .. | 1914 | 767,992 |
| Sydney .. | New South Wales .. | 1915 | 763,000 |
| Cairo .. | Egypt .. | 1914 | 726,075 |
| Boston .. | United States .. | 1912 | 720,031 |
| Pekin .. | China .. | 1911 | 700,000 |
| Naples .. | Italy .. | 1912 | 692,171 |
| Melbourne .. | Victoria .. | 1915 | 684,000 |
| Munich .. | Bavaria .. | 1914 | 653,827 |
| Bangkok .. | Siam .. | 1909 | 628,675 |
| Leipzig .. | Saxony .. | 1914 | 627,199 |
| Milan .. | Italy .. | 1912 | 615,375 |
| Montreal .. | Canada .. | 1913 | 600,000 |
| Amsterdam .. | Holland .. | 1914 | 597,888 |
| Rome .. | Italy .. | 1914 | 591,943 |
| Madrid .. | Spain .. | 1910 | 571,539 |
| Dresden .. | Saxony .. | 1914 | 568,160 |
| Barcelona .. | Spain .. | 1910 | 560,000 |
| Copenhagen .. | Denmark .. | 1911 | 559,398 |
| Breslau .. | Prussia .. | 1914 | 544,267 |
| Madras .. | India .. | 1911 | 518,660 |

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—continued.

| City. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Prague | Austria | 1914 | 500,926 |
| Sheffield | England | 1914 | 476,971 |
| Mexico | Mexico | 1910 | 470,659 |
| Leeds | England | 1914 | 459,260 |
| Rotterdam | Holland | 1912 | 441,343 |
| Lisbon | Portugal | 1911 | 435,359 |
| Dublin | Ireland | 1914 | 406,000 |
| Sao Paulo | Brazil | 1912 | 400,000 |
| Belfast | Ireland | 1914 | 399,000 |
| Stockholm | Sweden | 1914 | 382,085 |
| Toronto | Canada | 1911 | 376,538 |
| Washington | United States | 1910 | 331,069 |
| Edinburgh | Scotland | 1914 | 321,900 |
| Antwerp | Belgium | 1911 | 320,640 |
| The Hague | Holland | 1912 | 291,357 |
| Christiania | Norway | 1912 | 247,488 |
| Johannesburg | Transvaal | 1911 | 237,104 |
| Adelaide | South Australia | 1915 | 209,450 |
| Venice | Italy | 1912 | 164,799 |

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the eighth city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the ninth.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Year of Census. | Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines. | | | Chinese. | | | Aborigines. | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 328,651 | 211,671 | 24,732 | 24,724 | 8 | 1,694 | 1,046 | 648 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 401,050 | 330,478 | 17,935 | 17,899 | 36 | 1,330 | 784 | 546 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 452,083 | 410,263 | 12,128 | 11,869 | 259 | 780 | 460 | 320 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 598,414 | 541,991 | 9,377 | 8,772 | 605 | 565 | 325 | 240 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 7,349 | 6,740 | 609 | 652 | 367 | 285 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 5,601 | 4,956 | 645 | 643 | 340 | 303 |

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 reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). 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 immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the 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 permits dispensing with that condition.

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 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that all the pure race and a number of half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1914-15.

| Station. | Area of Reserves. | Total Number under care. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Acres. | |
| Coranderrk | 2,400 | 56 |
| Lake Condah | 2,050 | 63 |
| Lake Tyers | 4,000 | 77 |
| Framlingham | 548 | 24 |
| Colac and Lake Moodemere | 41 | 8 |
| Depôts | .. | 55 |
| Total | 9,039 | 283 |

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1914-15 ten deaths occurred—two at Lake Condah, seven at Lake Tyers, and one at Framlingham. There were eleven births—one at Coranderrk, three at Lake Condah, and seven at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,228. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1915:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Amount expended | £386,846 |
| Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue .. | 13,152 |
| Net cost | 373,694 |

During each of the years in the quinquennium ended 1915 the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater than the number entering the State. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the period mentioned by excess of emigration over immigration was 374. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 1911 | 435 | 454 | - 19 |
| 1912 | 545 | 556 | - 11 |
| 1913 | 475 | 579 | - 104 |
| 1914 | 323 | 501 | - 178 |
| 1915 | 530 | 592 | - 62 |
| Total | 2,308 | 2,682 | - 374 |

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

The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--|-------------|------------|---|
| From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901 | 609 | 433 | + 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 |
| 1909 | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 1910 | 137 | 156 | - 19 |
| 1911 | 104 | 77 | + 27 |
| 1912 | 133 | 74 | + 59 |
| 1913 | 117 | 91 | + 26 |
| 1914 | 58 | 67 | - 9 |
| 1915 | 79 | 97 | - 18 |
| Total | 1,991 | 2,212 | - 221 |

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 4,491 | 465 | 216 | 429 | 4,707 | 894 |
| Hindus | 720 | 73 | 9 | 32 | 729 | 105 |
| Japanese | 39 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 20 |
| Syrians | 244 | 11 | 197 | 5 | 441 | 36 |
| Cingalese | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Other | 31 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 17 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 44 | 27 | 11 | 36 | 55 | 63 |
| Other | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Polynesians— | | | | | | |
| Maoris | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Other | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Indefinite | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 5,600 | 606 | 449 | 529 | 6,049 | 1,135 |

Coloured
persons in
Australia.

Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aborigines and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. The following table shows the numbers belonging to the different races, those of full blood being distinguished from half-castes, and males being separated from females :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 21,856 | 1,518 | 897 | 1,501 | 22,753 | 3,019 |
| Hindus | 3,201 | 239 | 98 | 160 | 3,299 | 399 |
| Cingalese | 322 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 354 | 54 |
| Japanese | 3,281 | 51 | 208 | 36 | 3,489 | 87 |
| Syrians | 1,297 | 40 | 1,042 | 44 | 2,339 | 84 |
| Malays | 1,033 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 1,077 | 84 |
| Other | 1,446 | 57 | 81 | 68 | 1,527 | 125 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 283 | 191 | 43 | 145 | 326 | 336 |
| Other | 26 | .. | 5 | .. | 31 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 36 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 44 | 7 |
| Other | 18 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 17 |
| Polynesian— | | | | | | |
| Papuan | 366 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 370 | 5 |
| Maoris | 60 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 86 | 48 |
| Fijians | 22 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 39 | 6 |
| Other | 1,672 | 96 | 357 | 72 | 2,029 | 168 |
| Indefinite | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 34,932 | 2,309 | 2,857 | 2,132 | 37,789 | 4,441 |

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, 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, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1915, from which it will be seen that about 34 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 21 per cent. Chinese :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1915.

| Native Places. | Numbers Naturalized in each Year. | | | | | Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1915. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | |
| France | 15 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 348 |
| Belgium | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 62 |
| Austria | 12 | 13 | 21 | 66 | 1 | 373 |
| Germany | 191 | 110 | 173 | 648 | 60 | 4,821 |
| Russia | 34 | 13 | 38 | 111 | 18 | 686 |
| Norway and Sweden ... | 92 | 29 | 74 | 142 | 104 | 4,604 |
| Other European Countries | 124 | 89 | 92 | 190 | 142 | |
| United States | 21 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 255 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,969 |
| Other Countries | 1 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 210 |
| Total | 491 | 295 | 434 | 1,202 | 378 | 14,328 |

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1915 was 3,482, and of those who departed 4,848, giving a departure balance of 1,366. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Hindoos, Timorese, and Papuans, and, of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1911:—

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| States and Territories. | Chinese. | | Aborigines. | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Full Blood. | | Half-caste. | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| States— | | | | | | |
| Victoria .. | 4,956 | 645 | 193 | 93 | 237 | 210 |
| New South Wales .. | 8,500 | 855 | 1,152 | 860 | 2,335 | 2,177 |
| Queensland .. | 6,138 | 576 | 1,145 | 3,542 | 1,361 | 1,147 |
| South Australia .. | 291 | 68 | 802 | 637 | 346 | 346 |
| Western Australia.. | 1,808 | 64 | 3,433 | 2,936 | 760 | 715 |
| Tasmania .. | 450 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 123 | 104 |
| Territories— | | | | | | |
| Northern Territory | 1,228 | 111 | 743 | 489 | 117 | 127 |
| Federal Capital Territory .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Australia .. | 23,374 | 2,398 | 11,385 | 8,554 | 5,283 | 4,830 |
| New Zealand .. | 2,642 | 88 | 24,184 | 21,479 | 2,291 | 1,890 |

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. In each State except Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Aborigines in Australia. The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1911 in New Zealand show an increase of 2,113 over those returned in 1906, and this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may be taken as a fair index of the position.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

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

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

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may

Cities, towns, boroughs, and shires.

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 52 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 141 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

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

Municipal councillors. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1915—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. 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.

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

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

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

Rateable property. All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; 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; and 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. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent: provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. In the case of certain Crown lands, held for pastoral purposes only, the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, but the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

Rates—general, separate, &c. Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz.:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and 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 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.

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

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

Amalgamation of Municipalities. Under the provisions of the *Local Government Acts Amendment Act* 1914 the following municipalities were united from the 1st October, 1915:—

BOROUGHS.

Majorca, united with Shire of Tullaroop
 Carisbrook, united with Shire of Tullaroop
 Raywood, united with Shire of Marong
 Buninyong, united with Shire of Buninyong
 Browns and Scarsdale, united with Shire of Grenville
 Smythesdale, united with Shire of Grenville
 Tarnagulla, united with Shire of Bet Bet
 Malmesbury, united with Shire of Kyneton
 Talbot, united with Shire of Talbot.

SHIRES.

Epping, united with Whittlesea
 Mount Alexander, united with Newstead
 Meredith, united with Bannockburn
 Mount Franklin, united with Glenlyon
 Templestowe, united with Doncaster
 Merriang, united with Broadmeadows.

Municipalities: The total number of municipalities throughout the State 1911-12 to 1915-16. in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1915 was 193. Of these, 18 ranked as cities, 7 as towns, 27 as boroughs, and the remainder (141) as shires. 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 1915-16.

MUNICIPALITIES : 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Popula- tion. | Number of Rate- payers. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| | | | In- habited. | Unin- habited. | Total. | Annual. | |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— | | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911-12 .. | 742,070* | 194,391 | 154,083* | 4,682* | 119,400,893 | 6,804,697 | 1,149,044 |
| 1912-13 .. | 777,696 | 200,679 | .. | .. | 127,743,501 | 7,270,972 | 1,259,569 |
| 1913-14 .. | 802,479 | 203,773 | 173,646 | 2,895 | 137,649,219 | 7,790,654 | 1,320,545 |
| 1914-15 .. | 825,078 | 209,276 | 180,410 | 3,725 | 147,205,224 | 8,218,040 | 1,378,006 |
| 1915-16 .. | 824,170 | 208,759 | 182,445 | 3,293 | 149,235,137 | 8,335,553 | .. |
| Shires— | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 .. | 568,494* | 168,229 | 118,552* | 6,549* | 155,677,624 | 7,969,963 | 796,472 |
| 1912-13 .. | 583,909 | 173,271 | .. | .. | 160,128,933 | 8,152,473 | 840,080 |
| 1913-14 .. | 600,431 | 175,637 | 152,654 | 3,748 | 164,268,467 | 8,255,505 | 854,483 |
| 1914-15 .. | 608,828 | 181,480 | 134,349 | 3,530 | 167,405,523 | 8,517,938 | 827,466 |
| 1915-16 .. | 617,587 | 184,374 | 137,799 | 3,619 | 169,724,979 | 8,606,509 | .. |
| Total— | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 .. | 1,310,564* | 362,620 | 272,635* | 11,231* | 275,078,517 | 14,774,660 | 1,945,516 |
| 1912-13 .. | 1,361,605 | 373,950 | .. | .. | 287,872,434 | 15,423,445 | 2,099,649 |
| 1913-14 .. | 1,402,910 | 379,410 | 326,300 | 6,643 | 301,917,686 | 16,046,159 | 2,175,028 |
| 1914-15 .. | 1,433,906 | 390,756 | 314,759 | 7,255 | 314,610,747 | 16,735,978 | 2,205,472 |
| 1915-16 .. | 1,441,757 | 393,133 | 320,244 | 6,912 | 318,960,116 | 16,942,062 | .. |

* Census figures.

Increases 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. | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1915-16 over 1911-12. | | 1914-15 over 1911-12. |
| | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Revenue from all sources. |
| | Total. | Annual | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs | 29,834,244 | 1,530,856 | 228,962 |
| Shires | 14,047,355 | 636,546 | 30,994 |
| Total Increase | 43,881,599 | 2,167,402 | 259,956 |

The number of ratepayers returned for 1915-16 was 393,133, and the total capital value of rateable property £318,960,116, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £16,942,062.

Properties rated in municipalities.

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

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Properties Rated. | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | In Shires. | Total. |
| 1911-12 | 227,327 | 222,348 | 449,675 |
| 1912-13 | 233,939 | 231,904 | 465,843 |
| 1913-14 | 240,077 | 241,923 | 482,000 |
| 1914-15 | 247,802 | 249,434 | 497,236 |
| 1915-16 | 248,100 | 255,958 | 504,058 |

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 £1 in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1915-16, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1914-15:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1915-16.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1914-15. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2805. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| CITIES. | | | | | | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ballarat | 21,402 | 5,861 | 2 3 | 2,619,645 | 174,643 | 37,594 | .. |
| Bendigo | 26,606 | 6,608 | 2 0 | 2,960,972 | 211,498 | 41,750 | .. |
| Brunswick | 38,880 | 9,027 | 2 4 | 5,155,880 | 257,794 | 41,096 | .. |
| Camberwell | 17,520 | 5,333 | 2 0 | 3,950,420 | 197,521 | 27,811 | .. |
| Carlfield | 23,400 | 3,890 | 2 4 | 4,500,937 | 264,761 | 40,282 | .. |
| Gollingwood | 35,760 | 7,370 | 2 0 | 5,321,300 | 266,065 | 30,665 | .. |
| Essendon | 30,800 | 8,900 | 2 0 | 4,845,100 | 242,255 | 29,698 | .. |
| Fitzroy .. | 35,400 | 7,665 | 1 8 | 6,078,618 | 337,701 | 33,573 | .. |
| Footscray | 29,270 | 6,439 | 2 4 | 4,338,340 | 216,917 | 40,391 | .. |
| Geelong | 16,000 | 4,400 | 2 2 | 2,809,120 | 140,456 | 25,621 | .. |
| Hawthorn | 25,300 | 5,802 | 2 0 | 5,615,800 | 280,790 | 31,642 | .. |
| Malvern | 24,200 | 6,968 | 2 3 | 5,750,340 | 287,517 | 38,180 | .. |
| Melbourne | 107,870 | 28,038 | 1 2 | 48,589,440 | 2,176,972 | 456,155 | .. |
| Northcote | 24,100 | 6,500 | 2 3 | 3,274,910 | 168,746 | 27,528 | .. |
| Prahran | 48,760 | 11,748 | 1 8 | 7,224,900 | 602,075 | 67,080 | .. |
| Richmond | 41,300 | 9,156 | 2 1 | 5,785,794 | 321,433 | 40,080 | .. |
| South Melbourne | 48,960 | 10,238 | 2 0 | 9,454,900 | 472,745 | 64,621 | .. |
| St. Kilda | 30,030 | 6,847 | 2 0 | 4,429,464 | 369,122 | 42,168 | .. |
| TOWNS. | | | | | | | |
| Ballarat East | 16,200 | 3,871 | 2 0 | 1,273,120 | 85,208 | 14,378 | .. |
| Brighton | 16,800 | 3,601 | 2 3 | 3,484,240 | 174,212 | 22,677 | .. |
| Coburg | 13,420 | 6,300 | 2 3 | 1,320,840 | 88,056 | 18,083 | .. |
| Kew | 13,050 | 3,240 | 2 1 | 1,992,180 | 132,812 | 18,807 | .. |
| Port Melbourne | 15,450 | 2,900 | 2 3 | 1,226,250 | 98,100 | 17,000 | .. |
| Warrnambool | 7,300 | 1,669 | 2 0 | 1,217,900 | 60,895 | 20,987 | .. |
| Williamstown | 17,250 | 6,300 | 2 3 | 1,652,426 | 123,932 | 17,962 | .. |

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1914-15. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2805. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| BOROUGHS. | | | | | | | |
| Ararat .. | 4,500 | 1,060 | s. d. 2 6 | £ 263,130 | £ 26,313 | £ 9,744 | £ 25 |
| Browns and Scarsdale .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 322 | .. |
| Buninyong .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 995 | .. |
| Carlsbrook .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 820 | .. |
| Castlemaine .. | 5,600 | 1,396 | 2 0 | 454,887 | 36,887 | 6,303 | 25 |
| Chewton .. | 925 | 247 | 1 6 | 37,088 | 4,636 | 820 | 25 |
| Clunes .. | 1,800 | 413 | 1 6 | 63,609 | 9,087 | 2,748 | 37 |
| Creswick .. | 2,165 | 596 | 1 9 | 83,620 | 8,362 | 2,527 | 37 |
| Daylesford .. | 3,821 | 814 | 2 3 | 284,625 | 18,975 | 3,617 | 25 |
| Dunolly .. | 1,170 | 342 | 1 6 | 60,190 | 6,019 | 1,150 | 25 |
| Eaglehawk .. | 7,770 | 1,978 | 2 0 | 405,782 | 33,811 | 7,101 | 25 |
| Echuca .. | 4,000 | 1,074 | 2 0 | 311,000 | 24,880 | 6,661 | 25 |
| Geelong West .. | 8,655 | 1,930 | 2 4 | 1,012,460 | 50,603 | 10,005 | 25 |
| Hamilton .. | 4,300 | 1,162 | 2 3 | 742,840 | 37,142 | 7,317 | 25 |
| Horsham .. | 3,500 | 789 | 2 6 | 462,400 | 27,200 | 5,481 | 50 |
| Inglewood .. | 1,250 | 330 | 1 6 | 79,320 | 6,610 | 1,670 | 25 |
| Koroit .. | 2,442 | 404 | 2 0 | 323,740 | 16,187 | 3,240 | 25 |
| Majorca .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 387 | .. |
| Malmsbury .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 699 | .. |
| Maryborough .. | 5,100 | 1,000 | 1 3 | 268,490 | 26,840 | 5,883 | 25 |
| Newtown and Chillwell .. | 6,900 | 1,553 | 2 0 | 863,380 | 43,419 | 4,838 | 25 |
| Oakleigh .. | 4,690 | 1,913 | 2 3 | 793,940 | 39,697 | 7,306 | 50 |
| Portland .. | 2,240 | 610 | 2 0 | 379,320 | 18,966 | 4,247 | 25 |
| Port Fairy .. | 2,000 | 502 | 2 0 | 229,560 | 11,478 | 4,262 | 25 |
| Queenscliff .. | 1,630 | 538 | 2 0 | 246,520 | 12,326 | 2,197 | 50 |
| Raywood .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 337 | .. |
| Rutherglen .. | 1,200 | 346 | 1 3 | 123,700 | 12,370 | 2,101 | 40 |
| Sale .. | 3,504 | 973 | 1 9 | 397,080 | 19,854 | 7,847 | 25 |
| Sebastopol .. | 2,400 | 524 | 2 0 | 85,620 | 7,135 | 1,506 | 40 |
| Smythesdale .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 233 | .. |
| Stawell .. | 4,500 | 975 | 2 3 | 197,770 | 19,777 | 7,460 | 25 |
| St. Arnaud .. | 4,000 | 990 | 1 9 | 376,460 | 18,823 | 3,272 | 25 |
| Talbot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 880 | .. |
| Tarnagulla .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 591 | .. |
| Wangaratta .. | 4,030 | 899 | 1 9 | 593,000 | 29,900 | 4,408 | 25 |
| Wonthaggi .. | 3,550 | 982 | 2 0 | 258,360 | 21,530 | 3,175 | .. |
| Total .. | 824,170 | 208,759 | .. | 149,235,137 | 8,335,553 | 1,378,006 | 779 |

Shires,
1915-16.

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

SHIRES, 1915-16.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1914-15. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2805. |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| Alberton .. | 5,300 | 1,245 | s. d. 1 3 | £ 1,680,100 | £ 84,005 | £ 8,890 | £ 750 |
| Alexandra .. | 3,000 | 789 | 1 3 | 909,420 | 45,471 | 4,667 | 375 |
| Arapiles .. | 2,713 | 743 | 1 0 | 835,320 | 41,766 | 2,573 | 152 |
| Ararat .. | 7,700 | 2,040 | 1 0 | 3,238,560 | 161,923 | 10,570 | 650 |
| Avoca .. | 4,000 | 1,475 | 1 3 | 810,000 | 40,500 | 3,320 | 243 |
| Avon .. | 2,925 | 749 | 1 0 | 800,020 | 40,001 | 4,445 | 268 |
| Bacchus Marsh .. | 3,151 | 705 | 1 6 | 583,464 | 41,676 | 4,041 | 193 |
| Bairnsdale .. | 8,475 | 1,955 | 1 0 | 1,990,640 | 99,532 | 11,485 | 720 |
| Ballan .. | 4,000 | 1,060 | 1 3 | 725,300 | 36,265 | 3,455 | 288 |
| Ballarat .. | 4,500 | 778 | 1 0 | 1,213,760 | 60,688 | 4,552 | 338 |
| Bannockburn .. | 3,075 | 790 | 1 0 | 1,147,240 | 57,362 | 2,463 | 227 |
| Barrabool .. | 2,010 | 475 | 1 4 | 754,240 | 37,712 | 3,219 | 213 |
| Beechworth .. | 6,000 | 1,420 | 1 3 | 374,400 | 31,200 | 7,411 | 273 |
| Belfast .. | 2,620 | 670 | 1 4 | 1,053,140 | 52,657 | 4,576 | 325 |

SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £l. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1914-15. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2805. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bellarine .. | 4,820 | 1,810 | 1 3 | 1,037,720 | 51,886 | 4,143 | 243 |
| Benalla .. | 8,300 | 2,900 | 1 0 | 2,451,600 | 122,580 | 10,684 | 725 |
| Berwick .. | 7,400 | 2,500 | 1 6 | 1,624,200 | 81,210 | 8,313 | 500 |
| Bet Bet .. | 4,665 | 1,102 | 1 0 | 624,580 | 31,229 | 2,080 | 212 |
| Birchip .. | 1,900 | 515 | 1 0 | 1,041,740 | 52,087 | 2,129 | 200 |
| Borung .. | 6,000 | 1,330 | 1 0 | 2,519,180 | 125,959 | 8,780 | 540 |
| Braybrook .. | 2,800 | 2,150 | 1 3 | 980,700 | 49,035 | 4,001 | 160 |
| Bright .. | 5,600 | 1,400 | 1 3 | 712,680 | 35,634 | 4,785 | 375 |
| Broadford .. | 2,100 | 486 | 1 0 | 308,900 | 15,345 | 1,518 | 150 |
| Broadmeadows .. | 3,403 | 1,749 | 1 3 | 1,210,040 | 60,532 | 3,298 | 270 |
| Bulla .. | 2,600 | 417 | 1 3 | 611,460 | 30,573 | 3,986 | 175 |
| Buln Buln .. | 4,900 | 1,386 | 1 6 | 1,061,480 | 53,074 | 6,590 | 625 |
| Bungaree .. | 4,900 | 1,022 | 1 9 | 631,560 | 31,578 | 4,301 | 400 |
| Buninyong .. | 6,750 | 2,112 | 1 3 | 1,270,200 | 63,510 | 4,961 | 300 |
| Charlton .. | 3,300 | 514 | 1 0 | 1,056,660 | 52,333 | 3,617 | 275 |
| Chiltern .. | 2,650 | 753 | 1 0 | 223,970 | 22,397 | 2,536 | 115 |
| Colac .. | 14,500 | 3,247 | 1 3 | 5,234,200 | 264,210 | 23,612 | 600 |
| Corio .. | 3,000 | 904 | 1 6 | 1,213,560 | 60,678 | 5,212 | 250 |
| Cranbourne .. | 4,400 | 1,409 | 1 6 | 1,159,340 | 57,967 | 5,353 | 350 |
| Creswick .. | 5,000 | 1,081 | 1 0 | 1,108,320 | 55,416 | 4,341 | 388 |
| Dandenong .. | 6,000 | 4,220 | 2 0 | 1,402,320 | 70,116 | 11,067 | 263 |
| Deakin .. | 3,300 | 1,157 | 1 0 | 1,319,100 | 65,955 | 3,147 | 223 |
| Dimboola .. | 6,400 | 1,260 | 1 6 | 1,711,980 | 85,599 | 4,630 | 309 |
| Donald .. | 3,284 | 769 | 1 0 | 866,220 | 43,311 | 4,063 | 288 |
| Doncaster .. | 2,146 | 801 | 1 6 | 584,780 | 29,239 | 1,407 | 196 |
| Dundas .. | 3,525 | 1,134 | 1 0 | 2,032,460 | 101,623 | 8,109 | 525 |
| Dunmunkie .. | 5,050 | 1,014 | 1 0 | 1,716,440 | 85,822 | 5,710 | 600 |
| East Loddon .. | 1,700 | 527 | 1 3 | 920,680 | 46,034 | 3,576 | 275 |
| Eltham .. | 3,575 | 1,405 | 1 6 | 758,960 | 37,948 | 3,657 | 225 |
| Epping .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,621 | .. |
| Euroa .. | 5,500 | 1,136 | 1 3 | 1,126,220 | 56,311 | 6,126 | 375 |
| FernTree Gully .. | 5,000 | 2,350 | 2 0 | 926,400 | 46,320 | 6,615 | 450 |
| Flinders .. | 3,650 | 2,169 | 1 3 | 862,780 | 43,139 | 3,328 | 130 |
| Frankston and Hastings .. | 3,600 | 1,965 | 1 6 | 755,400 | 37,770 | 4,157 | 213 |
| Gisborne .. | 2,500 | 626 | 1 0 | 599,660 | 29,933 | 2,987 | 170 |
| Glenelg .. | 5,950 | 1,547 | 1 0 | 2,423,060 | 121,403 | 10,141 | 600 |
| Glenlyon .. | 5,378 | 1,178 | 1 3 | 326,570 | 32,657 | 1,531 | 227 |
| Gordon .. | 3,800 | 857 | 1 0 | 1,030,660 | 51,533 | 3,485 | 370 |
| Goulburn .. | 3,000 | 562 | 1 0 | 675,080 | 33,754 | 2,965 | 175 |
| Grenville .. | 5,995 | 1,675 | 1 3 | 726,795 | 48,453 | 4,413 | 302 |
| Hampden .. | 9,350 | 2,320 | 1 6 | 5,558,100 | 277,305 | 28,297 | 375 |
| Healesville .. | 1,960 | 814 | 2 0 | 325,140 | 16,257 | 2,974 | 225 |
| Heidelberg .. | 11,000 | 4,500 | 1 6 | 2,243,320 | 112,441 | 28,350 | 250 |
| Heytesbury .. | 5,000 | 1,165 | 1 6 | 1,696,380 | 84,819 | 8,740 | 550 |
| Howqua .. | 1,400 | 280 | 1 6 | 80,520 | 4,026 | 725 | 100 |
| Huntly .. | 3,500 | 1,009 | 1 0 | 906,300 | 45,340 | 3,031 | 200 |
| Kara Kara .. | 4,200 | 1,366 | 1 6 | 1,190,140 | 59,507 | 4,669 | 333 |
| Karakoore .. | 5,500 | 1,345 | 1 0 | 2,345,460 | 117,273 | 5,595 | 475 |
| Keilor .. | 1,025 | 545 | 1 3 | 420,760 | 21,033 | 1,622 | 50 |
| Keerang .. | 9,250 | 2,250 | 1 0 | 2,986,360 | 149,318 | 13,140 | 500 |
| Kilmore .. | 2,000 | 542 | 1 6 | 205,510 | 20,551 | 2,236 | 138 |
| Korong .. | 6,300 | 1,400 | 1 6 | 1,033,220 | 54,161 | 4,307 | 325 |
| Kowree .. | 3,800 | 1,321 | 1 0 | 1,355,520 | 84,720 | 5,560 | 435 |
| Kyneton .. | 7,820 | 2,132 | 1 0 | 1,389,440 | 69,472 | 8,746 | 367 |
| Lancefield .. | 1,000 | 309 | 1 3 | 261,320 | 13,091 | 1,149 | 76 |
| Lawloit .. | 3,300 | 624 | 1 3 | 545,130 | 36,342 | 3,190 | 198 |
| Leigh .. | 1,624 | 625 | 1 3 | 1,032,780 | 51,189 | 3,937 | 275 |
| Lexton .. | 1,900 | 578 | 1 0 | 365,020 | 40,251 | 3,179 | 200 |
| Lilydale .. | 6,650 | 2,466 | 1 9 | 1,365,120 | 68,256 | 8,756 | 400 |
| Lowan .. | 4,100 | 1,300 | 1 3 | 312,040 | 40,602 | 3,159 | 300 |
| Maffra .. | 4,250 | 1,095 | 1 0 | 1,446,140 | 72,307 | 7,519 | 500 |
| Maldon .. | 4,300 | 1,323 | 1 0 | 680,000 | 34,000 | 3,128 | 183 |
| Mansfield .. | 3,650 | 984 | 1 3 | 1,181,700 | 59,085 | 6,281 | 450 |
| Marong .. | 6,700 | 2,232 | 1 3 | 1,302,060 | 90,148 | 6,516 | 460 |
| Melton .. | 1,520 | 325 | 1 0 | 433,695 | 23,913 | 2,091 | 118 |
| Meredith .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,017 | .. |
| Merriang .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,180 | .. |
| Metcalf .. | 2,700 | 713 | 1 0 | 499,920 | 24,996 | 1,762 | 139 |

SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Population. | Number of Rate-payers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £l. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue 1914-15. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2805. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| Mildura .. | 6,500 | 1,427 | 1 9 | 1,329,880 | 66,494 | 11,653 | 238 |
| Minhamite .. | 2,000 | 562 | 1 0 | 1,301,700 | 65,085 | 6,041 | 325 |
| Mirboo .. | 1,450 | 351 | 1 6 | 488,700 | 24,435 | 2,511 | 350 |
| Moorabbin .. | 15,500 | 6,400 | 2 0 | 3,084,160 | 154,208 | 32,131 | 300 |
| Mornington .. | 1,900 | 475 | 1 9 | 470,000 | 23,500 | 3,081 | 115 |
| Mortlake .. | 3,070 | 679 | 1 3 | 2,219,680 | 110,984 | 8,274 | 350 |
| Morwell .. | 3,200 | 867 | 1 3 | 915,860 | 45,793 | 4,752 | 450 |
| Mount Alexander .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 943 | .. |
| Mount Franklin .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,566 | .. |
| Mount Rouse .. | 2,470 | 700 | 1 0 | 1,571,480 | 78,574 | 5,768 | 200 |
| Mulgrave .. | 2,750 | 894 | 2 0 | 514,480 | 25,724 | 3,640 | 225 |
| Melvior .. | 4,200 | 1,141 | 1 0 | 751,820 | 37,591 | 3,195 | 225 |
| Narracan .. | 5,400 | 1,425 | 1 6 | 1,219,580 | 60,979 | 7,410 | 700 |
| Newham and Woodend .. | 2,500 | 546 | 1 6 | 425,840 | 21,292 | 2,328 | 150 |
| Newstead .. | 3,335 | 1,058 | 1 0 | 532,640 | 26,632 | 1,500 | 168 |
| North Owens .. | 2,600 | 802 | 1 0 | 657,280 | 32,864 | 2,542 | 148 |
| Numurkah .. | 6,890 | 1,699 | 1 0 | 2,453,120 | 122,656 | 9,754 | 600 |
| Nunawading .. | 9,292 | 3,573 | 2 2 | 1,676,540 | 83,827 | 12,474 | 475 |
| Omoo .. | 3,200 | 1,405 | 1 6 | 854,480 | 42,724 | 5,923 | 350 |
| Orbost .. | 3,200 | 694 | 1 6 | 732,000 | 36,600 | 4,987 | 550 |
| Oxley .. | 4,670 | 1,063 | 1 0 | 1,084,200 | 54,210 | 4,271 | 375 |
| Phillip Island and Woolamai .. | 3,867 | 2,300 | 1 6 | 1,126,020 | 56,301 | 6,372 | 550 |
| Poowong and Jeetho .. | 7,500 | 1,595 | 1 3 | 1,829,980 | 91,499 | 10,962 | 1,000 |
| Portland .. | 5,300 | 1,926 | 1 0 | 1,729,500 | 86,475 | 7,492 | 500 |
| Preston .. | 7,109 | 2,897 | 2 0 | 1,122,000 | 56,100 | 10,850 | 325 |
| Pyalong .. | 1,150 | 350 | 1 0 | 424,000 | 21,200 | 1,867 | 115 |
| Ripon .. | 4,389 | 1,350 | 1 3 | 1,762,200 | 88,110 | 7,829 | 225 |
| Rochester .. | 5,051 | 1,539 | 1 0 | 1,260,600 | 63,030 | 5,877 | 250 |
| Rodney .. | 6,718 | 1,631 | 1 0 | 2,034,840 | 101,742 | 7,669 | 488 |
| Romsey .. | 2,000 | 478 | 1 3 | 432,360 | 24,118 | 2,256 | 137 |
| Rosedale .. | 4,000 | 1,078 | 1 0 | 1,545,200 | 77,260 | 6,632 | 500 |
| Rutherglen .. | 4,800 | 847 | 1 3 | 781,560 | 39,078 | 3,591 | 225 |
| Seymour .. | 4,100 | 1,107 | 1 0 | 826,440 | 41,322 | 4,443 | 425 |
| Shepparton .. | 5,300 | 1,700 | 1 0 | 2,117,200 | 105,860 | 9,329 | 425 |
| South Barwon .. | 2,860 | 1,312 | 1 9 | 562,630 | 28,134 | 4,132 | 138 |
| South Gippsland .. | 4,125 | 1,030 | 1 6 | 987,960 | 49,398 | 6,101 | 525 |
| Springfield .. | 700 | 183 | 1 3 | 269,400 | 13,470 | 1,277 | 94 |
| Stawell .. | 3,698 | 1,230 | 1 3 | 1,455,600 | 72,780 | 5,569 | 312 |
| Strathfeldsaye .. | 3,798 | 1,093 | 1 3 | 458,040 | 22,902 | 2,105 | 139 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,800 | 2,600 | 1 1 | 2,186,920 | 109,346 | 7,056 | 275 |
| Talbot .. | 2,145 | 665 | 1 0 | 477,520 | 23,876 | 1,334 | 135 |
| Tambo .. | 3,100 | 1,014 | 1 9 | 673,480 | 33,674 | 4,460 | 447 |
| Templestowe .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,249 | .. |
| Towong .. | 6,500 | 1,600 | 1 0 | 1,910,060 | 95,503 | 8,810 | 900 |
| Traralgon .. | 3,300 | 822 | 1 6 | 982,920 | 49,146 | 6,215 | 446 |
| Tullaroop .. | 4,520 | 1,194 | 1 0 | 495,825 | 33,055 | 2,191 | 208 |
| Tungamah .. | 5,568 | 1,562 | 1 0 | 1,768,360 | 88,418 | 5,751 | 450 |
| Upper Yarra .. | 3,500 | 1,064 | 1 6 | 435,400 | 21,770 | 3,962 | 225 |
| Violet Town .. | 3,000 | 667 | 1 0 | 765,600 | 38,280 | 2,815 | 225 |
| Walhalla .. | 2,000 | 486 | 2 0 | 51,200 | 6,400 | 1,510 | 285 |
| Walpeup .. | 3,075 | 1,455 | 1 0 | 1,390,580 | 69,529 | 1,379 | .. |
| Wannon .. | 2,700 | 752 | 1 0 | 1,975,960 | 98,798 | 6,801 | 431 |
| Waranga .. | 4,698 | 1,807 | 1 0 | 1,655,860 | 82,793 | 5,917 | 375 |
| Warragul .. | 4,000 | 1,165 | 1 7 | 1,173,180 | 58,605 | 5,931 | 900 |
| Warrnambool .. | 3,700 | 2,012 | 1 0 | 3,889,900 | 194,495 | 15,331 | 690 |
| Warrribee .. | 4,800 | 3,900 | 1 6 | 1,565,460 | 78,273 | 8,213 | 300 |
| Whitlessa .. | 3,620 | 1,000 | 1 3 | 966,840 | 48,342 | 2,383 | 230 |
| Wimmera .. | 4,250 | 974 | 1 0 | 1,636,240 | 81,812 | 4,814 | 366 |
| Winchelsea .. | 4,325 | 1,366 | 1 3 | 1,469,000 | 73,456 | 6,374 | 425 |
| Wodonga .. | 2,100 | 576 | 1 3 | 497,540 | 24,877 | 2,238 | 144 |
| Woorayl .. | 4,555 | 1,228 | 1 9 | 1,333,740 | 66,687 | 9,067 | 1,000 |
| Wycheproof .. | 4,800 | 1,111 | 1 0 | 1,306,000 | 65,300 | 4,566 | 332 |
| Yackandandah .. | 4,004 | 758 | 1 3 | 757,620 | 37,881 | 3,659 | 466 |
| Yarrowonga .. | 3,310 | 802 | 1 0 | 757,060 | 37,863 | 4,861 | 285 |
| Yea .. | 2,520 | 721 | 1 3 | 877,340 | 43,867 | 4,004 | 400 |
| Total .. | 617,587 | 184,374 | .. | 169,724,979 | 8,606,509 | 827,466 | 48,443 |

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, Ratings in municipalities, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of 1915. the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| Amount levied in the £l. | Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | | | Number of Shires. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
| s. d. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 72 | 68 | 60 | 67 | 58 |
| 1 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 |
| 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 6 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 25 | 26 |
| 1 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 0 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 52 | 146 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 141 |

These figures give an average rating of ls. 10d. in the £l in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of ls. 3d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 7d. in the £l 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 £l.

The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at three dates. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the eight years intervening between the first and last dates:—

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES, 1901-2, 1905-6, AND 1909-10.

| Rateable Values. | Number of Properties in every 100 Rated. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | In Shires. | | | In Victoria. | | |
| | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. |
| Under £25 | 72·6 | 72·9 | 70·1 | 63·1 | 64·6 | 63·9 | 67·8 | 68·8 | 67·0 |
| £25 to £50 | 18·3 | 18·0 | 20·3 | 23·4 | 20·6 | 18·8 | 20·9 | 19·3 | 19·5 |
| £50 " £75 | 4·2 | 4·2 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 6·2 | 7·3 | 4·9 | 5·2 | 6·1 |
| £75 " £100 | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·5 | 3·5 | 3·5 | 3·5 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 2·5 |
| £100 " £200 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 3·1 | 3·6 | 4·6 | 2·5 | 2·8 | 3·3 |
| £200 " £300 | ·6 | ·5 | ·5 | ·6 | ·7 | 1·0 | ·6 | ·6 | ·8 |
| £300 " £400 | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | ·3 | ·3 | ·2 | ·2 | ·3 |
| £400 " £500 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 |
| £500 and upwards | ·3 | ·3 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 |

Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.The ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the
last three financial years was as follows:—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES,
1913 TO 1915.

| Sources of Revenue. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Taxation— | £ | £ | £ |
| Rates | 1,199,874 | 1,251,649 | 1,277,063 |
| Licences | 108,523 | 108,106 | 104,634 |
| Dog Fees | 21,483 | 21,807 | 20,168 |
| Government Endowment and Grants ... | 160,949 | 144,374 | 140,545 |
| Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ... | 59,172 | 63,260 | 52,472 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 71,987 | 70,620 | 63,646 |
| Sanitary Charges | 80,194 | 83,982 | 85,971 |
| Rents | 78,016 | 76,803 | 72,133 |
| Other Sources | 324,496 | 354,427 | 388,850 |
| Total | 2,099,649 | 2,175,028 | 2,205,472 |
| Heads of Expenditure. | | | |
| Salaries, &c. | 187,180 | 192,066 | 199,872 |
| Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ... | 203,757 | 206,271 | 225,919 |
| Lighting | 87,395 | 89,926 | 93,381 |
| Contributions to Fire Brigades | 27,101 | 28,361 | 30,277 |
| Public Works— | | | |
| Construction | 339,158 | 315,480 | 274,593 |
| Maintenance | 753,083 | 814,459 | 811,608 |
| Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... | 56,600 | 70,465 | 62,012 |
| Redemption of Loans | 70,506 | 80,576 | 92,738 |
| Interest on Loans | 224,479 | 239,737 | 252,912 |
| Charities | 16,429 | 18,026 | 19,406 |
| Other Expenditure | 126,376 | 151,613 | 174,945 |
| Total | 2,092,064 | 2,206,980 | 2,237,653 |

As compared with 1914, the revenue of 1915 increased by £30,444, as follows:—Rates increased by £25,414, sanitary charges by £1,989, and “other sources” by £34,423. The revenue from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., decreased by £10,788; market and weigh-bridge dues by £6,974; Government endowment and grants by £3,829; licences by £3,472; rents by £4,670; and dog fees by £1,649. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £30,633. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £7,806; sanitary work and street cleansing, £19,648; lighting, £3,455; contributions to Fire Brigades, £1,916; redemption of loans, £12,162; interest on loans, £13,175; charities, £1,380; and other expenditure, £23,332. There were decreases under the headings of public works construction, £40,887; public works maintenance, £2,851; and formation of private streets, £8,453.

Proportion of
municipal
revenue raised
from
different
sources.

Fifty-eight per cent. of municipal revenue in 1915 was derived from rates, 5 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 6 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 3 per cent. from rents, and 18 per cent. from all "other sources."

Salaries.

In 1915 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £199,872, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local
charities.

A sum of £19,406, 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; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1913 TO 1915.

| Assets. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Municipal Fund— | £ | £ | £ |
| Uncollected Rates | 108,686 | 120,200 | 147,886 |
| Other Assets | 582,451 | 652,530 | 760,685 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Sinking Funds— | | | |
| Amount at Credit | 924,952 | 878,322 | 839,951 |
| Arrears Due | 438 | 1,327 | 1,326 |
| Unexpended Balances | 167,952 | 351,923 | 378,278 |
| Property— | | | |
| Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... | 3,534,691 | 3,799,038 | 3,863,556 |
| Waterworks | 184,842 | 180,485 | 175,267 |
| Gasworks | 96,963 | 103,435 | 99,107 |
| Total Assets | 5,600,975 | 6,087,260 | 6,266,056 |
| Liabilities. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Municipal Fund— | £ | £ | £ |
| Due on Current Contracts | 74,770 | 74,451 | 71,729 |
| Arrears due to Sinking Funds | 438 | 1,327 | 1,326 |
| Overdue Interest | 18,005 | 19,771 | 13,776 |
| Bank Overdrafts | 201,142 | 206,694 | 213,330 |
| Other Liabilities | 364,287 | 356,884 | 410,576 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Loans Outstanding | 5,259,138 | 5,617,056 | 5,739,084 |
| Due on Loan Contracts | 128,051 | 69,181 | 237,765 |
| Total Liabilities | 6,045,831 | 6,345,364 | 6,687,586 |

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1915 amounted to £8,266,056, and the total liabilities to £6,687,586. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £710,737, against which there were assets amounting to £908,571. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,976,849, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,757,294. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, waterworks, &c. (£4,137,930), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £619,364.

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

Endowment of municipalities. An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 was authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 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. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but for the financial year 1915-16 it was reduced to £50,000 under the authority of Act No. 2805, assented to on 23rd December, 1915. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| To every borough or first-class shire | .. | 3s. in the £1 |
| „ second-class shire | .. | 5s. „ |
| „ third-class shire | .. | 6s. „ |
| „ fourth-class shire | .. | 8s. „ |
| „ fifth-class shire | .. | 10s. „ |
| „ sixth-class shire | .. | 12s. „ |

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Rating on
unimproved
values.

An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. This measure does not come into operation until proclaimed by the Governor in Council, which proclamation may be made when the values of land made by assessors in the various parts of the State under the *Land Tax Act 1910* are available for adoption.

Any municipality may adopt the method of rating set forth in the Act, but two months before doing so must publish in the *Government Gazette* and twice in some newspaper circulating in the district a notice of its intention to take such course. If one-tenth of the ratepayers in writing demand a poll the proposal must be submitted by the council to the ratepayers, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless affirmed by a majority of the valid votes recorded, and unless the number of valid votes recorded forms at least one-third of the number of persons on the roll. Where a council of a municipality has not published a notice that it intends to adopt the Act one-tenth of the ratepayers may demand a poll. If a proposal is adopted or rescinded it cannot be again submitted to the ratepayers for three years. Special properties such as railways, tramways, waterworks, hydraulic works, electric light and power works, gas works, and any undertaking extending continuously beyond the boundaries of any municipal district which is subject to more than one separate valuation, although there is no actual separation of the different parts of the property, are not rateable on unimproved values.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

Workers'
dwellings.

An Act to enable municipal councils to provide workers' dwellings was passed by the State Parliament in February, 1914.

The houses are to be leased to persons who are not owners of dwelling houses in Victoria or elsewhere and who are not in receipt of incomes of more than £200 a year. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted. In fixing rents of dwelling houses account is to be taken of interest, depreciation, rates, repairs, and insurance. Before constructing new houses plans showing the classes of houses to be built are to be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. The amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of the Act by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. Power is given to increase the general rate

to recoup advances from the municipal fund, but so far as practicable all advances are to be repaid out of the profits accruing from transactions under the Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet has to be prepared showing receipts and expenditure relating to all operations undertaken during the previous year; also assets and liabilities.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State **Country Roads Board.** an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912 (Consolidated Act No. 2635), which empowers the Governor in Council to

appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £800, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £600.

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

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

Finance. For the purpose of making permanent works, power is given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised is to be placed to the credit of an account to be called "the Country Roads Board Loan Account," which will be debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is to be paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended

is to be refunded by the municipalities affected. In the case of expenditure on permanent works, an annual payment to the Treasurer of 6 per cent. on the amount due by each municipality is provided for, and the cost of maintenance, allocated to each municipality, must be paid out of the municipal fund before the 1st July in each year. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the £1 on the net annual value of rateable property, to meet the cost of permanent works and maintenance, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown after the 30th June, 1912, under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903* (incorporated with the *Local Government Act 1915*), are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

Since the appointment of the Board in March, 1913, the members have inspected the principal highways throughout the State. Every Shire Council and Borough Council, with which the Board is likely to have dealings relating to the construction or maintenance of roads declared main roads under the Act, has been interviewed and the provisions of the Act have been explained to it.

During the year 1914-15, constructional work to the value of £342,681, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £49,887, were undertaken.

A system for the continuous maintenance of all main roads is also gradually being evolved, by which it is hoped that those that are now being constructed or reconstructed will be kept in good condition, while those that are in a fair state of efficiency will be kept up to that standard.

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

The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines have been altered. The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s. ; of traction engines, £3 3s. ; and of motor cars, £1 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

Registration
of motors,
&c.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during 1914-15 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act:—

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Revenue. | | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | | £ | s. d. |
| Balance 1st July, 1914 | — | 77,352 | 11 4 | Maintenance of Main Roads | 40,887 | 17 3 | |
| Motor Car Act No. 2702— | | | | Less Molety payable by Municipalities | 24,943 | 18 8 | |
| Registration Fees | 32,434 | 14 0 | | | | | 24,943 18 |
| Licence Fees | 2,251 | 16 0 | | Contributions to Sinking Fund | 699 | 11 9 | |
| Fines | 1,779 | 2 0 | | Interest on Loans | 2,098 | 15 3 | |
| | | 33,465 | 12 0 | Plant Working, Oil, Fuel, and Repairs | 353 | 8 7 | |
| Less Refunds and Costs of Administration | 3,313 | 5 0 | | Plant Purchased | 9,228 | 9 3 | |
| | | | 33,152 7 0 | Advertising | 279 | 9 4 | |
| Unused Roads and Water Frontages— | | | | Postage and Telegrams | 291 | 14 11 | |
| Licence Fees | 23,530 | 9 8 | | Printing and Stationery | 718 | 2 7 | |
| Less Refunds and Costs of Administration | 2,481 | 16 9 | | Office Furniture | 71 | 17 3 | |
| | | | 21,048 12 11 | Salaries | 5,933 | 4 6 | |
| Country Roads Act No. 2635— | | | | Wages | 2,042 | 1 11 | |
| Registration Fees, &c., Traction Engines | 578 | 19 0 | | Sundry Expenses | 96 | 4 6 | |
| Less Refunds | 3 | 8 0 | | Survey Instruments | 61 | 14 6 | |
| | | | 575 16 0 | Travelling Expenses | 674 | 19 9 | |
| Contractors' Deposits forfeited | | | | Plans | 201 | 19 8 | |
| Penalties on Contracts | | | 79 7 6 | Material for Bridges | 39 | 18 0 | |
| Sales of Plan and Material | | | 1 0 0 | Insurance of Employees Storeyard | 40 | 17 4 | |
| Plant Earnings | 3,438 | 17 11 | | Motor Car Expenses | 481 | 0 7 | |
| Less Plant hired by Board | 52 | 19 10 | | Horse and Vehicle Hire | 181 | 3 4 | |
| | | | 3,385 18 1 | Camp Equipment | 33 | 9 6 | |
| Permanent Works— | | | | Metal Investigation | 57 | 13 3 | |
| Contributions payable by Municipalities | | | 2,466 12 6 | | | | 23,714 7 9 |
| Interest Accrued on Apportionments Postponed | | | 455 1 7 | Balance | | | 89,955 16 1 |
| | | | 138,614 2 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 138,614 2 5 |

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works for the year ended 30th June, 1915, is shown below:—

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT.

| Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|---------|--------------|--------------------|----|---------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | | £ | s. d. |
| To Balance | .. | 2,110 | 4 2 | By Permanent Works | .. | 342,680 | 19 0 |
| „ Proceeds of Loans | .. | 273,860 | 0 10 | „ Balance | .. | 7,424 | 19 9 |
| „ Advance from C.R.B. Fund | .. | 74,135 | 15 7 | | | | |
| Total | .. | 350,105 | 18 9 | Total | .. | 350,105 | 18 9 |

LICENSING FUND.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1915:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1914-1915.

| RECEIPTS. | | | EXPENDITURE. | | |
|--|----------|-------|---|----------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Licences | 89,068 | 0 0 | Expenses of officers carrying out the Licensing Act ... | 6,629 | 5 10 |
| Fees | 2,679 | 8 0 | Equivalent to municipalities (see succeeding table) ... | 77,170 | 0 0 |
| Fines | 2,246 | 13 6 | Cost of taking poll of electors ... | 140 | 4 10 |
| Sale of confiscated liquor | 49 | 2 10 | Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 313 of Act No. 2683 | 23,812 | 18 0 |
| Club certificates and percentage fees ... | 1,476 | 5 9 | | | |
| Permits | 1,950* | 0 0 | | | |
| Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ... | 7 | 17 6 | | | |
| Compensation assessments ... | 10,275 | 1 1 | | | |
| | £107,752 | 8 8 | | £107,752 | 8 8 |

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1914-15 a sum of £77,170 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 2683, Section 313, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1914-15.

| | £ | s. d. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Paid to Cities | 32,813 | 0 0 |
| " Towns | 4,995 | 0 0 |
| " Boroughs | 10,722 | 0 0 |
| " Shires— | | |
| 1st Class | 288 | 0 0 |
| 2nd " | 11,849 | 0 0 |
| 3rd " | 10,161 | 0 0 |
| 4th " | 805 | 0 0 |
| 5th " | 3,412 | 0 0 |
| 6th " | 1,519 | 0 0 |
| Total | £76,564 | 0 0 |
| Deduct unpaid accounts of 1914-15 | £278 | 0 0 |
| Add payments on account of 1913-14 | 884 | 0 0 |
| | 606 | 0 0 |
| Amount paid in 1914-15 ... | £77,170 | 0 0 |

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act* 1915 provides that, when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the Council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient

to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

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

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

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £5,739,084, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1915.

| | Due to the Government. | Due to the Public. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... | 175,647 | 4,669,133 |
| Shires | 87,425 | 806,879 |
| | 263,072 | 5,476,012 |
| Total | 5,739,084 | |

Municipal loan receipts and expenditure.

The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure:—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1915.

| | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Shires. | Total. |
|---|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts during the year | 378,854 | 81,874 | 460,228 |
| Balance unexpended from previous year ... | 304,882 | 53,141 | 358,023 |
| Expenditure during the year | 336,349 | 103,624 | 439,973 |
| Balance unexpended at the end of 1915 ... | 347,387 | 30,891 | 378,278 |

Municipal loan expenditure 1911 to 1915.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1915 amounted to £439,973, of which £336,349 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £103,624 by shires.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

| Year. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 101,918 | 191,530 |
| 1912 | 284,234 | 311,956 |
| 1913 | 276,544 | 407,477 |
| 1914 | 573,291 | 348,661 |
| 1915 | 460,228 | 439,973 |

Loans raised
by municipal-
ities,
1915.

The loan receipts for the year amounted to £460,228, of which £101,148 was obtained from the Government. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1914-15 was £378,278—£347,387 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £30,891 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars:—

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1915.

| | Loans from— | | Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | Government. | Public. | |
| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS— | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat | 1,312 | 2,500 | 3,245 |
| Ballarat | 3,000 | .. | 517 |
| Ballarat East | 2,000 | .. | 762 |
| Bendigo | .. | .. | 9,983 |
| Brighton | 3,000 | .. | 1,052 |
| Brunswick | 14,000 | 10,000 | 16,148 |
| Camberwell | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Caulfield | 2,500 | .. | 2,303 |
| Coburg | 3,960 | .. | .. |
| Collingwood | .. | .. | 2,565 |
| Dunolly | .. | .. | 66 |
| Echuca | 1,000 | .. | 656 |
| Essendon | 1,600 | .. | 1,249 |
| Fitzroy | .. | .. | 876 |
| Footscray | .. | .. | 4,398 |
| Geelong | 3,000 | 13,000 | 12,703 |
| Geelong West | 3,900 | .. | .. |
| Hawthorn | 750 | 17,500 | 18,143 |
| Kew | .. | .. | 9,879 |
| Malvern | 204 | 55,000 | 27,700 |
| Maryborough | .. | 1,000 | 365 |
| Melbourne | .. | 150,000 | 158,570 |
| Newtown and Chilwell | 4,000 | .. | 1,384 |
| Northcote | 4,048 | 9,300 | 790 |
| Oakleigh | 1,300 | 4,500 | .. |
| Port Fairy | .. | .. | .. |
| Portland | .. | 2,000 | 1,180 |
| Port Melbourne | .. | 14,000 | 13,033 |
| Prahran | .. | .. | 22,608 |
| Queenscliff | .. | .. | 130 |
| Richmond | 7,000 | 16,000 | 16,204 |
| South Melbourne | 3,000 | .. | 9,068 |
| St. Arnaud | 800 | 800 | 443 |
| St. Kilda | 9,000 | 2,500 | 3,347 |
| Tarnagulla | 580 | .. | .. |
| Warrnambool | 1,800 | .. | .. |
| Williamstown | 1,000 | .. | 20 |
| Wonthaggi | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 72,754 | 306,100 | 347,387 |

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1915—continued.

| SHIRES— | Loans from— | | Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| | Government. | Public. | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Ballarat | 3,300 | .. | 2,184 |
| Beechworth | .. | .. | 84 |
| Berwick | .. | 800 | .. |
| Borong | .. | .. | .. |
| Braybrook | 750 | .. | 234 |
| Bright | 1,000 | .. | 111 |
| Buln Buln | .. | 2,000 | 460 |
| Buninyong | .. | .. | .. |
| Colac | .. | .. | .. |
| Corio | .. | 300 | 1,000 |
| Dandenong | .. | 1,730 | 550 |
| Donald | .. | 4,500 | 806 |
| Eltham | .. | 6,400 | 2,267 |
| Euroa | .. | 600 | .. |
| Ferntree Gully | .. | 2,400 | 1,358 |
| Gisborne | .. | 1,850 | 101 |
| Healesville | .. | .. | 50 |
| Heidelberg | 5,800 | 4,000 | 11,388 |
| Huntly | .. | .. | 1,024 |
| Karkaroc | .. | 5,000 | 680 |
| Keilor | .. | .. | 16 |
| Kyneton | 650 | .. | 328 |
| Leigh | .. | .. | .. |
| Lexton | 1,000 | .. | 445 |
| Lillydale | .. | .. | 766 |
| Mansfield | .. | 200 | .. |
| Melton | .. | .. | 200 |
| Moorabbin | 5,500 | 3,300 | .. |
| Mulgrave | 1,000 | .. | 206 |
| Numurkah | .. | .. | .. |
| Nunawading | 5,519 | .. | .. |
| Phillip Island and Woolamai | .. | 250 | 374 |
| Preston | 3,000 | .. | 1,673 |
| Rodney | .. | 3,000 | .. |
| Rutherglen | .. | .. | 11 |
| South Barwon | 250 | .. | 252 |
| Swan Hill | .. | 5,000 | 1,002 |
| Tungamah | .. | 2,900 | 329 |
| Upper Yarra | .. | 250 | 687 |
| Walpeup | .. | .. | 1,107 |
| Warragul | 500 | .. | 240 |
| Werribee | .. | 7,000 | 18 |
| Wodonga | .. | 1,000 | 940 |
| Wycheproof | 125 | .. | .. |
| Yarrawonga | .. | 500 | .. |
| Total | 28,394 | 52,980 | 30,891 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1915 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1915, about 32 per cent. was derived from rates, 37 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 11 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets, and shops—9 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 4 per cent. from licences, and 7 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 24 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 21 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 7 per cent.; for electric supply—depreciation and renewals fund, &c.—24 per cent.; for lighting, 5 per cent.; for street cleansing, 9 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 4 per cent.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1915.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amount. |
|---|---------|
| Rates— | £ |
| General | 126,377 |
| Lighting | 18,032 |
| Licences— | |
| Publicans—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act | 11,976 |
| Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees | 3,700 |
| Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors | 1,822 |
| Other Licences | 383 |
| Fees under Dog Act | 974 |
| City Baths | 3,987 |
| Market and Weighbridge Fees | 40,367 |
| Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. | 169,381 |
| Fines and Costs | 1,735 |
| Rents— | |
| Abattoirs | 9,198 |
| Markets and Shops | 36,602 |
| Town Hall Premises and Rooms | 3,045 |

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1915—
continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | | | | | | Amount. |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,711 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | |
| Desiccators | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,112 |
| Public Conveniences, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,599 |
| Fees under Building Act | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 965 |
| Sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,289 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 456,155 |
| Heads of Expenditure. | | | | | | Amount. |
| | | | | | | £ |
| Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,752 |
| Allowance to Lord Mayor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,500 |
| Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 |
| Street Cleansing, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,335 |
| Lighting—Electric and Gas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,452 |
| Fire Brigades Board—Contribution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,375 |
| Public Works—Maintenance— | | | | | | |
| Roads and Bridges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56,425 |
| Markets and Weighbridges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,666 |
| Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,580 |
| Parks and Planting Trees in Streets | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,167 |
| Interest on Loan from the Government | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240 |
| " " Loans from the Public | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88,415 |
| Repayment of Public Loans | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,250 |
| " " Government Loan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 210 |
| Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,853 |
| Electric Supply—Depreciation and Renewal Funds, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108,162 |
| Expenses of paying Interest on Loans | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,045 |
| Interest on Bank Overdrafts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 438 |
| Contributions to Charitable Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,400 |
| " " Infectious Diseases Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,567 |
| Law Costs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 589 |
| Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,216 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | |
| Rat Destruction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 670 |
| Gas Conferences | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163 |
| Fees—Dog Act | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 517 |
| Insurance and Guarantee Premiums | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,499 |
| Elections | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 149 |
| Sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,507 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 444,276 |

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1915, about 51 per cent. was obtained from rates, 8 per cent. from licences, 12 per cent. from sanitary rates, 8 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 17 per cent. from all other sources. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—43 per cent. for public works, 10 per cent. for interest, sinking funds, and repayment of loans, 14 per cent. for sanitary work, 7 per cent. for lighting, 6 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 7 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 13 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

| Revenue. | Amount. | Expenditure. | Amount. |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Special Grants—From Government | 713 | Salaries | 1,569 |
| General Rates | 19,178 | Allowance to Mayor | 400 |
| Licences—From Licensing Fund... .. | 2,684 | Sanitary Expenses | 4,767 |
| " Other | 171 | Street Cleaning, &c. | 2,500 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 2,841 | Lighting | 2,471 |
| Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c. | 273 | Fire Brigades Board—Contribution | 527 |
| Dog Fees | 218 | Public Works { Construction | 1,660 |
| Pound Fees | 131 | Maintenance | 12,926 |
| Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees | 4,645 | Repayments of Loans—To the Public | 427 |
| Rents | 1,638 | Payment to Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public | 274 |
| Interest | 110 | Interest—Government Loan | 126 |
| Botanic Gardens | 271 | " Loans from the Public | 2,376 |
| Other Sources | 4,721 | " Bank Overdraft | 229 |
| | | Contributions to Charitable Institutions | 357 |
| | | Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | 347 |
| | | Other Expenditure | 2,780 |
| Total | £37,594 | Total | £33,736 |

Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo, 1915.

In the City of Bendigo in 1915, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 51 per cent.; licences, 11 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 15 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 6 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 10 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 41 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 16 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 7 per cent.; salaries and

allowances, 6 per cent.; lighting, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 10 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 12 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1915.

| Revenue. | Amount. £ | Expenditure. | Amount. £ |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| Special Grants—From Govern- ment | 1,574 | Salaries | 1,946 |
| General Rates | 21,114 | Allowance to Mayor | 400 |
| Licences—From Licensing Fund | 3,132 | Sanitary Expenses | 6,570 |
| " Other | 1,577 | Street Cleansing | 4,006 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 2,435 | Lighting | 3,382 |
| Dog Fees | 169 | Fire Brigades Board—Contri- bution | 568 |
| Closet Cleansing and Sani- tary Rates and Fees | 6,419 | Public Works { Construc- tion | 2,214 |
| Rents | 2,742 | { Mainte- { nance | 14,702 |
| Interest | 674 | Interest on Loans from the Public | 2,686 |
| Sports Grounds | 249 | Interest on Bank Overdraft | 318 |
| Other Sources | 1,665 | Contributions to Charitable Institutions | 277 |
| | | Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | 386 |
| | | Other Expenditure | 3,663 |
| Total | 41,750 | Total | 41,118 |

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro rata* to its contributions. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate

accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1903. Guarantee policies have been applied for and granted to the whole of the municipalities in the State. The operation of the fund was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October, 1914, municipalities obtain like guarantees for about £635 per annum, and similarly reduced rates will be charged in the case of waterworks authorities and Weights and Measures Unions. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1915 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures and accrued interest, £6,061), was £6,262. The claims paid from the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1915, amounted to £1,227 12s. 6d.

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 Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. Instead of seventeen Commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor-in-Council, there are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other Commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, the remuneration not to exceed £250 in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue is not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts

Melbourne Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

and ordinary and capital expenditure during each of the last five years :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1911 TO 1915.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Wharfage and Quayage | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Rates | 312,616 | 314,447 | 312,151 | 317,543 | 272,279 |
| Rents | 17,336 | 19,001 | 20,424 | 22,833 | 23,834 |
| Interest | 2,039 | 2,375 | 665 | 2,284 | 1,293 |
| Other Revenue | 2,210 | 3,792 | 4,299 | 11,194 | 13,092 |
| | 334,201 | 339,615 | 337,539 | 353,854 | 310,498 |
| Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue | 65,413 | 68,344 | 60,960 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Total | 268,788 | 271,271 | 276,579 | 293,854 | 250,498 |
| REVENUE EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| General Management and Expenses | 20,841 | 27,453 | 28,622 | 34,163 | 36,067 |
| Flotation and Redemption of Loans Expenses | .. | .. | .. | 5,289 | 5,936 |
| Maintenance—Dredging | 13,267 | 32,559 | 32,014 | 24,758 | 20,298 |
| " Harbor | 2,266 | 1,159 | 2,107 | 1,698 | 1,754 |
| " Wharfs | 12,489 | 17,350 | 20,583 | 13,370 | 25,469 |
| " Approaches | 9,430 | 11,666 | 9,207 | 10,835 | 7,999 |
| Interest on Loans* | 69,366 | 69,264 | 59,494 | 69,981 | 72,858 |
| Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund | 35,000 | 17,500 | 29,188 | 30,058 | 30,415 |
| Total | 162,659 | 176,951 | 181,215 | 190,152 | 200,796 |
| Surplus on Revenue Account | 106,129 | 94,320 | 95,364 | 103,702 | 49,702 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Land and Property | .. | 1,119 | 46,007 | 5,534 | 2,060 |
| Deepening Waterways | 31,531 | 21,845 | 49,620 | 96,198 | 93,615 |
| Wharfs Construction | 14,202 | 85,227 | 115,244 | 87,885 | 120,627 |
| Approaches Construction | 454 | 9,854 | 16,354 | 7,029 | 10,921 |
| Other Harbor Improvements | 787 | 2,735 | 2,713 | 1,376 | 4,275 |
| Floating Plant | 16,721 | 72,078 | 9,744 | 33,451 | 3,112 |
| General Plant | 5,214 | 102 | 2,910 | 3,364 | 4,107 |
| Stock Account | 9,096 | 14,543 | 44,572 | 32,070 | 25,451 |
| Total | 78,005 | 207,503 | 287,164 | 266,907 | 264,168 |

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

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £500,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last three years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure:—

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| REVENUE. | | | |
| Wharfage and Quayage Rates | 15,182 | 13,495 | 10,200 |
| Rents, Fees, and Licences | 3,423 | 3,750 | 3,776 |
| Sparrovale Farm | 5,459 | 7,281 | 6,719 |
| Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs | 5,592 | 12,404 | 9,543 |
| Other Revenue | 1,146 | 1,064 | 606 |
| | 30,802 | 37,994 | 30,835 |
| <i>Less</i> Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue | 619 | .. | .. |
| Total | 30,183 | 37,994 | 30,835 |
| REVENUE EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| General Management and Expenses' | 5,665 | 6,610 | 5,950 |
| Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches | 1,663 | 2,101 | 196 |
| " Harbor | 685 | 831 | 587 |
| " Floating Plant | 161 | 326 | 82 |
| " Other | 480 | 676 | 992 |
| Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund | 17,091 | 19,167 | 21,870 |
| Sparrovale Farm | 4,927 | 6,221 | 5,786 |
| Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs | 3,789 | 1,934 | 1,576 |
| Corio Quay Power-house | .. | 2,548 | 1,805 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 894 | 211 |
| Total | 34,461 | 41,308 | 39,055 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| Land and Property | 13,919 | 19,611 | 2,224 |
| Deepening Waterworks | 10,619 | 11,970 | 15,882 |
| Wharfs and Approaches Construction | 11,026 | 7,303 | 6,617 |
| Other Harbor Improvements | 6,440 | 9,480 | 28,983 |
| Floating and General Plant | 1,702 | 2,137 | 1,358 |
| Stock Account | 567 | 455 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 2,219 | 696 | 2,030 |
| Total | 46,492 | 51,652 | 57,094 |

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

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

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

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

Functions of the Board. The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

Area under Board's control, and population. The sewerage area over which the Board exercises control consists of fifteen cities, five towns, two shires, and parts of three other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres. The Board also exercises control (by *Gazette* notices) for water supply purposes of an additional 2,949 acres in four municipalities. The Board further supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, and the outfall sewer area. Various other shires also arrange for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1915, was 679,000.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is authorized to borrow £9,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1915, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board, £10,425,160, a portion of which has been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £154,988 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

Water supply assessments and rates. By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year

1914-15 was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

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

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

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £6,577,338 in 1914-15.

Water rate receipts. In 1914-15 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Water rate (including arrears) | 167,647 | 5 | 4 |
| Meters | 159,410 | 18 | 7 |
| Special rates | 4,248 | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 331,306 | 13 | 6 |

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.

The total revenue amounted to £350,549, as against £332,930 in the previous year. The cost in 1914-15 of maintenance and management was £60,547, and of interest £130,268, the total charges being £190,815, compared with a cost in 1913-14 of £56,873 for maintenance and management, and of £128,292 for interest, or a total charge of £185,165. The net profit in 1914-15 was thus £159,734, being equivalent to 3·3 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £147,765, or 3·2 per cent. in 1913-14.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1915, was as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c. | £84,885 |
| Yan Yean system | 632,121 |
| Maroondah system | 779,090 |
| O'Shanassy system | 429,277 |
| Service reservoirs | 248,142 |
| Large mains | 1,145,253 |
| Reticulation | 1,424,967 |
| Total | £4,743,735 |

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts. In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be seweraged was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1915-16 is £7,268,204 inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in seweraged areas. The present general sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 in the seweraged area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 1s. 1d. rate was, in 1914-15, £6,041,458.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1914-15 amounted to £333,288.

The sewerage revenue for 1914-15 was £382,458, as against £338,459 in the previous year. The cost in 1914-15 of management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, was £72,030, and of interest, £316,788, the total charges being £388,818, compared with a cost in 1913-14 of £67,580 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £314,126 for interest, or a total charge of £381,706.

The deficiency in 1914-15 was £6,360, as against £43,247 for the previous year.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system. The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1915, was £7,149,379, divided as follows:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Farm purchase and preparation | £542,659 |
| Outfall sewer and rising mains | 423,034 |
| Pumping station buildings and engines | 243,378 |
| Main and branch sewers | 2,084,772 |
| Street reticulation | 2,114,391 |
| Reticulation of rights-of-way | 956,973 |
| House connexions branches | 380,736 |
| Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital | 403,436 |
| Cost of sewerage system | £7,149,379 |
| Householders' debts for house connexions | 119,223 |
| River improvements | 3,681 |
| Total | £7,272,283 |

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks. The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by

means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

Total catchment area. The total catchment area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 102,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

Yan Yean system. The Yan Yean watershed embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, 12,000 acres; Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city, and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1915 was 20 ft. 9 in. on 7th December, and the minimum depth 12 ft. 5 in. on 9th April. Its total capacity is 6,400,000 gallons, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1915, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 4,265,730,000 gallons, and the total output was 1,772,927,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is about 3 feet during the year.

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

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

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

O'Shanassy
and
Upper Yarra
watershed.

The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct, and in tunnels, syphons, and pipe line of an aggregate length of 48½ miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 20,000,000 gallons daily, but it has been completed in the tunnels and some other parts to a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons to provide for further diversions from the Upper Yarra and its tributaries.

Storage and
service
reservoirs.

There are two storage and two service reservoirs (also four other service reservoirs proposed) as under:—

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

| Description. | Capacity. | Reduced Level at By-wash. |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Gallons. | |
| Yan Yean | 6,400,000,000* | 602 feet above L.W.M. |
| Toorourrong | 60,000,000 | 747 " " " |
| Total (storage) | 6,460,000,000 | |

* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

| Description. | Capacity. | Reduced Level at By-wash. |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Gallons. | |
| Preston No. 1 | 13,500,000 | 326·50 feet |
| „ No. 2 | 24,500,000 | 326·50 „ |
| „ No. 3 | 26,300,000 | 326·50 „ |
| Essendon No. 1 | 1,000,000 | 209·25 „ |
| „ No. 2 | 4,000,000 | 209·25 „ |
| Caulfield | 10,000,000 | 166·00 „ |
| Kew | 3,000,000 | 281·50 „ |
| Surrey Hills No. 1 | 9,000,000 | 429·50 „ |
| „ No. 2 | 15,000,000 | 429·50 „ |
| Morang (Pipe Head) | 3,000,000 | 485·00 „ |
| Heidelberg | 1,000,000 | 325·00 „ |
| Notting Hill | 10,000,000 | 332·50 „ |
| Olinda | 11,000,000 | 671·00 „ |
| Total (service) | 131,300,000 | .. |
| North Essendon (proposed provision for 10,000,000 gallons) | .. | 290·00 „ (approx.) |
| Mitcham (proposed provision for three reservoirs with a capacity of from 20 to 25 million gallons each) | .. | 515·00 „ „ |

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Aqueducts, &c. The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1915:—

| | Miles | Chs. | Miles | Chs. |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|
| YAN YEAN SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Aqueducts, &c., between watersheds and Yan Year Reservoir | 23 | 62 | | |
| Aqueduct—Yan Year Reservoir to Morang | 6 | 33½ | | |
| Total | | | 30 | 15½ |
| MARCOONDAH SYSTEM— | | | | |
| Main Marcondah Aqueduct | 41 | 28 | | |
| Tributary Aqueducts | 6 | 8 | | |
| Scours at Preston Reservoir | 2 | 52½ | | |
| Total | | | 50 | 8½ |
| O'SHANASSY SYSTEM— | | | | |
| O'Shanassy Weir to Surrey Hills Reservoir | 48 | 52½ | | |
| Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir | 0 | 49 | | |
| „ Olinda Reservoir | 0 | 32 | | |
| Total | | | 49 | 53½ |
| Grand Total, Aqueducts, &c. | | | 129 | 76½ |
| Large Mains, 64-in to 12-in. diameter (inclusive) | | | 222 | 42* |
| Reticulation under 12-in. diameter | | | 1,253 | 66½ |
| Grand Total, Aqueducts, &c., Mains, and Reticulation | | | 1,606 | 25½ |

The average number of people supplied with water during 1915 was 674,000, and the average daily consumption was 54.25 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1915:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1915.

| Month. | Total Consumption of Water. | Daily Average Consumption of Water. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| January | 1,339,503,000 | 43,209,774 |
| February | 1,315,389,000 | 46,978,179 |
| March | 1,411,056,000 | 45,517,935 |
| April | 993,145,000 | 33,104,833 |
| May | 965,233,000 | 31,136,548 |
| June | 894,023,000 | 29,800,766 |
| July | 931,911,000 | 30,061,645 |
| August | 939,494,000 | 30,306,258 |
| September | 977,328,000 | 32,577,600 |
| October | 998,841,000 | 32,220,677 |
| November | 1,192,433,000 | 39,747,767 |
| December | 1,388,823,000 | 44,800,742 |
| Total for the year | 13,347,179,000 | ... |
| Daily average for the year | | 36,567,614 |

* Exclusive of O'Shanassy Main Pipe line.

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 1915.

| Year. | Population supplied with Water to 30th June. | Houses supplied with water to 30th June. | Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June. | Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December. | No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily. |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1891 ... | 482,600 | 99,364 | ... | 25,747,761 | 53.35 |
| 1892 ... | 486,620 | 106,772 | ... | 23,476,780 | 48.24 |
| 1893 ... | 469,390 | 107,125 | ... | 24,290,041 | 51.75 |
| 1894 ... | 449,560 | 107,764 | ... | 27,071,106 | 60.22 |
| 1895 ... | 444,340 | 107,260 | ... | 26,689,683 | 60.07 |
| 1896 ... | 452,210 | 106,486 | ... | 23,837,695 | 52.71 |
| 1897 ... | 458,300 | 105,710 | ... | 24,665,607 | 53.82 |
| 1898 ... | 466,895 | 104,861 | 3,899 | 28,253,294 | 60.51 |
| 1899 ... | 480,390 | 103,981 | 13,593 | 27,068,465 | 56.37 |
| 1900 ... | 489,600 | 104,050 | 28,300 | 28,230,690 | 57.66 |
| 1901 ... | 494,905 | 104,548 | 38,696 | 29,427,589 | 59.46 |
| 1902 ... | 501,580 | 105,051 | 47,172 | 29,080,027 | 57.98 |
| 1903 ... | 502,840 | 106,176 | 55,929 | 28,858,633 | 57.39 |
| 1904 ... | 505,760 | 107,701 | 64,487 | 29,523,153 | 58.37 |
| 1905 ... | 511,520 | 109,393 | 71,689 | 32,400,286 | 63.34 |
| 1906 ... | 519,925 | 111,494 | 79,597 | 33,479,900 | 64.39 |
| 1907 ... | 530,655 | 114,049 | 87,853 | 35,212,222 | 66.36 |
| 1908 ... | 543,115 | 116,781 | 94,067 | 31,559,830 | 58.11 |
| 1909 ... | 557,350 | 119,650 | 99,955 | 33,047,340 | 59.29 |
| 1910 ... | 573,255 | 123,227 | 105,993 | 33,272,490 | 58.04 |
| 1911 ... | 588,000 | 128,036 | 112,293 | 36,110,115 | 61.41 |
| 1912 ... | 604,275 | 133,122 | 118,350 | 38,569,666 | 63.83 |
| 1913 ... | 628,430 | 140,351 | 126,103 | 41,642,926 | 66.27 |
| 1914 ... | 651,000 | 147,442 | 131,168 | 40,778,344 | 62.64 |
| 1915 ... | 674,000 | 150,825 | 138,108 | 36,567,614 | 54.25 |

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Sewerage system. While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897, which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

Tenements
connected
with the
sewerage
system.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1915, 145,012 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications received *re* 457 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 145,469 tenements. Out of this number 145,017 were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system, and 141,139 had been connected, including the 457 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 3,878 tenements, 1,669 were in progress of connexion, while on 2,209 tenements connexions work had not been commenced.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1915 :—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

| Municipality. | No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1915. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Melbourne City | 26,497 |
| South Melbourne City | 10,715 |
| Prahran City | 11,593 |
| Fitzroy City | 7,863 |
| Richmond City | 10,124 |
| St. Kilda City | 6,656 |
| Collingwood City | 8,300 |
| Footscray City | 6,031 |
| Hawthorn City | 6,070 |
| Brunswick City | 8,040 |
| Essendon City | 6,717 |
| Malvern City | 4,714 |
| Caulfield City | 3,635 |
| Northcote City | 4,595 |
| Camberwell City | 3,026 |
| Brighton Town | 3,403 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 2,982 |
| Williamstown Town | 3,231 |
| Kew Town | 2,501 |
| Coburg Town | 1,708 |
| Heidelberg Shire | 538 |
| Preston Shire | 844 |
| Moorabbin Shire | 1,153 |
| Nunawading Shire | 203 |
| Total | 141,139 |

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK.

On the 31st December, 1915, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following districts within the Board's Metropolitan area, viz. :—

Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Moorabbin, Nunawading, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon and Malvern.

The system was nearly completed in Brighton, Hawthorn, and Footscray, and the thickly populated portions of Brunswick, Camberwell, Northcote, Preston, and Williamstown, together with the greater portions of Coburg and Kew, and, in a lesser degree, Caulfield. A fair proportion of the thickly populated portions of Heidelberg has also been completed.

During the past twelve months the work has progressed principally in Caulfield, Heidelberg Malvern, Northcote, Brunswick, and Preston, and, in a lesser degree, in Essendon, Footscray, and Hawthorn. Main and branch sewers have been extended in Brighton, Caulfield, Heidelberg, and Williamstown, to meet the requirements of the new reticulation areas.

Reticulation area contracts have been completed in Brunswick, Caulfield, Essendon, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Malvern, Northcote, and Preston; also numerous reticulation extensions by contract and day labour have been carried out to provide for new buildings, or fresh subdivisions in various portions of the Metropolitan area, and reticulation area contracts and reticulation extensions by contract and day labour are now being carried out in Caulfield, Footscray, Hawthorn, and Malvern, Camberwell, Essendon, Prahran, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, &c.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned above the sewage from 145,469 tenements could be collected, including those inside and outside gazetted areas, and 145,017 tenements could be connected. Of these, 141,139 tenements were connected, and work was in progress on 1,669 other premises. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—53 public conveniences and 80 public urinals, 163,116 water closets, 121,359 baths, 93,890 sinks, 91,886 sets of wash troughs, 44,182 lavatories, 15,635 stables, 9,324 urinals, 7,843 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,922 cellars, 1,047 slop hoppers, 295 latrines, and 325 dairies, there being also 452 tenements with no fittings to connect. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all $1;362\frac{2}{3}$ miles of reticulation and $150\frac{2}{3}$ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of $1,513\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts at Sandringham, picking up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

PUMPING STATION, RISING MAINS, AND OUTFALL SEWER.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 50 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-foot and one 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2.794 miles long (an aggregate length of 8.38 miles)—to the head of the outfall sewer, at Brooklyn, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 11,153 acres 1 rood 5½ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, enjoys an average rainfall of 18 inches, and has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, with a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 75 feet above low-water mark and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37.25 feet above low-water mark.

To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping, and in the meantime most of the high land is being used for dry farming, cereal crops being grown.

The farm originally comprised 8,847 acres 0 roods 5½ perches of virgin unimproved land, which (together with a strip 11½ miles long, containing 168½ acres, on which the greater portion of the main outfall sewer from the pumping station to the farm is constructed) cost the Board £159,873 in 1892. By an Act of Parliament passed on 11th August, 1911, the Crown was authorised to sell to the Board at £2 per acre an area of 305 acres 3 roods 11 perches of low-lying Crown land along the foreshore of the bay adjoining the sewage farm. By another Act of Parliament, passed on 11th December, 1912, a further area of 815 acres 1 rood 8 perches of foreshore land was acquired from the Government at £2 per acre. This land, extending westerly to the mouth of the Little River, gave the Board a frontage to the bay, extending from that river to the Werribee River. An area of 252 acres 3 roods 7 perches of irrigable land adjoining the sewage farm on the south-west was acquired by private treaty at £15 per acre during 1913; 120 acres 2 roods 38 perches of private land adjoining the above area has since been acquired at £5 12s. 6d. per acre, and 811 acres 2 roods 16 perches at the north-east corner of the original farm area has been purchased from the Lands Purchase and Management Board at £25 per acre. The last two purchases were made in 1914. The acquirement of these areas has increased the size of the Sewage Farm to 11,153 acres 1 rood 5½ perches.

Before being required for sewage disposal the greater portion of the farm was leased by the Board to hay and grain growers, and proved highly productive under wheat, oats, and barley. The rents ranged up to about 30s. per acre, and for a number of years averaged over £1 per acre over the whole area let.

The method followed by the Board was to gradually resume the land from the tenants as it was required for sewage filtration purposes in order to keep pace with the progress of the sewerage house connexions work in the Metropolis. It has now all been resumed, but there is a considerable area yet to be brought under irrigation, preparation for which is carried on continuously.

The process of preparation generally followed is as follows:—After being divided by roads into rectangular blocks of 80 acres the blocks are again subdivided into paddocks of 20 acres (20 chains by 10 chains). The soil is broken up by steam ploughs, the bottom being subsoiled to a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in., and, where necessary, underdrained with agricultural pipes. The blocks are then graded into bays of about half an acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding—where the natural contour of the country is uneven it is found necessary to grade the blocks in small terraces; deep drainage channels are cut, the earth from same being thrown up to form embankments to carry the main supply carriers along the boundaries of these 20-acre blocks, which are at the same time securely fenced, and planted with trees for shelter and breakwinds. The main carriers and drains run parallel north to south through the farm being half a mile apart;

the sub-carriers and drains branch east and west every 10 chains. The available area of the 20-acre block is reduced to about 18 acres by the space occupied by the carriers, drains, roads, and plantations. The prepared blocks are generally sown with lucerne or perennial grasses (chiefly prairie or rye) or a mixture of lucerne and prairie grass, and in a few months are ready to be flooded with sewage. The resultant growth is very rapid, and (with the exception of a few hundred acres of lucerne reserved for hay) the irrigated lucerne and grasses are pastured with sheep, cattle, and horses; the practice being to keep the stock shifting from block to block (in flocks of about 500 sheep or an equivalent number of horses or cattle to each 18 acres) to eat the feed down in front of the sewage water. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel north and south through the farm.

A large proportion of the farm lands will necessarily never be available for irrigation purposes. One hundred and twenty-nine acres have been devoted to sites for townships and manager's and workmen's cottages, of which last there are 57 on the farm. There are at present 441 acres of plantations and reserves, and the private roads and channels account for a further 456 acres; the area so utilized must of course increase as additional sections of the farm are brought under irrigation. These three items—cottage and township sites (129 acres), plantations and reserves (441 acres), and private roads and channels (456 acres)—at present account for 1,026 acres.

As each acre of properly prepared land under irrigation suffices to deal with the sewage of only 100 persons, and as there are upwards of 8,000 additional tenements connected with the sewerage system each year (in 1914-15 there were 6,940 additional tenements connected), it will be seen that it is only a matter of a few years before all the available land of the original purchase will be under intense irrigation; hence the necessity for the acquirement of the additional areas previously referred to.

The total area available for sewage disposal at 30th June, 1915, was 7,593 acres, and the average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to this area during the year 1914-15 was 29,521,144 gallons = 108½ acre-feet per day = 5½ feet per annum over the whole of the prepared part of the farm.

Of the area under irrigation, 349 acres were sown with maize for grain and 580 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 5,464 acres of grasses, and small areas under fodder crops of maize, oats, and rape (totalling 277 acres) to be depastured with stock.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from the fattening of store sheep and cattle and the grazing of horses on agistment. The maximum stock carried in spring was 800 horses, 19,000 sheep, and 2,000 cattle, and the

minimum in winter 1,150 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 3,000 cattle, the general practice being to gradually reduce the stock from the spring maximum to the minimum in winter. The profits from transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1914-15 were—from sheep, £5,954; from cattle, £16,099. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £6,851. The fat stock from the farm always excite keen competition from butchers and freezers, and command high prices.

The following are particulars of the sales for the year ended 30th June, 1915:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Lucerne (Chaff and Hay) | 16,691 | 8 | 10 |
| Barley (Grain and Straw) | 2,348 | 2 | 3 |
| Oaten Chaff | 384 | 8 | 9 |
| Maize | 2,381 | 1 | 5 |
| Potatoes | 60 | 12 | 6 |
| Total | 21,865 | 13 | 9 |

Experiments are being carried on to ascertain the varieties of lucerne and maize best suited for growing on the sewage farm, and the varieties of grasses likely to flourish under the largest amount of winter irrigation.

The total capital cost of the farm for purchase and preparation was at 30th June, 1915, £542,659, and after paying interest on this sum and all charges in connexion with the disposal of the sewage the net profit resulting from the various farming operations and the receipts from rents of cottages, &c., for the year 1914-15 amounted to £7,601; the estimated population served by the sewerage system being 617,170. The profitableness of the farming and grazing operations is largely influenced by the climatic conditions of the State generally, and the net cost of sewage purification varies accordingly from year to year. The average for the five years 1910-11 to 1914-15 was 3·42d. per head per annum.

The sewage farm is supplied with water for stock and domestic purposes from the metropolitan water supply system.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1914-15 or as at 30th June, 1915, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total area of farm | Acres. |
| | 11,153 |
| Area sown with grasses | 5,464 |
| Area of settling pits under fodder crops other than lucerne or grasses— | |
| Maize, 164 acres; Oats, 18 acres; Rape, 95 acres | 277 |
| Total area of irrigated pasture available for grazing | 5,741 |

| | | | |
|--|----|---------|--------|
| | | | Acres. |
| Area under lucerne for hay | .. | .. | 580 |
| maize for grain | .. | .. | 349 |
| Total area under irrigation and intense culture | | | 6,670 |
| Area prepared for settling pits for winter sewage | .. | .. | 928 |
| Total area prepared for irrigation and sewage disposal | | | 7,593 |
| Area under preparation for irrigation | .. | .. | 278 |
| Total area prepared and under preparation for irrigation | | | 7,871 |
| Area under cereal crops (wheat, barley, and oats) not included above | .. | .. | 676 |
| Area under bare fallow | .. | .. | 642 |
| .. of swampy ground reserved for settling pits | .. | .. | 938 |
| Areas reserved for cottage sites (102 acres) and township sites (27 acres) | .. | .. | 129 |
| plantations and reserves | .. | .. | 441 |
| private roads and channels | .. | .. | 456 |
| Total area of farm | | | 11,153 |
| Lucerne hay—area cut | .. | Acres | 580 |
| Total yield of lucerne hay for season | .. | Tons | 2,443 |
| Maize for grain—area harvested | .. | Acres | 349 |
| Average yield per acre | .. | Bushels | 29 |
| Fodder crops (other than lucerne or grasses)— | | | Acres. |
| Maize | .. | .. | 161 |
| Oats | .. | .. | 16 |
| Rape | .. | .. | 95 |
| Total | | | 277 |
| Area sown with grasses | .. | .. | 5,464 |
| Portion of area under lucerne for hay | .. | .. | 198 |
| maize for grain | .. | .. | 116 |
| Total area available for stock | | | 6,050 |
| Acreage carrying sheep | .. | .. | 2,000 |
| cattle | .. | .. | 3,000 |
| horses (on agistment) | .. | .. | 1,050 |
| Total | | | 6,050 |

Number of sheep and cattle purchased and sold for year ended 30th June, 1915—

| | Horses. | Sheep. | Cattle. |
|--|---------|--------|------------|
| Purchased | .. | 26,322 | 3,553 |
| Sold | .. | 22,084 | 4,052 |
| Stock carried— | | | |
| Maximum in spring— | 800 | 19,000 | 2,000 |
| Minimum in winter— | 1,150 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Profits from transactions in live-stock— | | | |
| Sheep | .. | .. | .. £5,954 |
| Cattle | .. | .. | .. 16,099 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. £22,053 |
| Agistment fees (principally horses) | .. | .. | .. £6,851 |
| | | | No. |
| Men employed by Board on farm | .. | .. | 169 |
| Population resident on farm over 21 years of age | .. | .. | 141 |
| " " " under 21 years of age | .. | .. | 150 |
| Total | .. | .. | 294 |
| Houses on farm owned by Board | .. | .. | 57 |
| Horses owned by Board— | | | |
| Working horses—Draught | .. | .. | 78 |
| " " Light | .. | .. | 23 |
| Brood mares | .. | .. | 21 |
| Foals | .. | .. | 18 |
| Total | .. | .. | 140 |

Progress of Construction Works.

| | Acres. |
|---|--------|
| Area steam ploughed for irrigation | 7,218 |
| " " " for plantations and reserves | 188 |
| " mole-drained by steam plant | 1,145 |
| " underdrained with pipes | 619 |

| | Miles. | Chains. |
|--|------------|---------|
| Length of main carrier embankments—cement lined | 8 | 10 |
| " " " " unlined .. | 22 | 30 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total .. | 30 | 40 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Length of subsidiary carriers— | | |
| C.I. flumes .. | 15 | 62 |
| C.C. flumes .. | 4 | 72 |
| Embankments unlined .. | 38 | 66 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total .. | 59 | 40 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Length of main drains .. | | |
| " subsidiary drains .. | 31 | 35 |
| " pipe drains .. | 88 | 70 |
| " agricultural pipes .. | 27 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total .. | 32 | 49 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Length of water pipes laid— | | |
| 6-inch .. | 2 | 25 |
| " 4-inch .. | 11 | 7 |
| " 3-inch .. | 0 | 7 |
| " 2-inch .. | 14 | 7 |
| " 1½-inch .. | 2 | 33 |
| " 1-inch .. | 3 | 53 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total .. | 33 | 52 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Length of roads formed .. | | |
| " fencing erected .. | 33 | 14 |
| " " wire netted .. | 314 | 23 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 6 | 23 |
| | <hr/> | |
| | No. | |
| Trees planted .. | 210,000 | |
| Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1914-15 = in gallons .. | | |
| = 108½ acre-feet per day = 5½ feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 7,593 acres. | 29,521,144 | |
| Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1915 .. | £542,659 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Profit on sewage farm for year 1914-15 .. | £7,601 | |
| Population served by sewerage system ... | 617,170 | |

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Connected with the water service of the State generally is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915, 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 Melbourne and 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 10-mile radius, which are not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and it extends in a southerly direction as far as Moorialloc, that township being included.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

Powers of the Board.

A section of the *Fire Brigades Act* provides that 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 person 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 of the *Act* 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 all 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 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1915, the Board had fixed to its 222 miles 42 chains of leading mains and 1,253 miles 66½ chains of reticulation mains, 2,894 pillar hydrants, 121 Tregear patent hydrants, and 14,761 ball fire plugs, viz., 14,739 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,441 are with spring) and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 17,776. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of the *Consolidated Act* of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out, within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1915, had, under its control the following:—Forty-six stations, 241 members of permanent staff, 35 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 18 men engaged in the workshops, 130 partially paid firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 4 gasolene engines, 3 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 2 motor combination appliances, 21 motor hose waggons, 2 motor cycles, 1 motor lorry, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 34 horse hose reels, 28 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 10 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 47 horses, 118,071 feet of hose, 42 hand pumps, 6 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 278 fire alarm circuits having 862 street fire-alarms, of which 840

Gift of the
Metropolitan
Fire Brigade.

contained telephones, and the remaining 22 were fire alarms only. There were also 507 auxiliary boxes and 19 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 136 direct telephone lines, 58 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 29 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 59 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 689 miles.

During 1915 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £39,819, 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 .83d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £7,365,249, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 1s. 8d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1914 amounted to £502,763, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1915 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £25,565.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two 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 1915 was £16,073, which was obtained from the following sources:—(a) Government, £5,266; (b) municipalities, £5,433; (c) insurance companies, £5,338; and (d) other sources, £36. The expenditure for the year amounted to £16,470. There are 108 municipal councils and 66 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1914 amounted to £205,636, and the total of their contributions in 1915 for the up-keep of the brigades was £5,266. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1915 was £1,812,542. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns a few permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are also employed. There are 128 registered brigades, and one more is about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,708, but in many brigades there is, 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 in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1915 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 1 motor engine, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 180,000 feet of canvas hose.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1915, are as follows:—

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

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ . |
| <i>Ordinary Receipts.</i> | | | | | |
| Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance ... | 69,837 | 78,206 | 82,540 | 85,036 | 93,831 |
| Receipts for Services ... | 3,106 | 5,172 | 5,941 | 8,241 | 6,634 |
| Interest and Sundries ... | 3,039 | 2,109 | 3,725 | 1,261 | 9,993 |
| Total ... | 75,982 | 85,487 | 92,206 | 94,538 | 110,458 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Salaries ... | 40,939 | 48,798 | 50,426 | 54,285 | 56,104 |
| Fire Expenses ... | 3,297 | 3,183 | 3,233 | 3,312 | 3,261 |
| Administrative Charges, &c. | 13,874 | 16,517 | 15,584 | 19,515 | 24,056 |
| Plant—Purchase and Repairs ... | 4,185 | 7,176 | 4,592 | 4,112 | 4,224 |
| Interest ... | 5,806 | 5,995 | 5,928 | 7,217 | 8,838 |
| Sinking Fund ... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,430 | 2,215 | 2,735 |
| Firemen's Accident Fund | 500 | 550 | 550 | 650 | 604 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 6,456 | 6,243 | 4,580 | 4,624 | 6,467 |
| Total ... | 77,057 | 90,462 | 87,323 | 95,930 | 106,289 |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. | 72 | 417 | 14,796 | 19,373 | 28,808 |

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. The returns for the years 1908-11 were adopted as the basis of an estimate made in 1912, and this estimate was amended in the year 1915 so as to allow for the experience of the six-year period 1908-13. The procedure adopted in the later year was to tabulate according to age at death the net amount of property left by deceased persons during the six years mentioned. The totals for these years were divided by the numbers of deaths occurring in the community at the respective ages, and the results were multiplied by the numbers living at those ages according to the 1911 census. The assumption involved was that persons surviving and persons dying at any age would on the average have the same average amount of wealth. By summarizing the amounts of wealth pertaining to each age obtained in the manner described and making the adjustments referred to below, the total for all persons in the community was arrived at.

The values of estates used in the calculations were the net amounts on which duty was paid, liabilities being deducted. It must be kept in view that the wealth represented by the 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, which are not included.

In dealing with a problem of this nature there are so many disturbing elements that scientific accuracy is not possible. Of these elements the most obvious is that probates or letters of administration are taken out in respect of about 25 per cent. only of the persons who die each year in Victoria. The amounts left by the remaining 75 per cent., while small in the case of the individual, may in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, however, that in comparatively few cases where the amount of the estate exceeds £100 will it fail to come under the notice of the probate officers, and that the great majority of children, as well as many other persons, leave practically no property. After taking into account these considerations, it would seem that property belonging to the poorer classes of the community will be small in proportion to the total, and that an allowance can be made therefor.

The statement has been made from time to time by authorities who have dealt with this subject that results based on probate returns will be defective to some extent through a number of persons having disposed by settlement of the whole or a portion of their wealth before death. According to the law of this State, the payment of duty will not be evaded by a settlement of this nature unless it be absolute, and be made at least twelve months before death. For this and other reasons it is considered that in Victoria the disposal of estates during lifetime would not have a very important effect on the estimate at the date at which it was made.

The error due to the omission from consideration of the above two items is one of defect. On the other hand, there is an over-estimation of the amount held by life assurance companies on account of their policy-holders. The amount so held is the reserve value of the policies, not the full sum assured, as is implied by the method of computation adopted.

It is probable that the rate of mortality among persons having property is below that prevailing in the general community, and that it will approximate to the rate among assured lives. Calculations have been made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the amount of private wealth owned by males, as estimated from the probate returns and the death rates in the community, would be increased, if it were assumed that the rates of mortality at the different ages were similar to those shown in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the years 1849-1903.

Considerable sums have been lent on mortgage on Victorian property or invested in Victorian enterprises by companies and individuals in Britain and elsewhere. In the majority of cases where an investor does not reside in Victoria, and where on his decease his estate will not be dealt with by the Victorian Probate Office, it is probable that he has no personal interest in the State. In such cases it seems right that the amount of the investment should not be regarded as forming portion of the wealth of the State, the more especially as it is likely to be included in any estimate of wealth which may be prepared for the country in which the investor resides. On the other hand, shares held by Victorians in companies which are registered in Victoria, but whose operations are confined entirely to other States and countries, may fairly be regarded as Victorian assets, and as constituting a portion of the wealth of the community.

An estimate of the wealth in Victoria based on the figures for the six years 1908-13 was given in the *Year-Book* for 1914-15. If it be assumed that the unadjusted probate returns of these years afford a suitable basis for the estimation of such wealth, that the mortality rates amongst male property-owners correspond with the rates relating to assured lives as given in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and that the rates amongst female property-owners are also lower than in the general population, though only by half the percentage adopted in the case

of males, the private wealth in Victoria for the year 1911 was about £292,000,000, or approximately 38 times the average annual amount left by deceased persons.

It has been shown that calculations based on probate returns require adjustment, and that allowance must be made for small estates, as well as for other property which does not come under the notice of the Probate Office. The extent to which the figures were affected by the necessary alterations and additions could not be stated exactly, but from the information available it was assumed that the net result was to increase the estimate derived from the probate returns by about £28,000,000, and thus to make the amount of private wealth in the State about £320,000,000.

The following statement shows the private wealth existing in Victoria according to the assumptions made. Estimates on a similar basis are given for the other Australian States; but in the absence of detailed information as to the amounts left by deceased persons at different ages it has not been possible to attain the same degree of accuracy in preparing these as in the case of the Victorian wealth.

PRIVATE WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

| State. | Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount. (1908-13.) | Adults at Census, 1911. | Private Wealth. | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 46,409,937 | 752,607 | 320,000,000 | 243 |
| New South Wales | 54,767,000* | 921,731 | 450,000,000 | 278 |
| Queensland | 10,635,000* | 329,091 | 86,000,000 | 142 |
| South Australia | 12,466,000* | 232,625 | 99,000,000 | 241 |
| Western Australia | 4,530,000* | 166,812 | 42,000,000 | 149 |
| Tasmania | 4,339,000* | 100,895 | 34,000,000 | 178 |
| Total | 133,146,937 | 2,503,761 | 1,031,000,000 | 231 |

*Estimated.

The above represents private wealth only. There is, in addition, a very large amount of property not owned by persons in their individual capacities, such as Crown lands, Government and municipal property, churches, charitable institutions, club property, &c.

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in 1915, Mr. Bernard Mallet, C.B., and Mr. H. C. Strutt suggested that in estimating the private wealth of the United Kingdom a multiplier of 30 should be applied to the average annual amount left by deceased persons. The difference between this multiplier and that resulting from the method under which the Victorian estimate was obtained is partly accounted for by the lower death rate prevailing in Victoria. If the multiplier suggested by Messrs. Mallet and Strutt be applied to the value of estates of persons who died in the United Kingdom during 1914 the product will be about £11,000,000,000, or £238 per head

of the population. The amount of wealth would probably differ somewhat from this for reasons similar to those mentioned above in connexion with Victoria.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be wider in Victoria and South Australia than in the other States of Australia, judging by the number of probates or letters of administration granted in proportion to adult deaths. 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 six years 1908-1913. The persons leaving wealth include those under 21 years of age and absentees. These form only a small percentage of the total in Victoria, but are necessarily included, as details of such persons for the other States are not available:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1908-1913.

| | Deaths of Adults. | Estates Proved. | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults. |
| Victoria | 67,305 | 26,224 | 390 |
| New South Wales | 69,471 | 20,531 | 296 |
| Queensland | 25,136 | 4,338 | 173 |
| South Australia | 18,062 | 6,937 | 384 |
| Western Australia | 11,078 | 3,076 | 277 |
| Tasmania | 7,921 | 2,361 | 298 |

It is thus shown that the cases where persons were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration in the six years 1908 to 1913 were equivalent to more than one-third of the adult deaths in Victoria and South Australia, and more than one-fourth of such deaths in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia in those years. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State. It is estimated that a deduction of 5 per cent. from the number of estates would cover this.

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 1915, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. The resident adults who left property at death in 1915 numbered 4,088, the sex distribution being 2,661 males, or 41 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,427 females, or 28 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is more than twice that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1915 reached its

Property left
by deceased
persons.

Accumulation.

maximum in the age group 90 and upwards in the case of males and in the age group 60 to 70 in the case of females. The ratio of estates to deceased persons is highest for the age group 70 to 80, in which it is 44 per cent. in the case of males and 34 per cent. in the case of females. In the estates dealt with during 1911, 1914 and 1915 wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, while in 1912 and 1913 wills made by males were proportionately more numerous.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1915.

| 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. | |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years.. | 1 | 100.0 | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 29 | 89.7 | 270 | 1,013 | 1,013 | 1,013 | 0.49 | 40 |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 198 | 59.1 | 30,169 | 6,168 | 6,166 | 213 | 24 | 50 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 197 | 54.8 | 87,842 | 109,426 | 123,164 | 622 | 260 | 4,979 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 309 | 52.8 | 193,909 | 217,575 | 318,099 | 782 | 279 | 4,320 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 464 | 38.4 | 533,301 | 533,231 | 797,282 | 1,029 | 422 | 10,346 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 440 | 35.2 | 752,912 | 1,291,270 | 1,729,895 | 1,705 | 716 | 34,733 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 579 | 25.6 | 1,037,357 | 807,334 | 1,640,125 | 3,432 | 1,553 | 126,129 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 436 | 15.1 | 624,668 | 1,089,134 | 1,506,934 | 2,833 | 1,244 | 97,400 |
| 90 years and upwards .. | 38 | 5.2 | 131,306 | 137,563 | 265,307 | 3,663 | 1,458 | 107,109 |
| Absentees .. | 228 | 31.6 | 61,253 | 274,765 | 327,319 | 6,982 | 2,175 | 4,314 |
| Total Males | 2,919 | 35.5 | 3,457,987 | 4,592,642 | 6,959,399 | 2,384 | 749 | 405,184 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years.. | 1 | 100.0 | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 2 | 100.0 | .. | 2,107 | 2,057 | 2,057 | 1 | 93 |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 20 | 80.0 | 8,620 | 115 | 115 | 58 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 80 | 72.5 | 26,923 | 8,593 | 17,201 | 860 | 41 | 703 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 156 | 46.8 | 56,480 | 30,341 | 50,871 | 636 | 104 | 2,800 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 239 | 43.9 | 155,801 | 73,770 | 115,662 | 741 | 206 | 4,504 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 234 | 30.3 | 216,381 | 103,763 | 212,246 | 888 | 274 | 8,751 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 418 | 21.8 | 244,885 | 179,604 | 364,604 | 1,558 | 506 | 22,740 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 254 | 16.5 | 153,941 | 305,814 | 518,292 | 1,240 | 423 | 20,850 |
| 90 years and upwards .. | 26 | 11.5 | 12,432 | 196,434 | 333,742 | 1,314 | 391 | 14,302 |
| Absentees .. | 100 | 33.0 | 27,355 | 13,373 | 22,338 | 859 | 164 | 607 |
| Total Females | 1,530 | 32.4 | 902,823 | 1,055,980 | 1,800,329 | 1,177 | 235 | 84,838 |
| Total Males and Females 1915 | 4,449 | 34.4 | 4,360,810 | 5,648,622 | 8,759,723 | 1,969 | 523 | 490,022 |
| 1914 | 4,451 | 30.3 | 4,296,796 | 5,300,293 | 8,481,720 | 1,906 | 435 | 450,499 |
| 1913 | 4,433 | 31.1 | 4,795,160 | 4,808,431 | 8,367,862 | 1,867 | 526 | 433,592 |
| 1912 | 4,585 | 31.4 | 4,606,715 | 5,116,530 | 8,533,502 | 1,861 | 469 | 445,623 |
| 1911 | 4,614 | 31.1 | 4,905,399 | 4,835,480 | 8,469,163 | 1,836 | 524 | 444,279 |
| 1910 | 4,128 | 30.6 | 3,977,173 | 4,518,071 | 7,430,949 | 1,800 | 477 | 377,923 |
| 1909 | 4,069 | 30.0 | 3,771,483 | 4,034,100 | 6,480,376 | 1,593 | 449 | 344,592 |
| 1908 | 4,345 | 29.7 | 4,109,944 | 4,274,422 | 7,128,085 | 1,641 | 452 | 407,463 |

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value, and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1912 TO 1915.

| Value. | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Under £100 .. | 435 | 19,373 | 429 | 20,572 | 389 | 16,735 | 460 | 18,920 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 595 | 112,267 | 608 | 117,343 | 542 | 103,401 | 640 | 121,903 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 400 | 158,729 | 381 | 148,907 | 367 | 146,497 | 383 | 142,222 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 433 | 315,966 | 445 | 316,763 | 451 | 328,818 | 443 | 316,511 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 407 | 590,836 | 391 | 555,510 | 408 | 579,208 | 384 | 557,381 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 179 | 441,138 | 183 | 446,266 | 167 | 411,983 | 179 | 442,847 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 117 | 405,625 | 100 | 343,034 | 99 | 348,140 | 94 | 325,072 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 74 | 329,860 | 77 | 344,448 | 75 | 335,843 | 73 | 327,494 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 164 | 1,159,999 | 170 | 1,183,292 | 155 | 1,077,751 | 155 | 1,046,374 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 56 | 671,501 | 54 | 651,300 | 55 | 666,624 | 51 | 620,639 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 28 | 526,139 | 20 | 375,081 | 27 | 434,594 | 20 | 385,425 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 19 | 616,308 | 17 | 585,051 | 21 | 724,040 | 16 | 562,452 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | 11 | 802,111 | 6 | 453,999 | 7 | 445,105 | 3 | 204,009 |
| Over £100,000 .. | 2 | 410,876 | 6 | 1,183,136 | 5 | 954,213 | 9 | 1,388,141 |
| Total Males .. | 2,925 | 6,560,728 | 2,887 | 6,730,202 | 2,768 | 6,617,958 | 2,919 | 6,959,399 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Under £100 .. | 247 | 12,655 | 242 | 12,330 | 266 | 12,810 | 251 | 11,611 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 443 | 81,638 | 441 | 84,187 | 426 | 80,955 | 426 | 81,108 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 245 | 96,214 | 243 | 95,122 | 231 | 108,535 | 245 | 95,525 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 301 | 221,532 | 317 | 223,438 | 305 | 216,112 | 253 | 176,563 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 221 | 311,815 | 186 | 266,968 | 218 | 296,187 | 183 | 267,302 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 84 | 206,985 | 62 | 152,774 | 73 | 181,979 | 62 | 148,753 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 42 | 145,279 | 29 | 100,100 | 36 | 128,333 | 35 | 121,540 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 23 | 102,896 | 13 | 53,372 | 18 | 81,170 | 9 | 39,992 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 36 | 259,069 | 43 | 285,066 | 38 | 262,733 | 39 | 263,601 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 6 | 73,364 | 11 | 138,790 | 15 | 181,941 | 6 | 77,452 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 9 | 177,041 | 5 | 90,460 | 8 | 170,901 | 10 | 136,275 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 2 | 77,718 | 4 | 123,941 | 4 | 149,797 | 3 | 101,956 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 122,233 |
| Over £100,000 .. | 1 | 207,418 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 106,418 |
| Total Females .. | 1,660 | 1,972,774 | 1,596 | 1,637,660 | 1,683 | 1,863,762 | 1,530 | 1,800,329 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 4,585 | 8,533,502 | 4,483 | 8,367,862 | 4,451 | 8,481,720 | 4,449 | 8,759,728 |

Compared with the returns for 1914, the figures for 1915 show, in estates of males, an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the number and of 5 per cent. in the value, while in estates of females there is a reduction of 9 per cent. in the number and of rather less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-seven 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. |
|------------------|--|
| | 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 | 37·2 |
| 1909 | 37·1 |
| 1910 | 37·1 |
| 1911 | 39·3 |
| 1912 | 37·2 |
| 1913 | 38·7 |
| 1914 | 37·1 |
| 1915 | 36·7 |

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of French Island, 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

Rateable property.

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 1916.

| 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 | 1899 ... | 10,134,108 | 168,456,523 |
| 1881 ... | 7,175,289 | 87,642,459 | 1900 ... | 10,283,500 | 169,911,900 |
| 1882 ... | 7,433,812 | 91,792,547 | 1901 ... | 10,537,497 | 174,141,754 |
| 1883 ... | 7,692,706 | 95,610,959 | 1902 ... | 10,885,087 | 185,101,993 |
| 1884 ... | 8,098,814 | 103,795,832 | 1903 ... | 11,188,932 | 203,902,919 |
| 1885 ... | 8,793,490 | 114,283,570 | 1904 ... | 11,437,830 | 209,143,730 |
| 1886 ... | 9,621,135 | 125,878,748 | 1905 ... | 11,743,270 | 210,920,174 |
| 1887 ... | 10,153,771 | 137,885,701 | 1906 ... | 11,795,143 | 216,615,624 |
| 1888 ... | 11,913,473 | 167,385,210 | 1907 ... | 12,174,325 | 222,598,941 |
| 1889 ... | 12,931,526 | 187,558,511 | 1908 ... | 12,638,900 | 232,725,666 |
| 1890 ... | 13,265,543 | 194,313,646 | 1909 ... | 13,123,958 | 242,688,771 |
| 1891 ... | 13,733,770 | 203,351,360 | 1910 ... | 13,564,488 | 252,006,618 |
| 1892 ... | 13,605,990 | 197,366,940 | 1911 ... | 14,225,309 | 265,083,727 |
| 1893 ... | 12,779,600 | 189,461,350 | 1912 ... | 14,774,660 | 275,078,517 |
| 1894 ... | 11,676,079 | 174,984,851 | 1913 ... | 15,423,445 | 287,872,434 |
| 1895 ... | 10,641,200 | 167,197,780 | 1914 ... | 16,046,159 | 301,917,686 |
| 1896 ... | 10,393,000 | 168,427,700 | 1915 ... | 16,735,978 | 314,610,747 |
| 1897 ... | 10,345,535 | 171,253,984 | 1916 ... | 16,942,662 | 318,960,116 |
| 1898 ... | 10,152,500 | 168,611,906 | | | |

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 20 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating from 18 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 twelve of the metropolitan municipalities, two adopt 18 years', one 17 years', two 15 years', one 13½ years', one 12½ years', and two 12 years' purchase; whilst of thirty-one country towns, twelve adopt 20 years', one 17 years', three 15 years', one 14 years', two 12½ years', four 12 years', six 10 years', one 8 years', and one 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 141 shires, 130 adopt a basis of 20 years' purchase, and of the others one adopts 16 years', four 15 years', one 14 years', one 12 years', three 10 years', and one 8 years' purchase.

Landed
property,
capital and
ground values.

The following is an estimate for the last eleven 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:—

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS,
1905-6 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Annual Rateable Value. | Capital Value with Improvements. | | Unimproved or Ground Value. |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Urban. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | |
| 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 | |
| 1909-10 | 6,232,091 | 108,863,963 | 54,431,981 | |
| 1910-11 | 6,508,534 | 114,113,507 | 57,056,753 | |
| 1911-12 | 6,804,697 | 119,400,893 | 59,700,446 | |
| 1912-13 | 7,270,972 | 127,743,501 | 63,871,750 | |
| 1913-14 | 7,790,654 | 137,649,219 | 68,824,609 | |
| 1914-15 | 8,218,040 | 147,205,224 | 73,602,612 | |
| 1915-16 | 8,335,553 | 149,235,137 | 74,617,568 | |
| Rural. | | | | |
| 1905-6 | 6,130,718 | 117,260,959 | 78,173,973 | |
| 1906-7 | 6,395,094 | 121,797,646 | 81,193,431 | |
| 1907-8 | 6,694,209 | 129,059,488 | 86,039,659 | |
| 1908-9 | 7,043,511 | 136,533,811 | 91,025,874 | |
| 1909-10 | 7,332,397 | 143,142,655 | 95,428,437 | |
| 1910-11 | 7,716,775 | 150,970,220 | 100,646,814 | |
| 1911-12 | 7,969,963 | 155,677,624 | 103,785,083 | |
| 1912-13 | 8,152,473 | 160,128,933 | 106,752,622 | |
| 1913-14 | 8,255,505 | 164,268,467 | 109,512,311 | |
| 1914-15 | 8,517,938 | 167,405,523 | 111,603,682 | |
| 1915-16 | 8,606,509 | 169,724,979 | 113,149,986 | |
| Total. | | | | |
| 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 | |
| 1909-10 | 13,564,488 | 252,006,618 | 149,860,418 | |
| 1910-11 | 14,225,309 | 265,083,727 | 157,703,567 | |
| 1911-12 | 14,774,660 | 275,078,517 | 163,485,529 | |
| 1912-13 | 15,423,445 | 287,872,434 | 170,624,372 | |
| 1913-14 | 16,046,159 | 301,917,686 | 178,336,920 | |
| 1914-15 | 16,735,978 | 314,610,747 | 185,206,294 | |
| 1915-16 | 16,942,062 | 318,960,116 | 187,767,554 | |

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 1914. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural properties, the ground value in 1915-16 would be about £199,485,000, which is approximate to the above estimate.

ROYAL MINT.

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 1911 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coining value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1915.

| Gold Received. | 1872 to 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Gross Weight.</i> | | | | | |
| Raised in Victoria ... oz. | 25,301,683 | 510,438 | 481,558 | 433,681 | 361,309 |
| „ New Zealand „ | 3,591,008 | 85,223 | 62,960 | 36,464 | 36,094 |
| „ Western Australia „ | 2,886,234 | 6,906 | 6,771 | 6,227 | 9,220 |
| „ elsewhere „ | 2,533,515 | 54,726 | 56,166 | 47,470 | 80,572 |
| Total ... „ | 34,362,440 | 657,293 | 607,455 | 523,842 | 487,195 |
| Coirage Value ... £ | 135,322,068 | 2,555,127 | 2,358,854 | 2,038,814 | 1,904,570 |
| <i>Gold Issued.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Coin—</i> | | | | | |
| Sovereigns ... No. | 124,163,083 | 2,469,257 | 2,323,180 | 2,012,029 | 1,637,839 |
| Half-Sovereigns ... „ | 1,767,895 | .. | .. | .. | 125,664 |
| Bullion—Quantity ... oz. | 2,458,237 | 20,926 | 9,356 | 7,037 | 48,759 |
| „ Value ... £ | 10,276,855 | 86,308 | 37,085 | 27,458 | 203,037 |
| Total value Coin and Bullion ... } £ | 135,323,885 | 2,555,566 | 2,360,265 | 2,039,487 | 1,903,708 |

Since the opening of the Mint 36,638,224 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £144,179,433, thus averaging £3 18s. 8½d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 27,088,669 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,811,749 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,915,358 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1915 was £3 19s. 3d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 2d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 132,605,388 sovereigns, 1,893,559 half-sovereigns, and 2,544,315 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £144,182,910.

BANKING.

By Act No. 18 of 1911, the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power

(a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The capital of the bank, which is raised by the issue of debentures, was by Act No. 24 of 1914 increased from £1,000,000 to £10,000,000. The appointment of the Governor of the bank dates from 1st June, 1912, and the original Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. The Savings Bank department of the bank commenced business on the latter date, and the general banking department on 20th January, 1913.

The institutions engaged in the ordinary business of banking on 31st December, 1915, were sixteen in number.

These are cheque-paying banks, but there are other institutions such as Savings Banks, Deposit and Mortgage Banks, and Building Societies which receive deposits and make advances, but do not come within the scope of the present subject. Of the Deposit and Mortgage Banks no particulars are available, but information regarding Savings Banks and Building Societies will be found elsewhere in this part.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities within Victoria and the capital and profits of the cheque-paying banks at 31st December, in each year 1911 to 1915, except that particulars of the Commonwealth Bank, the Ballarat Banking Company, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris are included for 1913, 1914, and 1915 only. The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issues one general statement only of assets and liabilities.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deposits bearing interest* | 29,825,861 | 30,316,863 | 31,582,236 | 32,668,387 | 32,859,239 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 17,659,739 | 16,941,185 | 17,103,885 | 18,228,149 | 21,180,863 |
| Notes in circulation ... | 235,492 | 138,639 | 117,821 | 109,476 | 103,568 |
| Other ... | 437,411 | 439,365 | 451,274 | 813,644 | 1,669,565 |
| Total ... | 48,158,503 | 47,836,052 | 49,255,216 | 51,819,656 | 55,813,235 |
| ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| Coin, Bullion, &c. ... | 7,375,608 | 7,321,292 | 8,968,778 | 8,701,403 | 6,713,122 |
| Australian Notes ... | 1,385,836 | 1,011,480 | 962,659 | 2,182,114 | 7,909,446 |
| Debts due to Banks † | 38,024,328 | 38,538,647 | 37,242,982 | 38,267,480 | 41,245,334 |
| Property ... | 1,672,923 | 1,614,084 | 1,578,883 | 1,537,072 | 1,506,553 |
| Other ... | 884,510 | 1,058,431 | 1,582,618 | 1,307,998 | 2,074,952 |
| Total ... | 49,343,205 | 49,543,884 | 50,335,420 | 51,996,067 | 59,449,407 |
| CAPITAL AND PROFITS. | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid up | 14,529,658 | 14,529,735 | 23,677,252 | 25,074,076 | 25,112,160 |
| Reserved Profits (ex Dividend) | 7,701,643 | 8,472,271 | 11,582,116 | 12,802,739 | 13,643,725 |
| Last Dividend— | | | | | |
| Amount | 670,119 ‡ | 685,017 ‡ | 1,360,309 § | 1,387,849 \|\| | 1,280,060 ¶ |
| Average rate per cent. per annum | 8·67 | 8·84 | 8·57 | 8·99 | 8·17 |

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1915 amounted to £1,048,042.—† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.—§ Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks.—|| Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.—¶ Half-yearly dividend in the case of ten banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders, in 1915, were £3,993,579 in excess of the liabilities in 1914, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 by £7,654,732, £7,977,183, and £6,558,019 respectively. During the interval 1911-1915 the Victorian assets increased by £10,106,202; whilst between 1914 and 1915, they increased by

£7,453,340. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1911 £1,184,702, in 1912 £1,707,832, in 1913 £1,080,204, in 1914 £176,411, and in 1915 £3,636,172. The dwindling in the excess of assets up to 1915 was due to the fact that an increasingly large proportion of the Victorian deposits held by the banks was being invested in the other States. It must be borne in mind that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to 25 millions at 31st December, 1915, the great increase shown in 1913 and subsequent years being due to the inclusion of the capital of the French bank, viz., £8,000,000. The reserves at the end of 1911, amounted to 53 per cent. of the paid up capital, and at the end of 1915, to 54 per cent. of such capital.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. Prior to 1911 the proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was usually about 96 per cent., but in each of the four following years, owing to the large withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, the proportion of deposits to liabilities was about 99 per cent.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1904 TO 1915.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

| Year. | Deposits. | | | Advances. | Excess of Deposits over Advances. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | • £ |
| 1904 | 20,896,017 | 10,778,780 | 31,674,797 | 29,293,210 | 2,381,587 |
| 1905 | 23,055,743 | 12,068,153 | 35,123,896 | 29,918,226 | 5,205,670 |
| 1906 | 24,232,979 | 13,390,841 | 37,623,820 | 31,495,558 | 6,128,262 |
| 1907 | 24,615,431 | 13,631,858 | 38,247,289 | 33,238,732 | 5,008,557 |
| 1908 | 23,975,491 | 12,659,502 | 36,634,993 | 33,711,188 | 2,923,805 |
| 1909 | 25,677,111 | 13,983,615 | 39,660,726 | 32,915,373 | 6,745,353 |
| 1910 | 27,383,254 | 15,805,721 | 43,188,975 | 35,868,709 | 7,320,266 |
| 1911 | 29,825,861 | 17,659,739 | 47,485,600 | 38,024,328 | 9,461,272 |
| 1912 | 30,316,863 | 16,941,185 | 47,258,048 | 38,538,647 | 8,719,401 |
| 1913 | 31,582,236 | 17,103,885 | 48,686,121 | 37,242,982 | 11,443,139 |
| 1914 | 32,668,387 | 18,228,149 | 50,896,536 | 38,267,480 | 12,629,056 |
| 1915 | 32,859,239 | 21,180,863 | 54,040,102 | 41,245,334 | 12,794,768 |

Rates of exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1915 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are given below. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1905, 1910, AND 1915.

| Places on which Bills were Drawn. | Average Rates of Exchange. | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1905. | 1910. | 1915. |
| London | 2s. 6d. per cent. premium | 5s. to 5s. 3d. per cent. discount | 5s. to 8s. per cent. premium |
| New South Wales | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Queensland ... | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| South Australia ... | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Western Australia | 10s. to 15s. per cent. premium | 10s. per cent. premium | 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| Tasmania ... | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| New Zealand ... | 10s. per cent. premium | 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium | 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium |

Rates of discount.

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the decennial period 1905-1915 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1905, 1910, AND 1915.

| ●Currency of Bills. | Average Rate of Discount per annum. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1905. | 1910. | 1915. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Under 65 days | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6½ |
| 65 to 95 „ | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 7 |
| 95 to 125 „ | 5½ to 7 | 5 to 7 | 5½ to 7½ |
| Over 125 „ | 5½ to 7 | 5 to 7 | 6 to 8 |

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months :—

| Year. | Average rate of Interest per cent. |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1906 | 2 to 3 |
| 1907 | 3 |
| 1908 | 3 |
| 1909 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1910 | 3 |
| 1911 | 2·72 to 3 |
| 1912 | 3 to 4 |
| 1913 | 3 to 4 |
| 1914 | 3 to 4 |
| 1915 | 3 to 4 |

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1905, 1910, and 1915 gives the following results :—

Analysis of bank returns.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| The liabilities in proportion to the assets amounted to | { | 89·91 per cent. in ... 1905 | ... | 1905 |
| | | 94·52 " 1910 | | 1910 |
| | | 93·88 " 1915 | | 1915 |
| Coin and bullion* formed | .. | { | 19·89 per cent. of the assets in 1905 | 1905 |
| | | | 18·98 " " " 1910 | 1910 |
| | | | 24·60 " " " 1915 | 1915 |
| Of the moneys deposited | ... | { | 65·64 per cent. bore interest in 1905 | 1905 |
| | | | 63·40 " " " 1910 | 1910 |
| | | | 60·81 " " " 1915 | 1915 |

* Including Australian notes in 1910 and 1915.

Banks in Australia and New Zealand.

There are twenty-six banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Sixteen do business in Victoria, eighteen in New South Wales, twelve in Queensland, nine in South Australia, eight in Western Australia, seven in Tasmania, three in the Northern Territory, and six in New Zealand. The liabilities to the public and the assets, together with

the principal items thereof in each State and New Zealand for the quarter ended 31st December, 1915, are as follows:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| State, &c. | Deposits. | Total Liabilities to the Public. | Advances, &c. | Total Assets. |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 54,040,102 | 55,813,235 | 41,245,334 | 59,449,407 |
| New South Wales ... | 72,049,238 | 74,226,808 | 54,350,878 | 82,056,425 |
| Queensland ... | 27,475,867 | 28,886,740 | 17,766,729 | 26,612,423 |
| South Australia ... | 12,140,825 | 12,892,451 | 8,675,317 | 14,887,246 |
| Western Australia ... | 7,929,368 | 8,424,147 | 9,731,169 | 15,779,136 |
| Tasmania ... | 6,004,152 | 6,249,927 | 4,086,858 | 6,723,770 |
| Northern Territory ... | 248,274 | 258,812 | 6,469 | 71,389 |
| Australia ... | 179,837,826 | 186,752,120 | 135,862,754 | 205,579,796 |
| New Zealand ... | 32,135,947 | 35,462,528 | 26,001,824 | 34,071,862 |
| Australasia ... | 212,073,773 | 222,214,648 | 161,864,578 | 239,651,658 |

NOTE.—This table includes particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for each State.

As compared with the preceding year deposits at 31st December, 1915, had increased by £17,301,342 in Australia as a whole, and by £5,364,309 in New Zealand. The increases in the different States were:—Victoria, £3,143,566; New South Wales, £10,102,850; Queensland, £1,989,548; South Australia, £481,489; Western Australia, £841,711; Tasmania, £641,461; and Northern Territory, £100,717. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks, were at the same date £6,213,645 more for Australia, but £588,621 less for New Zealand than at 31st December, 1914, there being increases in the following States:—Victoria, £2,977,854; New South Wales, £2,656,652; Queensland, £22,561; South Australia, £233,730; Western Australia, £402,996; and Northern Territory, £54; and there being a decrease of £80,202 in Tasmania. Compared with 31st December, 1914, the total liabilities to the public had increased by £19,862,880 in the Australian States, and by £5,888,528 in New Zealand; whilst the total assets had increased by £21,746,928 and £411,114 in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

Melbourne
Clearing
House.

The following table contains particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the sixteen years 1900-1915 :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,
1900-1915.

| Year. | Clearances. | | | | Average Weekly Clearances. |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | By Exchange of Instruments. | | | By Payments in Coin. | |
| | Notes. | Cheques, Bills, &c. | Total. | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 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 | 9,818,956 | 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 | 1,007,506 | 209,034,550 | 220,042,056 | 27,839,446 | 4,231,578 |
| 1907 | 11,557,939 | 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 |
| 1909 | 11,157,341 | 228,506,266 | 239,663,607 | 30,065,454 | 4,608,915 |
| 1910 | 11,760,548 | 249,622,886 | 261,383,434 | 30,507,742 | 5,026,604 |
| 1911 | 4,744,292 | 285,368,807 | 290,113,099 | 35,001,404 | 5,579,098 |
| 1912 | 15,546 | 303,447,177 | 303,462,723 | 35,201,226 | 5,835,821 |
| 1913 | Nil | 297,256,200 | 297,256,200 | 34,681,472 | 5,716,465 |
| 1914 | Nil | 299,667,584 | 299,667,584 | 36,669,375 | 5,762,838 |
| 1915 | Nil | 299,294,510 | 299,294,510 | 37,523,627 | 5,755,663 |

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The particulars tabulated indicate a decline in the business done in each of the last three years as compared with 1912; but 1912 was an exceptional year and represents high-water mark, so far as the Clearing House is concerned, since 1890.

The issue of Australian notes was authorized by the Commonwealth Parliament in its Act No. 11 of 1910, which came into operation on 1st November of that year, and provided that after six months from that date it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This resulted in the recall of the note issue of Queensland. Under a separate Act (No. 14 of 1910) a tax of 10 per cent. per annum was placed on bank notes issued after 1st July, 1911. In order to facilitate circulation, the Commonwealth Bank has been appointed Notes Agent in all States except Victoria. In the Northern Territory, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank undertakes the business.

The original Act (No. 11 of 1910) required that the reserve of gold coin to be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth against the note circulation should be equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000, and to the full amount of notes in circulation in excess of that sum; but these conditions expired on 30th June, 1912, as it is prescribed by Act No. 21 of 1911 that the reserve of gold coin shall, from 1st July, 1912, be not less than one-fourth of the amount of Australian notes issued.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue, on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of government.

Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1916, were as follows:—

| Denomination. | Number. | Amount | |
|----------------|------------|------------|----|
| | | £ | s. |
| 10s. | 2,912,617 | 1,456,308 | 10 |
| £1 | 10,200,743 | 10,200,743 | 0 |
| £5 | 1,131,741 | 5,658,705 | 0 |
| £10 | 227,533 | 2,275,330 | 0 |
| £20 | 23,213 | 464,260 | 0 |
| £50 | 23,601 | 1,180,050 | 0 |
| £100 | 11,782 | 1,178,200 | 0 |
| £1,000 | 22,644 | 22,644,000 | 0 |
| Totals | 14,553,874 | 45,057,596 | 10 |

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £16,262,693 or 36·09 per cent. of the note circulation.

Victorian
Savings
Banks.

The Savings Banks of Victoria comprised the Post Office and Commissioners' Banks up to 30th September, 1897, on which date they were amalgamated and became one institution, now known as the State Savings Bank. On 15th July, 1912, the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced operations, but particulars relating thereto are not included in the subjoined table, as they are incorporated with the general banking business of that institution, and appear in the statement of assets and liabilities of Victorian Banks on page 304. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock, and in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank, are also excluded.

VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1915.

| On 30th June. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. |
| 1875 | 65,837 | 81 | £ 1,469,849 | £ s. d. 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 |
| 1905 | 447,382 | 369 | 10,896,741 | 24 7 2 |
| 1910 | 560,515 | 429 | 15,417,887 | 27 10 2 |
| 1911 | 595,424 | 451 | 17,274,423 | 29 0 3 |
| 1912 | 641,736 | 474 | 19,662,465 | 30 12 9 |
| 1913 | 674,542 | 485 | 21,508,125 | 31 17 8 |
| 1914 | 705,029 | 496 | 23,258,775 | 32 19 10 |
| 1915 | 721,936 | 506 | 24,874,811 | 34 9 1 |

These returns are good evidence of a growing habit of thrift, as well as of a wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, as the number of depositors in proportion to population in 1915 represents an increase of 61 per cent. since 1900, and of 18 per cent. since 1910. On 30th June, 1915, fifty persons out

of every hundred in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of £34 9s. 1d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 which the depositors had ceased to operate upon. At 30th June, 1915, these inoperative accounts numbered 170,894, and had £24,526 at credit. The number of active accounts at that date was thus 551,042, with £24,850,285 at credit, the number of depositors per thousand of the population being 386, and the average amount per depositor, £45 1s. 11d.

The State Savings Bank at 30th June, 1915, had 735,907 depositors, with £25,044,029 to their credit, of whom 13,971 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £9,792 to their credit, have been excluded from the preceding table, a sum of £159,426 in the Savings Bank Deposit Stock account being also excluded. The rate of interest allowed to depositors in this Bank on 30th June, 1915, was 3½ per cent. on the first £100, and 3 per cent. on the excess over £100 up to £350. Interest was also allowed at 3 per cent. on Savings Bank Deposit Stock under the authority of the *Savings Banks Act* 1912, which permits depositors to invest sums up to £1,000 in this security, in addition to the ordinary current account deposit. Of the amount (£24,874,811) on ordinary current account deposit in the State Bank at 30th June, 1915, 29 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 52½ per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and 18½ per cent. to those with accounts over £350. The aggregate of the excess over £350—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was on 30th June, 1915, £766,441.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
30TH JUNE, 1915.

| <i>Assets.</i> | £ |
|--|------------|
| With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 | 248,365 |
| Government Debentures | 13,453,888 |
| Bank Fixed Deposit Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) | 3,668,355 |
| Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) | 2,390,494 |
| Municipal Debentures | 696,109 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures | 1,224,828 |
| Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Debentures | 100,000 |
| Government of Victoria, due for Market-street premises | 5,625 |
| Mortgage Securities | 2,168,182 |
| Mortgage properties foreclosed or in possession | 6,611 |
| Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments | 285,620 |
| Bank premises | 340,000 |
| Current Accounts and Deposits with Bankers | 693,164 |
| Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in Transit | 343,875 |
| Total | 25,630,116 |

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1915—
continued.

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | | | £ |
|---|----|----|-------------|------------|
| Depositors' balances, with Interest to date | .. | .. | .. | 25,044,029 |
| Other liabilities | .. | .. | .. | 19,934 |
| Surplus Funds allotted as follows :— | | | | |
| Reserve Fund | .. | .. | £500,000 | |
| Depreciation Fund | .. | .. | 5,797 | |
| Profit and Loss Account | .. | .. | 50,012 | |
| Fidelity Guarantee Fund | .. | .. | 10,344 | |
| Total Surplus Funds | .. | .. | 566,153 | |
| Total | .. | .. | £25,630,116 | |

State Savings Bank—Advances department. The “Crédit Foncier” or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Bank Act* 1913 gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. The issues up to 30th June, 1915, amounted to £5,896,887, of which £1,989,275 has been redeemed or re-purchased, leaving £3,907,612 outstanding. Of this amount, £1,436,187 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1914–15 was £691,255, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £5,899,583, of which £2,174,824 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1915, an amount of £3,724,759, representing 3,622 loans to farmers for £1,783,043, which thus averaged £492, and 7,046 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £1,941,716, or an average per borrower of £276. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1915, to £1,392, and the interest in arrear to £3,512. The amount of arrears on Farm Securities was larger than usual, owing mainly to the drought conditions that so seriously affected the agricultural and pastoral industries in 1914. During the

year three properties were taken into possession. The transactions in this department are shown below:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | At 30th June, 1914. | During 1914-15. | At 30th June, 1915. |
|---|--------|------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Loans raised | ... | ... | £ | 5,481,887 | 415,000 | 5,896,887 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 1,883,550 | 105,725 | 1,989,275 |
| „ outstanding | ... | .. | £ | 3,598,337 | ... | 3,907,612 |
| <i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications received | ... | ... | No. | 15,746 | 837 | 16,583 |
| „ „ | amount | ... | £ | 8,045,245 | 503,353 | 8,548,598 |
| Applications granted | ... | ... | No. | 9,660 | 504 | 10,164* |
| „ „ | amount | ... | £ | 4,512,490 | 238,240 | 4,750,730* |
| Amount advanced | ... | ... | £ | 3,491,008 | 223,725 | 3,714,733 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 1,814,576 | 117,114 | 1,931,690 |
| „ outstanding | ... | ... | £ | 1,676,432 | ... | 1,783,043 |
| <i>House or Shop Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications received | ... | ... | No. | 9,129 | 2,202 | 11,331 |
| „ „ | amount | ... | £ | 2,747,055 | 713,405 | 3,460,460 |
| Applications granted | ... | ... | No. | 7,069 | 1,659 | 8,728† |
| „ „ | amount | ... | £ | 2,009,910 | 499,187 | 2,509,097† |
| Amount advanced | ... | ... | £ | 1,717,320 | 467,530 | 2,184,850 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 139,352 | 103,782 | 243,134 |
| „ outstanding | ... | .... | £ | 1,577,968 | ... | 1,941,716 |

* Including £739,455 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,348 applicants.

† Including £216,187 offered to, but not accepted by, 747 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £6,682 on ordinary funds, and £3,420 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £10,102. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £112,411, which is held, in accordance with Act No. 1481, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. At 30th June, 1915, it had in Victoria 45,583 depositors, with £1,951,996 at credit, which amount is included in the general deposits of the bank.

The depositors in the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank in each State and the amounts of their deposits at 30th June, 1915, were as follows, viz. :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| State. | Number of Depositors. | Amount at Credit. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | £ |
| Victoria | 45,583 | 1,951,996 |
| New South Wales | 61,023 | 2,026,392 |
| Queensland | 36,621 | 1,309,109 |
| South Australia | 12,773 | 544,342 |
| Northern Territory | 716 | 42,643 |
| Western Australia | 16,889 | 497,714 |
| Tasmania | 35,959 | 990,720 |
| Australia | 209,564 | 7,362,916 |

Savings Banks in Australasia. The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise the Commonwealth Bank, which at 30th June, 1915, had branches doing business in all the States; State Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia; Trustee banks in South Australia; Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The figures in the subjoined table, which exclude particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for the reason given in the section dealing with the Victorian Savings Banks, and also of penny savings banks, except those of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, where details of such banks are not kept separate from the ordinary business, relate to the date, 30th June, 1915, except in the case of the Tasmanian Joint Stock banks and the New Zealand banks. The information in regard to the Tasmanian Joint Stock Banks is given as at the end of February, 1915, and that relating to the New Zealand banks as at 31st December, 1914.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914-15.

| State. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 1,000 of the Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. |
| | | | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 721,936 | 506 | 24,874,811 | 34 9 1 |
| New South Wales | 694,812 | 371 | 33,536,257 | 48 5 4 |
| Queensland | 192,402 | 279 | 10,663,856 | 55 8 6 |
| South Australia | 250,031 | 565 | 9,036,146 | 36 2 10 |
| Western Australia | 107,234 | 332 | 4,618,402 | 43 1 5 |
| Tasmania | 44,487 | 224 | 1,310,616 | 29 9 2 |
| Australia | 2,010,902 | 406 | 84,040,088 | 41 15 10 |
| New Zealand | 559,203 | 510 | 20,924,754 | 37 8 5 |
| Australasia | 2,570,105 | 425 | 104,964,842 | 40 16 10 |

In November, 1912, the State Savings Bank established a Penny Bank department in connexion with State and private schools. The system has been adopted in 242 schools, and at 30th June, 1915, there were 13,971 depositors in the department with £9,792 at credit. Penny Savings Banks have also been established in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand. On the above mentioned date there were in South Australia 19,365, and in Western Australia, 20,654 depositors, who had £14,668 and £26,175 respectively on deposit. Particulars for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand are not available.

Savings
Banks in
various
countries.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain and other countries:—

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 1,000 of the Population. | Total. | Average of each Depositor. |
| England and Wales | 1914 | 13,412,114 | 361 | £ 200,191,710 | £ s. d. 14 18 6 |
| Scotland ... | 1914 | 1,232,764 | 270 | 28,949,665 | 22 11 4 |
| Ireland ... | 1914 | 737,830 | 168 | 15,335,104 | 20 15 8 |
| United Kingdom... | 1914 | 15,432,758 | 333 | 244,476,479 | 15 16 10 |
| Canada ... | 1914 | 176,600 | 22 | 11,418,392 | 64 13 2 |
| Union of S th Africa | 1913 | 253,353 | 40 | 6,662,829 | 26 6 0 |
| Austria ... | 1912 | 6,804,714 | 235 | 294,173,614 | 43 4 7 |
| Belgium ... | 1912 | 3,013,296 | 398 | 41,932,944 | 13 18 4 |
| France ... | 1913 | 15,011,116 | 378 | 232,582,657 | 15 9 11 |
| Italy ... | 1913 | 8,498,725 | 239 | 185,782,188 | 21 17 2 |
| Netherlands ... | 1912-13 | 2,142,877 | 348 | 25,624,500 | 11 19 2 |
| Russia ... | 1913 | 8,988,225 | 52 | 178,150,116 | 19 16 5 |
| Sweden ... | 1913 | 2,724,780 | 483 | 72,845,496 | 26 14 8 |
| Norway ... | 1911 | 1,030,820 | 427 | 29,962,354 | 29 1 4 |
| Denmark ... | 1913 | 1,367,554 | 483 | 46,156,950 | 33 15 0 |
| United States ... | 1912 | 10,010,304 | 105 | 914,788,559 | 91 7 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 1912, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1914. The information in the first statement has been extracted from the Report of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., and that in the second from the Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, London.

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1912.

| Country. | Value of— | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Uncovered Paper. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Argentina ... | 57,824,000 | 1,932,000 | 48,207,000 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 60,516,000 | 31,234,000 | 57,413,000 |
| Belgium ... | 12,617,000 | 8,836,000 | 2,959,000 |
| Brazil ... | 25,789,000 | 5,137,000 | 35,899,000 |
| British Empire— | | | |
| Australasia ... | 34,296,000 | 2,055,000 | * |
| Canada ... | 30,371,000 | * | 19,316,000 |
| India ... | 76,852,000 | 183,911,000 | 9,329,000 |
| South Africa ... | 11,836,000 | 4,110,000 | * |
| United Kingdom ... | 150,190,000 | 24,001,000 | 23,672,000 |
| Egypt ... | 39,042,000 | 3,247,000 | 1,438,000 |
| France ... | 246,584,000 | 84,475,000 | 66,947,000 |
| Germany ... | 177,417,000 | 53,776,000 | 53,755,000 |
| Italy ... | 51,022,000 | 4,952,000 | 37,460,000 |
| Japan ... | 29,220,000 | 11,877,000 | 20,836,000 |
| Mexico ... | 6,411,000 | 11,507,000 | 10,521,000 |
| Netherlands ... | 15,000,000 | 5,959,000 | 12,165,000 |
| Russia ... | 205,528,000 | 16,192,000 | * |
| Spain ... | 25,398,000 | 35,981,000 | 19,439,000 |
| Turkey ... | 29,261,000 | 5,425,000 | * |
| United States ... | 386,212,000 | 111,394,000 | 156,499,000 |
| Other Countries ... | 71,283,000 | 37,727,000 | 88,729,000 |
| Total ... | 1,742,669,000 | 643,728,000 | 664,584,000 |

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1914.

| Country. | Gold. | Silver. | Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c. |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 15,148,146 | 6,239,784 | 260,405 |
| Australia | 8,763,025 | ... | ... |
| India | ... | 3,618,736 | 257,620 |
| British Colonies and Dependencies * ... | 319,785 | 1,577,328 | 125,289 |
| Austria-Hungary† | 757,633 | 1,998,339 | 26,932 |
| China | ... | 7,811,272 | 667,897 |
| Denmark | 1,022,322 | 21,724 | 4,542 |
| France and French Colonies | 6,430,852 | 1,450,487 | 77,398 |
| Germany | 3,877,350 | 3,363,578 | 267,357 |
| Holland and Dutch Colonies | 733,540 | 1,795,416 | 140,084 |
| Italy and Italian Colonies | ... | 851,203 | 120,269 |
| Japan | 2,143,590 | 202,043 | 10,258 |
| Morocco | ... | 571,091 | 8,935 |
| Russia | ... | 2,502,769 | 421,808 |
| Switzerland... .. | 640,000 | 238,000 | 19,600 |
| Turkey† | 1,186,825 | 17,236 | 299,057 |
| United States and Philippines | 5,547,044 | 1,331,091 | 667,991 |
| Other Countries | 192,845 | 3,577,359 | 340,158 |
| Total | 46,762,957 | 37,217,456 | 3,715,600 |

* Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay, at Ottawa, at the "Mint," Birmingham, Limited, and at the King's Norton Metal Company Limited.

† Figures for 1913.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

An adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices of Victorian stocks in London during nineteen and a half years by selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1895 and each subsequent year to the end of July, 1914. Shortly after that date business in the London Stock Exchange was suspended until the end of the year on account of the

Comparative
prices of
Victorian
stocks.

outbreak of war, and consequently there were no official quotations. The prices quoted for sales in 1915 are, on account of the disturbed conditions which existed, of no service for the purpose of ordinary comparison, but they are of interest as showing the value of Victorian securities in that year of the war. The highest prices quoted on the London Stock Exchange in the years mentioned are given in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN
LONDON, 1895 TO 1915.

| 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. |
| 1895 | 111¼ | 105¾ | £ 3 9 0 | £ s. d. 3 6 1 |
| 1896 | 116¼ | 109¾ | 3 2 7 | 3 1 6 |
| 1897 | 115 | 108¾ | 3 4 0 | 3 2 7 |
| 1898 | 113¾ | 107¾ | 3 5 1 | 3 3 6 |
| 1899 | 114 | 107¾ | 3 4 5 | 3 2 10 |
| 1900 | 111¾ | 105¾ | 3 6 8 | 3 5 0 |
| 1901 | 112½ | 106¾ | 3 5 3 | 3 4 1 |
| 1902 | 112½ | 104¾ | 3 5 3 | 3 6 0 |
| 1903 | 107¾ | 101¾ | 3 11 2 | 3 10 0 |
| 1904 | 107 | 98¾ | 3 11 10 | 3 14 5 |
| 1905 | 107 | 100¾ | 3 11 6 | 3 11 6 |
| 1906 | 105¾ | 101¾ | 3 13 4 | 3 10 7 |
| 1907 | 105 | 100¾ | 3 14 2 | 3 11 8 |
| 1908 | 105½ | 101½ | 3 12 1 | 3 10 5 |
| 1909 | 104¾ | 100¼ | 3 13 11 | 3 12 9 |
| 1910 | 103¾ | 99½ | 3 15 9 | 3 14 5 |
| 1911 | 103¾ | 99½ | 3 15 5 | 3 14 9 |
| 1912 | 102¾ | 97½ | 3 17 10 | 3 19 9 |
| 1913 | 101¾ | 94½ | 4 0 10 | 4 7 8 |
| 1914 (to 30th July)... | 102¾ | 98½ | 3 17 8 | 3 18 9 |
| 1915 | 99½ | 95½ | 4 11 5 | 4 9 2 |

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

Prices of
Australasian
stocks.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during a period of twenty-one and a half years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1915.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | | |
| | 1920. | 1923. | 1915. | 1917-86. | 1934. | 1920-40. | 1929. |
| 1894 .. | 103½ | 107½ | 105½ | 105½ | 108½ | .. | 107½ |
| 1897 .. | 113 | 120½ | 113½ | 112½ | 121½ | .. | 114½ |
| 1900 .. | 109½ | 114½ | 108½ | 108½ | 115½ | 110½ | 111½ |
| 1902 .. | 108½ | 112½ | 105½ | 105½ | 112½ | 105½ | 107½ |
| 1904 .. | 104½ | 107½ | 102½ | 101½ | 107½ | 105½ | 106 |
| 1905 .. | 105½ | 107½ | 103½ | 103½ | 107½ | 106½ | 107½ |
| 1906 .. | 103½ | 108½ | 102½ | 102½ | 108½ | 105½ | 107½ |
| 1907 .. | 102½ | 106½ | 101½ | 101½ | 107½ | 104½ | 106 |
| 1908 .. | 103½ | 107½ | 102½ | 102½ | 107½ | 104½ | 106 |
| 1909 .. | 103½ | 107½ | 102½ | 102½ | 107½ | 103½ | 106½ |
| 1910 .. | 102½ | 105½ | 101½ | 101½ | 100½ | 102½ | 104½ |
| 1911 .. | 102½ | 105½ | 101½ | 101½ | 100½ | 102½ | 104½ |
| 1912 .. | 101½ | 103½ | 100½ | 101 | 104½ | 101½ | 102½ |
| 1913 .. | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99 |
| 1914* .. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 99½ | 98½ | 100½ |
| 1915 .. | 96½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ |
| THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | | |
| | 1923. | 1924. | 1924. | 1939. | 1915-35. | 1920-40. | 1940. |
| 1894 .. | 95½ | 99½ | 95½ | 97½ | .. | 96½ | 99½ |
| 1897 .. | 106½ | 109½ | 106½ | 111 | .. | 108½ | 107½ |
| 1900 .. | 103½ | 105 | 103½ | 105½ | 102½ | 102½ | 105 |
| 1902 .. | 102½ | 103½ | 101½ | 103½ | 100½ | 103½ | 105½ |
| 1904 .. | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ | 98½ | 95½ | 98 | 99½ |
| 1905 .. | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 99 | 97½ | 99½ | 98½ |
| 1906 .. | 100 | 100½ | 99½ | 100½ | 99 | 98½ | 100½ |
| 1907 .. | 98½ | 99½ | 97½ | 99 | 96½ | 97½ | 99½ |
| 1908 .. | 99½ | 100½ | 98½ | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99½ |
| 1909 .. | 98½ | 99½ | 97½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1910 .. | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ |
| 1911 .. | 97½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97½ | 96½ |
| 1912 .. | 95½ | 96½ | 95 | 95½ | 93½ | 93½ | 94 |
| 1913 .. | 93½ | 94½ | 93½ | 90½ | 89½ | 88½ | 89½ |
| 1914* .. | 95½ | 96 | 94½ | 90½ | 91 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1915 .. | 93½ | 92 | 92½ | 87½ | 88½ | 87½ | 85½ |

* To 30th July.

† Due in 1924.

The year 1897 marked the climax of 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 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, was not sustained as during the next three years prices receded gradually, and in 1912 and 1913 they dropped considerably. There was a slight improvement in 1914, and, though the prices in 1915 are lower

than those in any of the years referred to, they must, under the exceptional circumstances of the time, be regarded as most satisfactory. The figures, 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.

The best method of comparing the values 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 1915.

| Year | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | FOUR PER CENTS. | | | | | | |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ 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 |
| 1909 | 3 15 4 | 3 12 0 | 3 15 4 | 3 16 4 | 3 11 10 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 3 |
| 1910 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 11 | 3 17 3 | 3 16 4 | 3 13 2 | 3 16 1 | 3 14 4 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 3 | 3 18 8 | 3 18 7 | 3 13 1 | 3 13 2 | 3 14 8 |
| 1912 | 3 18 11 | 3 16 8 | 4 1 10 | 4 0 0 | 3 15 7 | 3 19 3 | 3 17 7 |
| 1913 | 4 4 0 | 4 1 5 | 4 12 9 | 4 10 9 | 4 1 8 | 4 7 5 | 4 3 6 |
| 1914 | 4 1 8 | 4 0 9 | 4 10 5 | 4 7 3 | 4 1 10 | 4 9 3 | 4 0 10 |
| 1915 | 5 2 2 | 4 6 0 | 4 10 6 | 5 14 2 | 4 5 10 | 5 2 2 | 4 7 9 |

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894,
1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1915—*continued.*

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| THREE AND HALF PER CENTS. | | | | | | | |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1894 | 3 15 11 | 3 11 11 | 3 16 4 | 3 12 10 | .. | 3 13 11 | 3 11 0 |
| 1897 | 3 3 11 | 3 0 6 | 3 3 7 | 3 1 0 | .. | 3 3 8 | 3 3 11 |
| 1900 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 9 | 3 8 7 | 3 8 2 | 3 6 4 |
| 1902 | 3 7 10 | 3 6 8 | 3 9 0 | 3 7 6 | 3 10 1 | 3 7 10 | 3 5 6 |
| 1904 | 3 16 0 | 3 14 10 | 3 16 10 | 3 12 7 | 3 15 8 | 3 12 10 | 3 11 9 |
| 1905 | 3 14 0 | 3 11 8 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 10 | 3 14 0 | 3 11 6 | 3 12 0 |
| 1906 | 3 11 5 | 3 10 5 | 3 12 3 | 3 10 0 | 3 12 1 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 4 |
| 1907 | 3 14 4 | 3 12 2 | 3 15 6 | 3 11 11 | 3 15 0 | 3 13 7 | 3 11 5 |
| 1908 | 3 12 5 | 3 10 10 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 2 | 3 13 1 | 3 12 3 | 3 11 3 |
| 1909 | 3 14 5 | 3 13 2 | 3 15 8 | 3 12 5 | 3 13 2 | 3 12 9 | 3 12 6 |
| 1910 | 3 16 2 | 3 14 8 | 3 15 7 | 3 13 2 | 3 14 2 | 3 12 10 | 3 14 8 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 8 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 7 | 3 15 1 | 3 14 2 | 3 14 7 |
| 1912 | 4 2 2 | 3 19 11 | 4 2 9 | 3 16 8 | 4 0 7 | 3 19 1 | 3 18 2 |
| 1913 | 4 9 2 | 4 4 7 | 4 7 9 | 4 3 4 | 4 6 6 | 4 5 5 | 4 4 0 |
| 1914 | 4 3 9 | 4 2 3 | 4 5 1 | 4 3 4 | 4 4 8 | 4 4 8 | 4 4 3 |
| 1915 | 4 13 3 | 4 15 3 | 4 12 7 | 4 9 1 | 4 9 5 | 4 8 4 | 4 11 6 |

NOTE.—The figures for 1914 are to 30th July only. Where the date of redemption is optional, the date adopted for the calculation is the earliest in the case of the 4 per cents., and the latest in the case of the 3½ per cents.

Taking the 3½ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand for years prior to 1915 are practically alike and, with very few exceptions, yield least to the investor.

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, 1914, and 1915 :—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900, 1914, AND 1915.

| Country. | Date of Maturity. | Rate of Interest on Stock. | Return to Investor per cent. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1900. | 1914. (to 30th July) | 1915. |
| | | per cent. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom .. | Inter-minable | 2½* | 2 10 0 | 3 8 8 | 4 0 5 |
| Canada | 1947 | 2½ | 2 17 1 | 3 19 10 | 4 12 0 |
| Natal | 1937 | 4 | 3 10 1 | 3 19 10 | 4 5 3 |
| Ceylon | 1934 | 4 | 3 6 11 | 4 0 4 | 4 4 10 |
| Jamaica | 1934 | 4 | 3 10 11 | 4 0 7 | 4 4 3 |
| New South Wales .. | 1933 | 4 | 3 6 4 | 4 0 9 | 4 6 0 |
| New Zealand .. | 1929 | 4 | 3 9 0 | 4 0 10 | 4 7 9 |
| Cape Colony .. | 1923 | 4 | 3 10 4 | 4 1 4 | 4 12 8 |
| Canada | 1938 | 3 | 3 0 0 | 4 1 5 | 4 2 8 |
| Newfoundland .. | 1935 | 4 | 3 11 1 | 4 1 5 | 4 4 3 |
| Victoria | 1920 | 4 | 3 8 8 | 4 1 8 | 5 2 2 |
| Cape Colony .. | 1929-49 | 3½ | 3 6 2 | 4 1 10 | 4 6 8 |
| Western Australia .. | 1934 | 4 | 3 6 2 | 4 1 10 | 4 5 10 |
| New South Wales .. | 1924 | 3½ | 3 5 0 | 4 2 3 | 4 15 3 |
| British Guiana .. | 1935 | 4 | 3 12 3 | 4 2 7 | 4 10 10 |
| South Australia .. | 1939 | 3½ | 3 5 9 | 4 3 4 | 4 9 1 |
| Victoria | 1923 | 3½ | 3 6 10 | 4 3 9 | 4 13 3 |
| New South Wales .. | 1935 | 3 | 3 0 11 | 4 3 10 | 4 13 7 |
| New Zealand .. | 1940 | 3½ | 3 6 4 | 4 4 3 | 4 11 6 |
| Hong Kong | 1918-43 | 3½ | 3 8 5 | 4 4 4 | 4 10 10 |
| Natal | 1929-49 | 3 | 3 3 8 | 4 4 4 | 4 7 3 |
| Victoria | 1929-49 | 3 | 3 3 8 | 4 4 5 | 4 6 11 |
| New Zealand .. | 1945 | 3 | 3 3 2 | 4 4 6 | 4 10 0 |
| Tasmania | 1920-40 | 3½ | 3 8 2 | 4 4 8 | 4 8 4 |
| Western Australia .. | 1915-35 | 3½ | 3 8 7 | 4 4 8 | 4 9 5 |
| Queensland | 1924 | 3½ | 3 6 10 | 4 5 1 | 4 12 7 |
| Queensland | 1922-47 | 3 | 3 3 11 | 4 5 2 | 4 9 10 |
| Western Australia .. | 1916-36 | 3 | 3 6 10 | 4 5 3 | 4 7 9 |
| South Australia .. | 1917-36 | 4 | 3 7 10 | 4 7 3 | 5 14 2 |
| Trinidad | 1917-42 | 4 | 3 7 8 | 4 7 8 | 6 14 3 |
| Trinidad | 1922-44 | 3 | 3 4 7 | 4 9 3 | 4 15 1 |
| Tasmania | 1920-40 | 4 | 3 7 0 | 4 9 3 | 5 2 2 |
| Quebec | 1937 | 3 | 3 10 7 | 4 10 5 | 4 15 2 |
| Queensland | 1924 | 4 | .. | 4 2 4 | 4 10 6 |

* Consols carried 2½ per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is reckoned at 2½ per cent. only, which is now the permanent rate.

As in the preceding table, where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been used in the case of the 4 per cents. and the

latest date in the cases of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cents., because the market rate of interest being over 4 per cent. it is unlikely that the respective Governments will endeavour to redeem their $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. stocks at the earliest date except under the unlikely condition of a fall in the market rate of interest below these rates.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE:
1901 TO 1916.

| Year. | Amount Outstanding on 30th June. | Price in January. | Return to Investor per cent. | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 3% Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter. | | | | | |
| 1901 | 3,146,000 | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ —99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| 1902 | 3,195,619 | 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 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 | 3,229,429 | 87 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 1910 | 3,224,771 | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| 1911 | 3,229,286 | 85 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| 1912 | 3,254,312 | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| 1913 | 3,231,404 | 74 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 1914 | 3,288,617 | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 1915 | 3,272,967 | 73 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1916 | ... | 78 | 3 | 16 | 11 |
| 3% Debentures, due 1921-30. | | | | | |
| 1901 | 532,000 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 1902 | 1,000,000 | 95—95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 1903 | 1,000,000 | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ —93 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 1904 | 1,000,000 | 88—90 | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| 1905 | 1,000,000 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ —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 | 985,650 | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ —87 | 3 | 18 | 8 |
| 1910 | 972,850 | 88 $\frac{5}{8}$ —89 | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| 1911 | 972,850 | 90 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| 1912 | 972,850 | 88 | 3 | 13 | 7 |
| 1913 | 972,850 | 82—83 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 1914 | 972,850 | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 11 | 1 |
| 1915 | 970,050 | 82 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| 1916 | ... | 78 | 5 | 5 | 7 |

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 it is 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. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from debentures. The returns from both these investments in the last four years were considerably higher than previously and, in the last three years in the case of the debentures, they were higher than the rates generally obtained by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1915.

INSURANCE.

There are twenty companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five in New South Wales, one in New Zealand, three in America, and five in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 to 1915:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1915.

| Year. | Companies with Head Offices in— | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | Australasia. | United Kingdom. | America. | |
| | NUMBER. | | | |
| 1900 | 165,848 | 1,203 | 5,662 | 172,713 |
| 1901 | 188,073 | 1,130 | 6,833 | 196,036 |
| 1902 | 202,033 | 1,052 | 7,837 | 210,922 |
| 1903 | 205,302 | 1,004 | 8,555 | 214,861 |
| 1904 | 214,372 | 950 | 8,890 | 224,212 |
| 1905 | 217,225 | 914 | 9,029 | 227,168 |
| 1906 | 226,440 | 841 | 7,810 | 235,091 |
| 1907 | 234,562 | 805 | 7,018 | 242,385 |
| 1908 | 247,820 | 751 | 6,146 | 254,717 |
| 1909 | 265,033 | 706 | 5,160 | 270,899 |
| 1910 | 286,312 | 815 | 4,928 | 292,055 |
| 1911 | 306,201 | 772 | 4,722 | 311,695 |
| 1912 | 326,511 | 732 | 4,603 | 331,846 |
| 1913 | 346,238 | 680 | 4,332 | 351,250 |
| 1914 | 363,691 | 645 | 4,145 | 368,481 |
| 1915 | 376,588 | 609 | 3,909 | 381,106 |

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1915—continued.

| Year. | Companies with Head Offices in— | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Australasia. | United Kingdom. | America. | |
| AMOUNT. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 23,185,797 | 554,124 | 2,575,941 | 26,315,862 |
| 1901 | 25,220,187 | 523,560 | 2,821,142 | 28,564,889 |
| 1902 | 26,408,467 | 477,934 | 2,991,761 | 29,878,162 |
| 1903 | 26,634,510 | 458,820 | 3,137,237 | 30,230,567 |
| 1904 | 27,338,229 | 434,030 | 3,208,084 | 30,980,343 |
| 1905 | 27,944,942 | 426,840 | 3,214,742 | 31,586,524 |
| 1906 | 28,984,315 | 393,765 | 2,868,727 | 32,246,807 |
| 1907 | 30,190,191 | 377,906 | 2,544,255 | 33,112,352 |
| 1908 | 31,511,180 | 344,859 | 2,201,808 | 34,057,847 |
| 1909 | 32,874,409 | 324,630 | 1,921,714 | 35,120,753 |
| 1910 | 34,286,548 | 378,577 | 1,830,126 | 36,495,251 |
| 1911 | 36,097,151 | 353,108 | 1,735,600 | 38,185,859 |
| 1912 | 38,119,403 | 336,198 | 1,876,745 | 40,132,346 |
| 1913 | 39,675,710 | 312,101 | 1,559,014 | 41,546,825 |
| 1914 | 41,512,853 | 298,186 | 1,494,336 | 43,305,375 |
| 1915 | 42,741,257 | 282,693 | 1,378,139 | 44,402,089 |

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1915, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

| Companies with Head Offices in— | Percentage in 1915 of— | | Increase per cent. in 1915 as compared with 1900. | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Total Policies. | Total Amount Assured. | Number. | Amount. |
| Australasia | 98·81 | 96·26 | 127·07 | 84·34 |
| United Kingdom | ·16 | ·64 | -49·38* | -48·98* |
| America | 1·03 | 3·10 | -30·96* | -46·50* |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 120·66 | 68·73 |

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£44,402,089) 96 per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 153,465 | 162,083 | 167,991 | 175,958 | 181,685 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 11,186 | 11,590 | 11,852 | 11,483 | 10,961 |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 164,651 | 173,673 | 179,843 | 187,441 | 192,646 |
| Amount Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 34,108,116 | 35,701,008 | 36,779,077 | 38,289,982 | 39,197,977 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 1,058,827 | 1,121,712 | 1,140,696 | 1,119,557 | 1,089,141 |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 35,166,943 | 36,822,720 | 37,919,773 | 39,409,539 | 40,287,118 |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 1,161,117 | 1,214,669 | 1,253,029 | 1,305,590 | 1,344,055 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 43,560 | 45,393 | 45,969 | 45,473 | 44,096 |
| Pure Endowment | | | | | |
| Total | 1,204,677 | 1,260,062 | 1,298,998 | 1,351,063 | 1,388,151 |
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 53,823 | 55,497 | 55,841 | 54,720 | 53,143 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 69,283 | 78,559 | 93,470 | 106,044 | 116,713 |
| Pure Endowment | 23,938 | 24,117 | 22,096 | 20,276 | 18,604 |
| Total | 147,044 | 158,173 | 171,407 | 181,040 | 188,460 |
| Amount Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 951,539 | 974,144 | 973,516 | 957,839 | 926,029 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 1,653,534 | 1,903,114 | 2,248,543 | 2,557,512 | 2,826,529 |
| Pure Endowment | 418,544 | 432,368 | 404,993 | 380,485 | 362,413 |
| Total | 3,018,917 | 3,309,626 | 3,627,052 | 3,895,836 | 4,114,971 |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 50,132 | 52,127 | 52,463 | 51,199 | 49,378 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 94,315 | 111,678 | 139,552 | 165,188 | 186,866 |
| Pure Endowment | 28,935 | 30,302 | 28,414 | 26,257 | 25,187 |
| Total | 173,382 | 194,107 | 220,429 | 242,644 | 261,431 |

There has thus been an increase of 5,205 ordinary and 7,420 industrial policies since 1914, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £877,579, and in that by the industrial policies £219,135. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1915 was £209, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and

endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £341, and that of the endowment assurance policy £166, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £17,415,988 for simple assurance, and £20,572,572 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,089,141, or an average of £99·4 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £21·8, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17·4; endowment assurance, £24·2; and pure endowment, £19·5. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £926,029, £2,826,529, and £362,413 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned), a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there were 51,103 simple assurance, and 123,789 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 53,143 and 116,713 policies respectively. Judging 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 sixteen years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1915.

| 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 |
| 1909 | 181 | 11,662 | 334 | 14,838 | 515 | 26,500 |
| 1910 | 159 | 9,686 | 388 | 17,656 | 547 | 27,342 |
| 1911 | 154 | 11,720 | 422 | 21,482 | 576 | 33,202 |
| 1912 | 158 | 11,635 | 419 | 21,509 | 577 | 33,144 |
| 1913 | 173 | 12,268 | 427 | 20,418 | 600 | 32,686 |
| 1914 | 179 | 12,310 | 441 | 21,454 | 620 | 33,764 |
| 1915 | 188 | 11,208 | 429 | 20,195 | 617 | 31,403 |

The annuities at the close of 1915 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 143 per cent. in number and 94 per cent. in amount.

Of the 429 annuities held in 1915 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 360 for £16,963 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 6 for £172 in English offices, and 63 for £3,060 in American offices. The figures in this table include annuities granted by industrial assurance companies, of which there was one for £49 in force on 31st December, 1915.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance | 3,345 | 3,199 | 3,053 | 3,056 | 3,718 |
| Endowment Assurance | 13,780 | 14,735 | 13,473 | 14,927 | 12,703 |
| Pure Endowment | 1,973 | 1,900 | 1,913 | 1,210 | 811 |
| Total | 19,098 | 19,834 | 18,444 | 19,193 | 17,232 |
| Annuities | 51 | 46 | 47 | 36 | 38 |
| Sum Assured— | | | | | |
| Assurance | £ 1,199,761 | £ 1,119,830 | £ 1,109,981 | £ 1,192,465 | £ 1,196,272 |
| Endowment Assurance | 2,266,529 | 2,450,036 | 2,219,334 | 2,436,076 | 2,009,459 |
| Pure Endowment | 191,537 | 196,311 | 178,822 | 127,702 | 91,609 |
| Total | 3,657,827 | 3,766,177 | 3,508,137 | 3,756,243 | 3,297,370 |
| Annuities | 6,823 | 2,671 | 2,360 | 2,023 | 1,761 |
| Single Premiums— | | | | | |
| Assurance | £ 4,525 | £ 5,001 | £ 4,459 | £ 1,643 | £ 7,193 |
| Endowment Assurance | 2,500 | 1,493 | 839 | 2,756 | 462 |
| Pure Endowment | 281 | 229 | 1,056 | 370 | 563 |
| Total | 7,306 | 6,723 | 6,404 | 4,769 | 8,218 |
| Annuities | 77,960 | 27,538 | 24,887 | 12,753 | 16,346 |
| Annual Premiums— | | | | | |
| Assurance | £ 36,211 | £ 33,844 | £ 34,145 | £ 38,911 | £ 41,999 |
| Endowment Assurance | 83,241 | 90,506 | 85,626 | 92,616 | 82,432 |
| Pure Endowment | 7,566 | 7,507 | 7,274 | 5,728 | 4,077 |
| Total | 127,018 | 131,857 | 127,045 | 137,255 | 128,508 |
| Annuities | 78 | 14 | 28 | 184 | 7 |

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1911 TO 1915—continued.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | | |
| Assurance .. | 12,902 | 12,164 | 8,065 | 5,127 | 3,947 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 26,389 | 30,410 | 35,823 | 37,409 | 36,407 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 8,576 | 6,428 | 4,108 | 2,440 | 2,248 |
| Total .. | 47,867 | 49,002 | 48,896 | 44,976 | 42,662 |
| Sum Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance .. | 384,867 | 264,793 | 193,458 | 188,679 | 96,136 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 732,160 | 829,030 | 829,357 | 934,463 | 922,843 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 174,269 | 143,351 | 106,400 | 72,493 | 71,296 |
| Total .. | 1,191,296 | 1,237,174 | 1,129,215 | 1,140,635 | 1,089,775 |
| Annual Premiums— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance .. | 16,229 | 15,316 | 10,693 | 7,170 | 5,394 |
| Endowment Assurance .. | 45,738 | 52,612 | 63,019 | 71,470 | 70,184 |
| Pure Endowment .. | 12,537 | 10,565 | 7,162 | 4,956 | 4,740 |
| Total .. | 74,504 | 78,493 | 80,874 | 83,596 | 80,268 |

The new business includes 17,232 ordinary assurance policies for £3,297,370 and 42,662 industrial policies for £1,089,775, the former averaging £191 and the latter £26 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 5,205 for £877,579 and 7,420 for £219,135 respectively, indicating that those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1915 must, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 12,027 for £2,419,791 in ordinary, and 35,242 for £870,640 in industrial assurance.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria during the period 1909 to 1915:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1909-1915.

| Nature of Insurance. | Year. | Receipts. | | | Outgo. | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Premiums. | Other. | Total. | Losses. | Other. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fire .. | 1909 | 589,100 | 27,498 | 586,598 | 254,098 | 225,521 | 479,619 |
| | 1910 | 862,157 | 30,561 | 592,718 | 190,555 | 229,963 | 420,518 |
| | 1911 | 580,980 | 32,310 | 613,290 | 195,605 | 255,343 | 450,948 |
| | 1912 | 620,011 | 31,886 | 651,897 | 296,265 | 232,591 | 578,856 |
| | 1913 | 669,571 | 42,069 | 711,640 | 289,682 | 307,640 | 597,322 |
| | 1914 | 809,372 | 36,539 | 845,911 | 511,943 | 335,817 | 850,760 |
| | 1915 | 845,351 | 36,959 | 882,310 | 336,653 | 334,835 | 671,538 |
| | 1909 | 115,825 | 4,603 | 120,428 | 67,515 | 34,978 | 102,493 |
| | 1910 | 182,439 | 2,882 | 185,321 | 86,555 | 36,976 | 123,531 |
| | 1911 | 145,336 | 3,264 | 148,600 | 122,366 | 33,119 | 160,485 |
| Marine .. | 1912 | 139,613 | 3,516 | 143,129 | 49,007 | 35,143 | 84,155 |
| | 1913 | 180,694 | 6,940 | 187,634 | 46,707 | 45,771 | 92,478 |
| | 1914 | 213,521 | 7,033 | 220,554 | 72,250 | 50,408 | 122,658 |
| | 1915 | 221,282 | 8,729 | 230,011 | 103,291 | 55,002 | 163,293 |
| | 1909 | 9,553 | 1,382 | 10,940 | 1,972 | 4,531 | 6,503 |
| | 1910 | 10,002 | 1,453 | 11,455 | 1,329 | 4,462 | 5,791 |
| Guarantee .. | 1911 | 9,683 | 1,403 | 11,086 | 846 | 5,191 | 6,037 |
| | 1912 | 10,029 | 1,510 | 11,539 | 1,349 | 5,140 | 6,489 |
| | 1913 | 10,682 | 1,012 | 11,644 | 2,697 | 5,459 | 8,156 |
| | 1914 | 10,639 | 865 | 11,504 | 1,847 | 4,927 | 6,774 |
| | 1915 | 10,620 | 2,062 | 12,682 | 3,805 | 4,212 | 8,017 |

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1909—1915—continued.

| Nature of Insurance. | Year. | Receipts. | | | Outgo. | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | Premiums. | Other. | Total. | Losses. | Other. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Live Stock | 1909 | 22,818 | 467 | 23,285 | 10,054 | 5,785 | 15,839 |
| | 1910 | 39,623 | 689 | 40,312 | 23,672 | 14,481 | 38,153 |
| | 1911 | 50,619 | 916 | 51,535 | 23,095 | 15,640 | 38,735 |
| | 1912 | 50,779 | 1,018 | 51,797 | 27,087 | 20,781 | 47,868 |
| | 1913 | 36,061 | 885 | 36,946 | 20,379 | 16,064 | 36,443 |
| | 1914 | 25,414 | 675 | 26,089 | 14,179 | 8,514 | 22,693 |
| Plate Glass | 1915 | 18,078 | 70 | 18,148 | 14,703 | 4,841 | 19,544 |
| | 1909 | 5,698 | 564 | 6,262 | 2,072 | 2,730 | 4,802 |
| | 1910 | 7,300 | 557 | 7,857 | 2,369 | 3,029 | 5,398 |
| | 1911 | 7,751 | 538 | 8,289 | 2,480 | 3,556 | 6,036 |
| | 1912 | 8,637 | 395 | 9,032 | 3,001 | 3,921 | 6,922 |
| | 1913 | 9,571 | 403 | 9,974 | 3,039 | 4,361 | 7,400 |
| Motor Car | 1914 | 10,494 | 364 | 10,858 | 3,698 | 4,452 | 8,150 |
| | 1915 | 11,710 | 377 | 12,087 | 4,196 | 4,798 | 8,994 |
| | 1913 | 27,495 | 679 | 28,174 | 7,135 | 11,743 | 18,878 |
| | 1914 | 31,229 | 456 | 31,685 | 9,458 | 11,090 | 20,548 |
| | 1915 | 33,615 | 620 | 34,235 | 15,739 | 12,762 | 28,501 |
| | 1913 | 30,567 | 1,149 | 31,716 | 10,595 | 14,731 | 25,326 |
| Accident (Personal) | 1914 | 59,736 | 3,966 | 63,702 | 25,346 | 27,321 | 52,667 |
| | 1915 | 27,498 | 794 | 28,292 | 11,909 | 12,305 | 24,214 |
| Workers' Compensation | 1914 | 140,755 | 48 | 140,803 | 11,548 | 50,797 | 62,345 |
| | 1915 | 227,624 | 3,981 | 231,605 | 62,353 | 73,955 | 136,308 |
| Other.. | 1909 | 82,891 | 3,902 | 86,793 | 31,839 | 48,706 | 80,045 |
| | 1910 | 100,428 | 4,056 | 104,484 | 48,868 | 51,886 | 100,254 |
| | 1911 | 102,816 | 4,558 | 107,374 | 46,932 | 51,651 | 98,583 |
| | 1912 | 127,608 | 6,115 | 133,723 | 47,028 | 60,605 | 107,683 |
| | 1913 | 82,071 | 4,443 | 86,514 | 33,754 | 37,327 | 71,081 |
| | 1914 | 34,399 | 2,419 | 36,818 | 13,121 | 18,401 | 31,522 |
| | 1915 | 29,925 | 4,230 | 34,155 | 11,817 | 12,642 | 24,459 |
| Totals | 1909 | 795,890 | 38,416 | 834,306 | 367,050 | 322,251 | 689,301 |
| | 1910 | 851,949 | 40,198 | 892,147 | 353,348 | 340,297 | 693,645 |
| | 1911 | 897,185 | 42,989 | 940,174 | 391,324 | 369,500 | 760,824 |
| | 1912 | 956,674 | 44,440 | 1,001,117 | 423,737 | 408,186 | 831,923 |
| | 1913 | 1,046,662 | 57,580 | 1,104,242 | 413,988 | 443,096 | 857,084 |
| | 1914 | 1,335,559 | 52,365 | 1,387,924 | 603,390 | 514,722 | 1,178,112 |
| | 1915 | 1,425,703 | 57,822 | 1,483,525 | 569,466 | 515,402 | 1,084,868 |

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the eighty-five companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid, and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures quoted above for 1914 and 1915. It is probable that a portion of these premiums and losses were allowed for in previous years, and this will account to some extent for the increase in the receipts and outgo of the fire and marine sections of the business in the last two years, as compared with the immediately preceding years. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to about £18,500, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large. The total losses on all classes of insurance for the six years given in the table represent 43½ per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

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, but the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business for the last five years :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 36 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| " shareholders | 8,610 | 8,518 | 8,126 | 8,187 | 8,001 |
| " borrowers | 9,335 | 10,538 | 10,087 | 10,498 | 10,337 |
| Transactions during the Year— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income from loans and investments | 130,421 | 150,379 | 162,268 | 168,541 | 172,448 |
| Loans granted | 455,288 | 591,253 | 372,757 | 653,877 | 315,350 |
| Repayments ... | 496,748 | 565,716 | 491,157 | 585,570 | 518,245 |
| Deposits received | 495,062 | 547,344 | 575,802 | 826,784 | 584,849 |
| Working expenses* | 61,745 | 71,281 | 73,689 | 69,553 | 71,773 |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Loans on mortgage | 1,730,780 | 2,084,354 | 2,090,572 | 2,228,449 | 2,161,297 |
| Properties in possession or surrendered | 626,525 | 623,567 | 538,322 | 477,661 | 476,296 |
| Other advances ... | 17,738 | 15,524 | 14,720 | 15,015 | 20,273 |
| Cash in hand, &c. | 128,345 | 35,556 | 71,344 | 32,165 | 52,005 |
| Other assets | | 6,985 | 8,640 | 9,373 | 9,508 |
| Total ... | 2,503,388 | 2,765,986 | 2,723,598 | 2,762,663 | 2,719,379 |
| Liabilities— | | | | | |
| To shareholders | 1,290,075 | 1,275,496 | 1,336,556 | 1,315,620 | 1,299,072 |
| " debenture-holders | 101,580 | 83,188 | 52,142 | 15,046 | 10,065 |
| " depositors | 695,307 | 829,792 | 789,309 | 931,756 | 887,813 |
| Bank overdraft | 201,550 | 41,564 | 30,047 | 29,606 | 21,928 |
| Other ... | | 239,013 | 198,000 | 113,203 | 91,815 |
| Total ... | 2,288,512 | 2,469,053 | 2,406,054 | 2,405,231 | 2,310,693 |
| Reserve Funds ... | 228,506 | 261,368 | 274,511 | 295,111 | 331,174 |

* Includes interest on deposits, loans, &c.

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the above table, but, as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on the items shown.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Land mortgages and releases. A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 5 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions 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: 1911 TO 1915.

| Transactions Registered. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 12,312 | 14,798 | 14,901 | 14,731 | 13,934 |
| Amount £ | 11,650,470 | 12,713,310 | 10,649,972 | 9,869,098 | 9,476,974 |
| Releases— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 10,511 | 10,256 | 9,506 | 10,277 | 9,051 |
| Amount £ | 8,418,405 | 8,030,648 | 6,891,315 | 8,103,506 | 6,908,671 |

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 follows. 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 AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS:
1911 TO 1915.

| Security. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 681 | 854 | 935 | 850 | 605 |
| Amount £ | 238,045 | 157,560 | 221,872 | 157,381 | 129,753 |
| Liens on Wool— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 124 | 133 | 120 | 106 | 94 |
| Amount £ | 41,730 | 57,599 | 47,398 | 47,541 | 46,118 |
| Liens on Crops— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 374 | 612 | 892 | 877 | 7,674 |
| Amount £ | 71,056 | 137,761 | 176,875 | 146,824 | 332,684 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,179 | 1,599 | 1,947 | 1,833 | 8,373 |
| Amount £ | 350,837 | 352,920 | 446,145 | 351,746 | 508,556 |

Bills and contracts of sale. Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1911 TO 1915.

| Security. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bills of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,172 | 1,238 | 1,316 | 1,134 | 1,106 |
| Amount £ | 271,889 | 362,545 | 221,734 | 320,709 | 458,050 |
| Contracts of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 77 | 88 | 86 | 103 | 87 |
| Amount £ | 3,298 | 6,229 | 6,282 | 7,305 | 7,383 |

Before filing a bill of sale, fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, a 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 gradually decreased, and in 1915 the bills of sale were thirteen times their number, and the amount secured sixty-two times as great as against ratios of about one-half and six times respectively for the six years prior to 1887.

Trading companies registered. A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1915 is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1915.

| Nature of Business. | No. Registered. | Nature of Business. | No. Registered. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| MANUFACTURING— | | MANUFACTURING—continued. | |
| Tanning | 4 | Saw-milling | 6 |
| Fellmongering | 1 | Engineering, machinery, &c... .. | 7 |
| Soap | 1 | Smelting | 1 |
| Bricks, tiles, and pottery | 3 | Other metal works | 2 |
| Cement | 1 | Bacon-curing | 1 |
| Glass | 1 | Condensed, &c., milk | 1 |
| Monumental stone | 1 | Flour-milling | 2 |
| Modellers in plaster, &c. | 2 | Jams, preserves | 1 |
| Cooperage | 1 | Grocers' sundries | 2 |

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1915—continued.

| Nature of Business. | No. Registered. | Nature of Business. | No. Registered. |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| MANUFACTURING—continued. | | TRADING— | |
| Confectionery | 1 | Warehousemen, merchants, &c. | 26 |
| Salt | 2 | FINANCIAL— | |
| Malt | 1 | Land and property invest- ment | 14 |
| Tobacco, cigars, &c. .. . | 1 | Auctioneering | 3 |
| Clothing | 6 | Indenting, agency, &c. .. . | 17 |
| Boots and shoes | 2 | Financing | 2 |
| Flax | 1 | Insurance | 2 |
| Printing and publishing .. . | 11 | TRANSPORT— | |
| Ammunition | 3 | Carriers, &c. | 4 |
| Motor-building and engineer- ing | 6 | Motor garage, taxi-cab .. . | 4 |
| Furniture | 1 | Steam-ship | 3 |
| Drugs and chemicals, &c. .. . | 3 | MISCELLANEOUS— | |
| Oils, paints, and varnishes .. . | 3 | Caterers | 2 |
| Scientific instruments | 1 | Pastrycooks, bakers | 3 |
| Jewellery | 2 | Caterers for amusements .. . | 15 |
| Electric apparatus | 1 | Weighbridge | 5 |
| Electric power | 3 | Paving and general con- tractors | 3 |
| Gas | 1 | Irrigation | 2 |
| Broom | 1 | Butchers | 2 |
| Umbrella | 1 | Cool storage | 4 |
| Rubber goods (including tyres) | 3 | Educational | 2 |
| Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) | 16 | Fruit-packing | 1 |
| PRIMARY PRODUCTION— | | Consulting engineers | 1 |
| Farmers | 2 | Laundry | 1 |
| Nurserymen and orchardists .. . | 2 | Employers' Association .. . | 1 |
| Pastoralists | 3 | | |
| Mining and prospecting | 2 | | |
| Oil winning | 3 | | |
| Stone quarrying | 2 | | |
| Oysters | 1 | | |

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under the Companies Acts 1910 and 1915, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 73 were registered during 1915 under Part II. of the Companies Acts 1890 and 1915. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 2,493 trading companies in 1915 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 2,334 in 1914, 2,140 in 1913, 1,938 in 1912, 1,627 in 1911, and 1,472 in 1910. In addition to the above, there were 18 insurance companies doing life business only in 1915, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

Number of
existing
companies.

Co-operative societies.

The following table contains particulars for the last five years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information as regards co-operative societies, for it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. As a matter of fact there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act, and which are not represented in the table here given.

PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Societies | 41 | 36 | 36 | 48 | 50 |
| Number of Shareholders .. | 20,651 | 29,908 | 19,450 | 19,876 | 20,661 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Total Sales during Year .. | 510,616 | 626,268 | 604,840 | 832,076 | 812,115 |
| Other Revenue | 16,390 | 12,360 | 21,573 | 11,460 | 8,482 |
| Wages and Salaries for Year .. | 52,007 | 56,914 | 59,320 | 65,428 | 55,127 |
| Other Working Expenses .. | 44,966 | 49,290 | 61,230 | 30,592 | 90,192 |
| Net Profit | 7,810 | 15,304 | 6,892 | 19,599 | 10,774 |
| Liabilities at end of Year— | | | | | |
| Paid-up Capital | 123,512 | 131,469 | 113,686 | 136,894 | 109,401 |
| Reserves | 17,356 | 19,323 | 21,577 | 28,062 | 36,396 |
| Bank Overdraft | 106,470 | 83,597 | 65,003 | 69,468 | 50,506 |
| Sundry Creditors | 87,435 | 43,044 | 49,227 | 71,484 | 66,191 |
| Other Liabilities | 40,248 | 48,685 | 82,957 | 70,037 | 79,217 |
| Total Liabilities | 330,011 | 326,187 | 336,794 | 375,975 | 350,700 |
| Assets at end of Year— | | | | | |
| Real Estate | 101,884 | 96,961 | 91,343 | 94,755 | 80,016 |
| Stock | 98,201 | 92,367 | 101,104 | 118,606 | 97,841 |
| Fittings, Plant, and Machinery .. | 39,036 | 37,355 | 33,212 | 38,260 | 24,800 |
| Sundry Debtors | 89,706 | 95,188 | 96,419 | 113,819 | 132,181 |
| Cash in Hand and on Deposit .. | 8,310 | 10,547 | 13,647 | 15,611 | 16,177 |
| Other Assets | 2,854 | 5,711 | 3,710 | 4,788 | 2,613 |
| Total Assets | 330,396 | 338,099 | 346,444 | 385,389 | 361,983 |

Of the fifty co-operative societies, nineteen were associations of farmers acting as general merchants and commission agents, ten carried on the business of bread-making and the sale of groceries, &c., eight acted as general merchants, and three as fruit-packers, merchants, and salesmen, three were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in storage of wheat, and in the erection of buildings.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, or by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. It is essential that every marriage be preceded by the parties making a declaration as to age and the absence of any legal impediment, and by three days' notice, except in cases of emergency, also that two witnesses of full age be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three clear days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three clear days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the event of a minor (not being a widower or widow) wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent of the father or a guardian appointed by him; or, in the case of his absence, death, desertion, judicial separation, or divorce, of the mother, if the minor is under her care; and, in other cases, of a police magistrate, or a guardian of minors appointed by the Chief Justice. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. 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 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, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of that denomination 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 by untruly 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 offence were accidental, he is subject to a maximum penalty of £20 on summary conviction. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized in Victoria in 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

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 registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. The indexes in use since the introduction of civil registration in 1853 contained up to the end of 1915 over 3,470,000 names, of which 1,779,000

related to births, 834,000 to deaths, and 857,000 to marriages. The indexes are at present growing at the rate of 77,000 names per annum. For the registration of births and deaths the State is divided into about 520 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 registrar of marriages 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 a 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, parents and the occupiers of houses where births occur are required to, and doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases 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 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 five 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 five, 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 if elsewhere. If, however, 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 to a penalty of £25. Illegitimate children may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents on the application of the father to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 10s. to 20s.—provided that there was at the time of the birth no impediment to the marriage. 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. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages. Marriages in Victoria in 1915 numbered 12,832, which was 1,002 above the total for the preceding year, and 2,068 above the average of the period 1900-13. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1896 TO 1915.

| Year. | No. of Marriages. | Year. | No. of Marriages. |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1896 | 7,625 | 1906 | 8,930 |
| 1897 | 7,568 | 1907 | 9,575 |
| 1898 | 7,620 | 1908 | 9,334 |
| 1899 | 8,140 | 1909 | 9,431 |
| 1900 | 8,308 | 1910 | 10,240 |
| 1901 | 8,406 | 1911 | 11,088 |
| 1902 | 8,477 | 1912 | 11,738 |
| 1903 | 7,605 | 1913 | 11,324 |
| 1904 | 8,210 | 1914 | 11,830 |
| 1905 | 8,774 | 1915 | 12,832 |

During the past decade the number of marriages increased by 46 per cent. The substantial nature of the improvement, especially in recent years, is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 14,110 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1906-10. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of

present and future prospects, the relatively large number of marriages in the past five years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period. The increase in 1915 was probably due, to some extent, to a large number of soldiers having married shortly before leaving Victoria to take part in the war.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but, 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, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Marriage Rate. | Year. | Marriage Rate. |
|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1906 | 7·21 | 1911 | 8·40 |
| 1907 | 7·64 | 1912 | 8·65 |
| 1908 | 7·37 | 1913 | 8·13 |
| 1909 | 7·36 | 1914 | 8·31 |
| 1910 | 7·83 | 1915 | 9·00 |

The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded since 1860.

The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.

| Year of Census. | Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| | Enumerated Population. | Number of Unmarried and Widowed. | | Marriages. | Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the— | | |
| | | Men (aged 21 to 55). | Women (aged 18 to 50). | | Population. | Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55). | Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50). |
| 1857 | 383,668 | 88,456 | 18,128 | 4,465 | 11·64 | 50·48 | 246·30 |
| 1861 | 513,896 | 98,665 | 24,009 | 4,528 | 8·81 | 45·89 | 188·60 |
| 1871 | 712,263 | 77,078 | 40,836 | 4,715 | 6·62 | 61·17 | 115·46 |
| 1881 | 849,438 | 77,250 | 75,098 | 5,732 | 6·75 | 74·20 | 76·33 |
| 1891 | 1,130,463 | 133,576 | 113,276 | 9,007 | 7·97 | 67·43 | 79·51 |
| 1901 | 1,193,340 | 123,691 | 137,267 | 8,468 | 7·10 | 68·46 | 61·69 |
| 1911 | 1,309,950 | 132,642 | 158,556 | 10,984 | 8·39 | 82·81 | 69·28 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the central point.

**Factors
in marriage
rates.**

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows that the crude marriage rate is materially affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. This is evidenced by the fact that the maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 12·1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

**Marriage
rate in
age groups.**

The marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life have been computed for various age groups at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

**PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE
MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.**

| Age Group. | Men. | | | | Women. | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| 15—21 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24·6 | 23·6 | 18·8 | 23·3 |
| 21—25* .. | 57·8 | 44·3 | 44·6 | 55·2 | 118·8 | 106·0 | 87·2 | 105·6 |
| 25—30 .. | 114·2 | 85·9 | 90·5 | 118·6 | 105·7 | 100·5 | 84·7 | 112·1 |
| 30—35 .. | 82·9 | 75·2 | 82·1 | 101·1 | 73·1 | 66·4 | 57·9 | 66·0 |
| 35—40 .. | 56·4 | 51·1 | 62·6 | 72·9 | 53·8 | 46·4 | 37·2 | 43·0 |
| 40—45 .. | 30·5 | 33·4 | 39·9 | 44·7 | 32·5 | 27·7 | 22·3 | 20·7 |
| 45—50 .. | 21·8 | 25·9 | 29·8 | 34·9 | 22·1 | 17·8 | 14·3 | 15·5 |
| 50 and upwards | 10·5 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 12·1 | 4·9 | 4·2 | 2·4 | 2·6 |

* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men at each age (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and the marriages to marriageable women were more numerous at every age except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 105, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85, and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

Marriage rates of bachelors, widowers, spinsters, and widows.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911 :—

MARRIAGES, PER 1,000, BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1911.

| Age Group. | Marriages to every 1,000— | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Bachelors. | Widowers. | Spinsters. | Widows. |
| 15-21 | .. | .. | 22.3 | 40.0 |
| 21-25* | 55.3 | 64.5 | 105.3 | 145.6 |
| 25-30 | 118.8 | 120.1 | 111.1 | 147.6 |
| 30-35 | 99.6 | 151.2 | 63.8 | 80.8 |
| 35-40 | 69.0 | 113.2 | 38.9 | 60.5 |
| 40-45 | 38.1 | 94.4 | 16.5 | 30.7 |
| 45-50 | 27.0 | 66.8 | 12.6 | 17.2 |
| 50 and upwards | 7.4 | 16.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 |

* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows

with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1915 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1915.

| Ages of Bridegrooms. | Ages of Brides. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Bridegrooms. | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21 to 25. | 25 to 30. | 30 to 35. | 35 to 40. | 40 to 45. | 45 to 50. | 50 to 55. | | 55 to 60. | 60 to 65. | 65 to 70. | 70 and over. |
| 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 17 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 18 | ... | 1 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| 19 | ... | ... | 9 | 13 | 22 | 24 | 9 | 31 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 |
| 20 | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | 33 | 36 | 40 | 78 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 |
| 21 to 25 | ... | 3 | 24 | 86 | 194 | 297 | 367 | 2,066 | 595 | 59 | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,708 |
| 25 to 30 | ... | 2 | 11 | 24 | 64 | 144 | 210 | 2,006 | 1,760 | 312 | 63 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,612 |
| 30 to 35 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 17 | 44 | 45 | 511 | 804 | 438 | 104 | 21 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,007 |
| 35 to 40 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 11 | 22 | 170 | 293 | 251 | 179 | 45 | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 998 |
| 40 to 45 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 45 | 97 | 110 | 79 | 68 | 28 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 445 |
| 45 to 50 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 38 | 48 | 84 | 61 | 38 | 21 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 314 |
| 50 to 55 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 42 | 33 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 170 |
| 55 to 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 96 |
| 60 to 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 2 | ... | 1 | 48 |
| 65 to 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 70 to 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 |
| 75 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 11 |
| Total Brides | 1 | 6 | 59 | 157 | 352 | 574 | 706 | 4,931 | 3,618 | 1,257 | 532 | 286 | 170 | 79 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 12,832 |

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 16 to 86 years, and those of brides from 14 to 74. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between

50 and 55 married a girl of 14, while twelve women between 45 and 50 were married to men who were their juniors by 15 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 681 were older and 203 younger than their brides, and 116 were of the same age as their partners.

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 1901-10, also for the year 1915:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1915.

| Age Group. | Proportion per 1,000 of total | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Bridegrooms. | | | Brides. | | |
| | 1881-90. | 1901-10. | 1915. | 1881-90. | 1901-10. | 1915. |
| Under 15 | ... | ... | ... | ·15 | ·14 | ·08 |
| 15 to 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1·17 | 1·12 | ·47 |
| 16 to 17 | ·03 | ·09 | ·08 | 6·53 | 5·16 | 4·60 |
| 17 to 18 | ·29 | ·34 | ·86 | 20·32 | 15·58 | 12·23 |
| 18 to 19 | 1·46 | 2·09 | 3·20 | 42·94 | 33·31 | 27·43 |
| 19 to 20 | 5·62 | 7·02 | 8·57 | 65·03 | 48·67 | 44·73 |
| 20 to 21 | 15·19 | 13·67 | 17·46 | 73·84 | 59·41 | 55·02 |
| 21 to 25 | 321·02 | 258·64 | 288·97 | 432·34 | 380·91 | 384·27 |
| 25 to 30 | 365·48 | 357·07 | 359·41 | 223·83 | 267·78 | 281·95 |
| 30 to 35 | 134·57 | 177·13 | 156·40 | 62·07 | 98·54 | 97·96 |
| 35 to 40 | 58·29 | 84·06 | 77·77 | 29·53 | 44·37 | 45·35 |
| 40 to 45 | 32·54 | 40·87 | 34·68 | 17·10 | 21·19 | 22·29 |
| 45 to 50 | 24·77 | 24·05 | 24·47 | 12·23 | 11·00 | 13·25 |
| 50 to 55 | 18·40 | 13·33 | 13·25 | 6·74 | 6·29 | 6·16 |
| 55 to 60 | 11·49 | 8·05 | 7·01 | 3·40 | 3·13 | 2·57 |
| 60 and over | 10·85 | 13·59 | 7·87 | 2·78 | 3·40 | 1·64 |
| Total | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 |

The age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent periods. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1915 529 were under 25 years, and 282 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As fertility is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that, owing to the altered age distribution of wives, the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1915 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·28, with that of divorced men and of widowers—39·56 and 45·75 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·58, as against 34·23 for divorced women and 40·60 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages has declined, the average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides is greater than in the period 1890-4. The average age at marriage for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table :—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

| Period. | Average Age of— | |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Brides under 45. | Bridegrooms of Brides under 45. |
| | Years. | Years. |
| 1870-4 | 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 |
| 1909 | 25·99 | 29·78 |
| 1910 | 25·88 | 29·58 |
| 1911 | 25·81 | 29·46 |
| 1912 | 25·75 | 29·17 |
| 1913 | 25·66 | 29·01 |
| 1914 | 25·71 | 29·01 |
| 1915 | 25·68 | 28·75 |

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1915 was slightly below the average of the previous five years, but it was greater by about two years than that of women who married thirty years ago. For Victoria in 1915 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·28, as compared with 26·80 in England and Wales and 26·69 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 29·30, 29·11, and 30·09 years respectively.

The marriages in Australia for 1915 numbered 45,264, as against 43,276 in the previous year, 41,605 in 1913, 42,145 in 1912, and 39,473 in 1911. Of the total, 12,832 took place in Victoria, 18,129 in New South Wales, 6,141 in Queensland, 3,965 in South Australia, 2,581 in Western Australia, 1,600 in Tasmania, 12 in the Northern Territory, and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory. In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6 and for each of the last nine years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 6.92 | 7.33 | 6.15 | 6.73 | 9.02 | 7.58 | 7.11 | 8.26 |
| 1907 .. | 7.64 | 7.84 | 7.58 | 7.94 | 8.02 | 7.91 | 7.78 | 8.91 |
| 1908 .. | 7.37 | 7.97 | 7.22 | 7.84 | 7.50 | 7.74 | 7.64 | 8.82 |
| 1909 .. | 7.36 | 8.21 | 7.96 | 8.30 | 7.54 | 8.13 | 7.86 | 8.33 |
| 1910 .. | 7.83 | 8.81 | 8.05 | 9.21 | 7.75 | 7.98 | 8.37 | 8.30 |
| 1911 .. | 8.40 | 9.18 | 8.41 | 9.82 | 8.45 | 7.77 | 8.78 | 8.67 |
| 1912 .. | 8.65 | 9.58 | 8.91 | 9.62 | 8.37 | 7.86 | 9.07 | 8.85 |
| 1913 .. | 8.13 | 9.01 | 8.68 | 9.44 | 8.19 | 8.27 | 8.67 | 8.25 |
| 1914 .. | 8.31 | 9.37 | 8.73 | 9.11 | 8.22 | 7.62 | 8.80 | 8.51 |
| 1915 .. | 9.00 | 9.70 | 8.94 | 9.01 | 8.01 | 8.03 | 9.14 | 9.12 |
| Average 1911-15 | 8.50 | 9.37 | 8.73 | 9.40 | 8.25 | 7.91 | 8.89 | 8.68 |

All the States, except South Australia and Western Australia, had higher marriage rates in 1915 than in the preceding year.

Marriage rates in various countries.

The average marriage rate in Australia—8.89—for the period 1911-15 was higher than in seventeen of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Marriage Rate. | Country. | Marriage Rate |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ontario | 10.2 | Italy | 7.5 |
| Bulgaria | 9.3 | Austria | 7.5 |
| Roumania | 9.2 | Switzerland | 7.3 |
| Hungary | 8.9 | The Netherlands | 7.3 |
| Japan | 8.8 | Denmark | 7.2 |
| Servia | 8.7 | Spain | 7.0 |
| Russia | 8.4 | Scotland | 6.9 |
| England and Wales | 8.2 | Norway | 6.3 |
| Belgium | 7.9 | Sweden | 5.9 |
| France | 7.8 | Ireland | 5.2 |
| Germany | 7.8 | | |

Marriages to marriageable males in Australasia.

For reasons already given, 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. This is shown in

the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

| | 1900-2. | 1911. | Increase per cent. in 1911. |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria | 56·0 | 67·3 | 20·2 |
| New South Wales... .. | 58·3 | 68·0 | 16·6 |
| Queensland | 41·6 | 54·9 | 32·0 |
| South Australia | 56·8 | 81·3 | 43·1 |
| Western Australia | 41·9 | 45·8 | 9·3 |
| Tasmania | 65·7 | 69·3 | 5·5 |
| Australia | 55·7 | 64·7 | 16·0 |
| New Zealand | 55·1 | 58·8 | 6·7 |

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50, the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

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 1915:—

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, 1915.

| Usual Residence of Bridegrooms. | Usual Residence of Brides. | | | | Total Bridegrooms. | Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population. |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Metropolitan. | Other Urban. | Rural. | Outside Victoria. | | |
| In Victoria— | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Districts | 6,281 | 231 | 373 | 71 | 6,956 | 10·2 |
| Other Urban Districts | 164 | 1,153 | 216 | 11 | 1,544 | 7·1 |
| Rural Districts | 734 | 299 | 2,703 | 42 | 3,778 | 7·1 |
| Outside Victoria .. | 249 | 42 | 129 | 134 | 554 | .. |
| Total Brides | 7,428 | 1,725 | 3,421 | 258 | 12,832 | .. |
| Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population .. | 10·9 | 8·0 | 6·5 | .. | .. | .. |

Of the 420 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 214 were residents of New South Wales, 38 of Queensland, 49 of South Australia, 19 of Western Australia, 42 of Tasmania, 18 of New Zealand, 17 of the United Kingdom, 4 of India, 2 of South Africa, 2 of the United States, and 6 of other countries, while 9 were seafaring men.

The extent to which the high crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the last census. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst in the remainder of the State the men are in excess. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that, while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock were compared with the marriageable population of each sex, and the resulting proportions for the average of the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement:—

YEARLY MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1910-12.

| District. | Men. | Women. |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Melbourne and Suburbs | 95·8 | 66·6 |
| Rest of the State | 66·4 | 68·9 |

The results show that the chance of marrying within a year is slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying is 44 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

Marrying age according to occupation. In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age of men, the following table has been constructed. This has been based upon 42,764

marriages for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations :—

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 | 334 | 27·65 | 42·81 | 45·52 | 9·28 | 2·39 |
| Ironworker, Foundry Em- ployé, &c. ... | 824 | 27·78 | 42·72 | 45·76 | 7·76 | 3·76 |
| Carter, Driver, Carrier ... | 2,139 | 28·04 | 43·43 | 42·92 | 9·54 | 4·11 |
| Blacksmith ... | 876 | 28·37 | 38·47 | 47·26 | 10·50 | 3·77 |
| Salesman, Storeman ... | 1,147 | 28·86 | 30·34 | 56·06 | 10·81 | 2·79 |
| Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ... | 2,680 | 29·01 | 33·62 | 51·23 | 10·78 | 4·37 |
| Jockey, Trainer ... | 181 | 29·12 | 35·91 | 46·41 | 14·36 | 3·32 |
| Labourer ... | 7,172 | 29·28 | 35·11 | 46·79 | 12·90 | 5·20 |
| Bootmaker ... | 754 | 29·34 | 39·39 | 43·90 | 9·15 | 7·56 |
| Coachbuilder ... | 342 | 29·37 | 30·99 | 49·42 | 15·79 | 3·80 |
| Miner ... | 2,269 | 29·57 | 35·17 | 45·53 | 13·84 | 5·46 |
| Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ... | 2,772 | 29·64 | 35·82 | 44·16 | 13·31 | 6·71 |
| Mechanical Engineer, Fit- ter, Engine-driver ... | 1,739 | 29·79 | 28·23 | 54·46 | 11·79 | 5·52 |
| Printer, Stationer, News- agent ... | 695 | 29·89 | 30·06 | 49·68 | 15·53 | 4·73 |
| Railway, Tramway Em- ployé ... | 1,331 | 29·86 | 27·88 | 53·12 | 14·34 | 4·66 |
| Constable, Warder, Soldier | 410 | 29·82 | 26·10 | 54·39 | 14·39 | 5·12 |
| Tailor ... | 754 | 29·94 | 28·91 | 52·79 | 11·67 | 6·63 |
| Clerk ... | 2,290 | 30·24 | 23·05 | 57·86 | 14·50 | 4·59 |
| Cook, Steward, Waiter ... | 352 | 30·26 | 30·68 | 48·86 | 12·79 | 7·67 |
| School Teacher | 339 | 31·67 | 15·04 | 63·72 | 12·68 | 8·56 |
| Market Gardener | 473 | 31·83 | 20·51 | 53·91 | 16·28 | 9·30 |
| Civil Servant ... | 539 | 32·11 | 24·30 | 43·97 | 23·19 | 8·54 |
| Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ... | 8,370 | 32·25 | 15·90 | 55·77 | 20·83 | 7·50 |
| Commercial Traveller, Agent ... | 1,316 | 32·32 | 14·74 | 57·68 | 18·69 | 8·89 |
| Sailor, Mariner ... | 395 | 32·50 | 24·30 | 48·86 | 17·22 | 9·62 |
| Professional ... | 1,207 | 32·69 | 13·67 | 58·99 | 17·56 | 9·78 |
| Builder, Contractor ... | 680 | 33·08 | 19·20 | 48·41 | 20·17 | 12·22 |
| Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ... | 434 | 33·10 | 18·89 | 47·24 | 21·43 | 12·44 |

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. It should be remembered, however, that the average age of the persons in the community who belong to the two last mentioned classes is higher than that of the wage-earners. It is further shown that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive

the highest wage of their occupation 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, mechanical engineers, fitters, &c., and railway employes may be taken as examples. This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35·11 per cent., with that of school teachers (15·04), civil servants (24·30), and clerks (23·05) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with three exceptions (professional, commercial travellers, 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 4·60 years; of ironworkers and foundry employes by 4·47; of carters, drivers, and carriers, by 4·21; of blacksmiths by 3·88; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3·24; of labourers by 2·97; of miners by 2·68; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2·61 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.

Marriage records show that of the persons married in Victoria during 1915, 89·9 per cent. were born in Australia, 8·3 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 1·2 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·4 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the following table for the years 1908 and 1915:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1908 AND 1915.

| Where Born. | Bridegrooms. | | Brides. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 1908. | 1915. | 1908. | 1915. |
| Australia | 8,013 | 11,158 | 8,709 | 11,917 |
| New Zealand | 173 | 132 | 106 | 78 |
| England and Wales | 635 | 1,034 | 301 | 617 |
| Scotland | 154 | 185 | 68 | 96 |
| Ireland | 141 | 136 | 81 | 69 |
| Other British Possessions | 31 | 28 | 20 | 7 |
| Germany | 56 | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| Russia | 7 | 17 | 2 | 6 |
| Italy | 15 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| United States | 24 | 23 | 6 | 7 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 85 | 82 | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 9,334 | 12,832 | 9,334 | 12,832 |

A striking feature of the figures is the relatively large increase in the number of English women and Scotch women entering into wedlock in Victoria. The numbers indicate that the migration of single women to this State is very frequently a preliminary step to marriage.

**Marriages
in quarters.**

Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1915, however, the greatest proportion took place in the Winter, when 29·68 per cent. of the total marriages were solemnized, as against 27·21 per cent. in the Spring, 23·35 per cent. in the Autumn, and 19·76 per cent. in the Summer.

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty-four years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying ages, and also to the later marrying ages of bachelors and spinsters in recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition who married in the periods mentioned :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1915.

| Conjugal Condition. | Percentage of total Marriages. | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|
| | 1871-80. | 1881-90. | 1891-1900. | 1901-10. | 1915. |
| Bachelors and Spinsters | 80·59 | 85·84 | 87·22 | 88·46 | 91·79 |
| Bachelors and Widows | 7·10 | 4·72 | 4·23 | 3·66 | 2·83 |
| Widowers and Spinsters | 7·75 | 6·17 | 6·07 | 5·70 | 4·12 |
| Widowers and Widows | 4·56 | 3·27 | 2·48 | 2·18 | 1·26 |

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 54 were widowers and 41 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1915 was 207, which was slightly below the number for the preceding year. Of the 117,624 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 981, or 1 in every 120 persons, as compared with 1 in every 671 in England and Wales in 1913. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1910 :—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1911 | 66 | 105 | 171 |
| 1912 | 91 | 120 | 211 |
| 1913 | 78 | 99 | 177 |
| 1914 | 91 | 124 | 215 |
| 1915 | 88 | 119 | 207 |

The divorced persons, in the State at the last census numbered 1,240, of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11·5

per cent. of the males and 15·8 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

There has been a marked increase during the past eight years in the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 years of age. Of every 1,000 men married in 1915, 30 were minors, as against 24 in 1907—an increase of 25 per cent. in the intervening period. The ratio of brides under 21 decreased slightly between the years mentioned. The percentages for each Australian State in 1915 were as follows :—

| | Percentage under 21 years of age. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | Bridegrooms. | Brides. |
| Victoria | 3·02 | 14·46 |
| New South Wales | 3·77 | 20·86 |
| Queensland | 3·65 | 22·26 |
| South Australia | 4·06 | 18·31 |
| Western Australia | 2·91 | 19·64 |
| Tasmania | 3·31 | 22·38 |
| Australia | 3·50 | 18·99 |

In Victoria the proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 are below those for the Commonwealth.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages for the years 1914 and 1915 are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

| Denomination. | 1914. | | 1915. | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. |
| Church of England | 3,255 | 27·52 | 3,542 | 27·60 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 2,097 | 17·73 | 2,179 | 16·98 |
| Presbyterian Church | 2,069 | 17·49 | 2,316 | 18·05 |
| Methodist Church | 1,836 | 15·52 | 1,945 | 15·16 |
| Congregational Church | 1,041 | 8·80 | 1,169 | 9·11 |
| Baptist Church | 490 | 4·14 | 550 | 4·29 |
| Lutheran Church | 63 | ·53 | 55 | ·43 |
| Independent Presbyterian Church | 154 | 1·36 | 148 | 1·15 |
| Church of Christ | 283 | 2·39 | 312 | 2·43 |
| Salvation Army | 64 | ·54 | 51 | ·40 |
| Jews | 44 | ·37 | 38 | ·30 |
| Other Sects | 122 | 1·03 | 135 | 1·05 |
| Registrars of Marriages | 312 | 2·64 | 392 | 3·05 |
| Total | 11,830 | 100·00 | 12,832 | 100·00 |

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 27·60 per cent. of the total in 1915 as compared with 25·44 in 1911 and 21·18 in the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1915, 3·0 per cent. and in 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 2·3 per cent. in 1912, 2·6 per cent. in 1911, 1·6 per cent. in 1910, 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 200 per cent. shown by the rate for 1915 over that for 1909 was probably due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 (now incorporated in the *Marriage Act* 1915—No. 2691) permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who were making a business of celebrating marriages. The percentages of civil marriages in the Australian States, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom in the latest year for which the information is available were as follows:—

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

| Country. | Year. | Civil Marriages—per cent. of total. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| England and Wales | 1914 | 24·1 |
| New Zealand... .. | 1915 | 18·6 |
| Western Australia | 1915 | 15·7 |
| Scotland | 1912 | 7·9 |
| South Australia | 1915 | 4·1 |
| Queensland | 1915 | 3·8 |
| Victoria | 1915 | 3·0 |
| New South Wales | 1915 | 2·8 |
| Ireland | 1914 | 2·2 |
| Tasmania | 1915 | 2·1 |

The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is smaller than in South Australia and Queensland, and is less than one-fifth of the proportion in Western Australia, about one-sixth of that in New Zealand, and one-eighth of that in England and Wales.

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,499 on 31st December, 1915. The numbers of these in each denomination (excepting

Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages were as follows :—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

| Denomination. | Number of Registered Ministers. | Denomination. | Number of Registered Ministers. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Church of England .. | 390 | Australian Church .. | 1 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 307 | Ballarat Town Mission.. | 1 |
| Presbyterian .. | 275 | Christian (Unattached) | 1 |
| Methodist .. | 258 | Free Christian .. | 1 |
| Congregational .. | 69 | New Church .. | 1 |
| Baptist .. | 80 | Unitarian .. | 1 |
| Church of Christ .. | 48 | Greek Orthodox Church | 1 |
| Lutheran .. | 21 | | |
| Salvation Army.. | 30 | Total clergymen .. | 1,499 |
| Seventh Day Adventist .. | 8 | Lay Registrars of Marriages .. | 23 |
| Latter Day Saints .. | 4 | | |
| Catholic Apostolic .. | 2 | Grand Total .. | 1,522 |

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1915 was 35,010, of which 17,821 were of males and 17,189 of females. This was 1,215 below the number recorded for the preceding year, but 1,445 higher than the average of the period 1909-13. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,125, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·2 per 100 infants born alive in 1915. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·4, as against 3·1 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,037 male to every 1,000 female births in 1915, as compared with 1,056 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1895 are as follows :—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1896 TO 1915.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1896 .. | 16,460 | 15,718 | 32,178 | 1906 .. | 15,716 | 15,128 | 30,844 |
| 1897 .. | 16,013 | 15,297 | 31,310 | 1907 .. | 15,989 | 15,380 | 31,369 |
| 1898 .. | 15,435 | 14,737 | 30,172 | 1908 .. | 16,073 | 15,028 | 31,101 |
| 1899 .. | 15,785 | 15,223 | 31,008 | 1909 .. | 16,092 | 15,457 | 31,549 |
| 1900 .. | 15,834 | 14,945 | 30,779 | 1910 .. | 16,411 | 15,026 | 31,437 |
| 1901 .. | 15,876 | 15,132 | 31,008 | 1911 .. | 16,944 | 16,100 | 33,044 |
| 1902 .. | 15,583 | 14,878 | 30,461 | 1912 .. | 18,244 | 17,573 | 35,817 |
| 1903 .. | 15,115 | 14,454 | 29,569 | 1913 .. | 18,436 | 17,542 | 35,978 |
| 1904 .. | 15,313 | 14,450 | 29,763 | 1914 .. | 18,549 | 17,676 | 36,225 |
| 1905 .. | 15,523 | 14,584 | 30,107 | 1915 .. | 17,821 | 17,189 | 35,010 |

About two-thirds of the increase for 1912 was due to the fact that, after the Maternity Allowance Act came into force on the 10th October of that year, births were registered much sooner after their occurrence than was customary before the passing of that measure. As a result of the commencement of this practice there were more births registered in 1912 than occurred in that year. Allowing for this fact there were approximately 2,000 more births in 1913, 2,250 more births in 1914, and 1,050 more births in 1915 than in 1912.

Birth rates. In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1915 :—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,
1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1870 .. | 38·07 | 1896 .. | 27·19 | 1906 .. | 24·91 |
| 1875 .. | 33·94 | 1897 .. | 26·49 | 1907 .. | 25·03 |
| 1880 .. | 30·75 | 1898 .. | 25·51 | 1908 .. | 24·56 |
| 1885 .. | 31·33 | 1899 .. | 26·14 | 1909 .. | 24·62 |
| 1890 .. | 33·60 | 1900 .. | 25·79 | 1910 .. | 24·20 |
| 1891 .. | 33·57 | 1901 .. | 25·72 | 1911 .. | 25·03 |
| 1892 .. | 32·51 | 1902 .. | 25·05 | 1912 .. | 26·41 |
| 1893 .. | 31·18 | 1903 .. | 24·28 | 1913 .. | 25·82 |
| 1894 .. | 29·05 | 1904 .. | 24·42 | 1914 .. | 25·45 |
| 1895 .. | 28·46 | 1905 .. | 24·57 | 1915 .. | 24·55 |

The birth rate for 1915 was the lowest since 1910. The cause of the sharp rise in the rate for 1912 is given on page 356. The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect of these changes is shown on page 358.

The births in Australia for 1915 numbered 134,829, as against 137,964 in the previous year, 135,701 in 1913, 133,270 in 1912, 122,369 in 1911, 116,894 in 1910, and 114,070 in 1909. Of the total births 35,010 occurred in Victoria, 52,885 in New South Wales, 20,165 in Queensland, 11,798 in South Australia, 9,018 in Western Australia, 5,845 in Tasmania, 61 in the Northern Territory, and 47 in the Federal Capital Territory. 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, 1901, and each of the last six years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| 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 |
| 1901 .. | 25·78 | 27·60 | 28·28 | 25·09 | 30·32 | 28·40 | 27·05 | 26·34 |
| 1910 .. | 24·20 | 28·07 | 27·31 | 26·38 | 27·89 | 29·87 | 26·73 | 26·17 |
| 1911 .. | 25·03 | 28·68 | 27·66 | 26·89 | 28·25 | 28·63 | 27·23 | 25·97 |
| 1912 .. | 26·41 | 29·90 | 29·70 | 28·65 | 28·86 | 30·53 | 28·65 | 26·48 |
| 1913 .. | 25·82 | 28·81 | 30·26 | 29·12 | 9·39 | 30·03 | 28·27 | 26·14 |
| 1914 .. | 25·45 | 28·93 | 29·46 | 29·33 | 28·40 | 30·33 | 28·05 | 25·99 |
| 1915 .. | 24·55 | 28·31 | 29·35 | 26·81 | 27·97 | 29·32 | 27·24 | 25·33 |
| Mean of 1911-15 | 25·45 | 28·93 | 29·29 | 28·16 | 28·57 | 29·77 | 27·89 | 25·98 |

Factors in birth rates.

The birth rate was lower in all the Australian States and New Zealand in 1915 than in the preceding year. The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. An investigation of the results of the last census shows that in every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned was accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3·5 than in New South Wales, by 1·4 than in Queensland, by 1·8 than in South Australia, by 4·2 than in Western Australia, and by 2·5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2·0 less than in the whole of Australia.

Birth rate
in various
countries.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State. It was, however, above the rates in Switzerland, Sweden, Ontario, Belgium, England and Wales, Ireland, and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

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) ... | 45·3 | The Netherlands ... | 28·2 |
| Roumania ... | 41·9 | South Australia ... | 28·2 |
| Bulgaria ... | 41·3 | Denmark ... | 26·4 |
| Servia ... | 37·2 | New Zealand ... | 26·0 |
| Hungary ... | 36·3 | Scotland ... | 25·9 |
| Japan ... | 33·8 | Norway ... | 25·6 |
| Austria ... | 32·5 | Victoria ... | 25·5 |
| Italy ... | 32·0 | Switzerland ... | 24·4 |
| Spain ... | 31·4 | Sweden ... | 23·7 |
| Tasmania ... | 29·8 | Ontario ... | 23·6 |
| Queensland ... | 29·3 | Belgium ... | 23·6 |
| Germany ... | 29·0 | England and Wales ... | 23·5 |
| New South Wales ... | 28·9 | Ireland ... | 23·0 |
| Western Australia ... | 28·6 | France ... | 18·9 |

Corrected
birth rates
per 1,000
wives in
Victoria.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

| Census Year. | Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45. | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—35. | 35—40. | 40—45. |
| 1871 .. | 20·3 | 130·4 | 211·4 | 230·7 | 233·2 | 174·0 |
| 1881 .. | 17·3 | 159·5 | 204·6 | 206·0 | 209·7 | 202·9 |
| 1891 .. | 13·5 | 156·9 | 275·2 | 244·1 | 172·1 | 138·2 |
| 1901 .. | 8·1 | 99·0 | 198·3 | 249·6 | 249·2 | 195·8 |
| 1911 .. | 12·4 | 113·8 | 206·9 | 226·6 | 221·2 | 219·1 |

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 four 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, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

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) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1871 .. | 88,561 | 26,805 | 302·67 | .. | .. |
| 1881 .. | 84,831 | 25,675 | 302·66 | 303·14 | 1·0016 |
| 1891 .. | 120,700 | 35,853 | 297·04 | 281·98 | 0·9493 |
| 1901 .. | 127,858 | 29,279 | 229·00 | 238·75 | 1·0426 |
| 1911 .. | 139,398 | 31,080 | 222·96 | 231·50 | 1·0383 |

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than in 1881, 50 fewer than in 1891, and 7 fewer than in 1901.

Corrected
legitimate
birth rate
for Vic-
toria.

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 these 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.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five 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, 1901, and 1911 are 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 factor for variations in— | | Corrected Birth Rate. | Difference between crude and corrected rates. |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Proportion 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 | 36·69 | 6·92 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 35,853 | 31·44 | 165·8 | 1·1446 | 0·9493 | 34·39 | 2·95 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 29,279 | 24·37 | 196·4 | 1·1382 | 1·0426 | 28·77 | 4·40 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 31,080 | 23·63 | 106·0 | 1·1425 | 1·0383 | 27·89 | 4·26 |

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, 12·27 in 1901, and 13·01 in 1911, 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 ·05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5·20 to 2·25, that of 1901 from 12·27 to 7·87, and that of 1911 from 13·01 to 8·75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

The next table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State, New Zealand, and England and Wales in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

| Country. | Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45. | | | Decrease per cent. in 20 years. |
|---------------------------|--|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | |
| Victoria | 297·0 | 229·0 | 223·0 | 24·9 |
| New South Wales | 298·9 | 235·6 | 235·4 | 21·2 |
| Queensland | 315·0 | 251·0 | 244·8 | 22·3 |
| South Australia | 311·1 | 235·0 | 235·9 | 24·2 |
| Western Australia | 352·8 | 244·0 | 221·8 | 37·1 |
| Tasmania | 315·9 | 254·6 | 244·8 | 22·5 |
| New Zealand | 279·1 | 246·1 | 211·7 | 24·2 |
| England and Wales | 268·8 | 234·2 | 196·2 | 27·0 |

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, New Zealand, and England and Wales varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 27 per cent. in England and Wales, 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

The birth records for 1915 show that 84 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 94 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 78·44 per cent. were born in Victoria; 86·28 in Australia; 1·16 in New Zealand; 7·75 in England and Wales; 1·71 in Scotland; 1·05 in Ireland; ·25 in other British Possessions; and 1·80 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 82·12; Australia, 90·66; New Zealand, ·95; England and Wales, 5·59; Scotland, 1·24; Ireland, ·57; other British Possessions, ·19; and foreign countries, ·80.

During the past six years the births to Chinese parents numbered 47, or 1 in every 4,160 legitimate births, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) totalled 182, or 1 in every 1,074 legitimate births registered in the same period.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1915 were 33·69 and 29·82 years respectively, which were 4·94 and 4·14 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 year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1915.

| Father. | | | Mother. | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|
| Age Group. | | Proportion per 100 Births. | Age Group. | | Proportion per 100 Births. |
| Under 20 ... | ... | ·34 | Under 20 ... | ... | 2·81 |
| 20 to 25 ... | ... | 10·52 | 20 to 25 ... | ... | 21·63 |
| 25 to 30 ... | ... | 26·10 | 25 to 30 ... | ... | 30·84 |
| 30 to 35 ... | ... | 24·42 | 30 to 35 ... | ... | 23·50 |
| 35 to 40 ... | ... | 18·55 | 35 to 40 ... | ... | 14·88 |
| 40 to 45 ... | ... | 10·96 | 40 to 45 ... | ... | 5·75 |
| 45 to 50 ... | ... | 6·18 | 45 and over ... | ... | ·59 |
| 50 and over ... | .. | 2·93 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | 100·00 | Total ... | ... | 100·00 |

It will be seen that on the experience of 1915, 52·47 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 38·38 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 36·62 and 42·97 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 28 were due to mothers under 20 years, and nearly 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 29·21 per cent. in 1915, as compared with 28·36 in the previous year, 29·26 in 1913, 28·55 in 1912, 27·42 in 1911, 26·22 in 1910, 26·20 in 1909, 25·43 in 1908, 24·98 in 1907, 24·78 in 1906, and 21·87 per cent. in 1901, the proportion for the latest year being greater by 33·6 per cent. than that for 1901. The percentages of mothers of first births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last five years:—

**PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN
IN AGE GROUPS.**

| Ages. | Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups. | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Under 20 | 8·4 | 8·5 | 8·1 | 7·8 | 8·0 |
| 20 to 25 | 39·9 | 41·1 | 40·5 | 40·9 | 39·6 |
| 25 to 30 | 30·9 | 32·0 | 32·7 | 32·2 | 32·9 |
| 30 to 35 | 13·7 | 12·2 | 12·7 | 13·4 | 13·5 |
| 35 to 40 | 5·6 | 5·0 | 4·9 | 4·6 | 4·8 |
| 40 or over | 1·5 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·2 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

The experience of the period 1911-15 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8·2 were under 20 years of age, 48·6 were under 25, 80·7 were under 30, and only 1·2 were aged 40 or over. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which show that 9·8 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51·8 per cent. were under 25, 79·5 per cent. were under 30, and only 2·3 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

**Birth rates
in town and
country.**

The next 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 each of the last ten years:—

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1915.

| 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 | 24·03 | 32·14 | 23·46 | 24·81 |
| 1906 | 23·58 | 32·90 | 23·40 | 24·91 |
| 1907 | 23·97 | 32·70 | 23·36 | 25·03 |
| 1908 | 23·68 | 32·43 | 22·70 | 24·56 |
| 1909 | 23·75 | 32·09 | 22·65 | 24·62 |
| 1910 | 22·99 | 32·21 | 22·31 | 24·20 |
| 1911 | 24·51 | 31·85 | 22·79 | 25·03 |
| 1912 | 27·48 | 33·24 | 22·46 | 26·41 |
| 1913 | 27·20 | 31·77 | 21·74 | 25·82 |
| 1914 | 26·82 | 31·36 | 21·34 | 25·45 |
| 1915 | 26·11 | 30·32 | 20·18 | 24·55 |

The reduction in the birth rate in 1915 was fairly uniform in the three divisions of the State.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Year. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Castlemaine and Suburbs. | Maryborough. | Warrnambool. | Stawell. |
| 1911 | 25·73 | 32·30 | 27·09 | 29·20 | 30·13 | 40·00 | 39·36 |
| 1912 | 26·55 | 33·99 | 28·00 | 29·86 | 35·18 | 42·11 | 38·51 |
| 1913 | 26·53 | 32·74 | 28·13 | 27·00 | 30·18 | 38·65 | 36·52 |
| 1914 | 26·01 | 31·44 | 27·03 | 32·46 | 34·91 | 45·27 | 42·20 |
| 1915 | 24·73 | 28·99 | 28·17 | 28·16 | 26·67 | 44·11 | 34·22 |
| Average | 25·91 | 31·89 | 27·68 | 29·34 | 31·41 | 42·03 | 38·16 |

On the average of the five years 1911 to 1915, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of the State, and except in Ballarat it was greater than that of Melbourne and suburbs. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

The birth rates in metropolitan municipalities are shown in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1913, 1914 AND 1915.

| Districts. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Footscray City ... | 28·21 | 30·05 | 36·40 | 36·39 | 24·28 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 31·25 | 33·94 | 31·51 | 34·45 | 34·45 |
| Northcote City ... | 24·40 | 26·00 | 31·87 | 33·23 | 32·55 |
| Richmond City ... | 25·51 | 25·28 | 29·99 | 31·31 | 29·36 |
| Brunswick City ... | 26·71 | 24·81 | 28·74 | 28·72 | 28·79 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 25·34 | 24·42 | 23·76 | 27·24 | 25·69 |
| Caulfield City ... | 18·72 | 20·15 | 27·57 | 27·20 | 27·35 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 25·26 | 24·59 | 26·38 | 26·76 | 22·21 |
| Prahran City ... | 22·69 | 23·77 | 26·99 | 25·96 | 25·12 |
| Essendon City ... | 23·77 | 21·32 | 25·80 | 25·19 | 27·89 |
| Preston Shire ... | 26·76 | 24·06 | 26·23 | 24·14 | 23·87 |
| Kew Town ... | 21·54 | 23·43 | 24·54 | 23·26 | 25·04 |
| Collingwood City ... | 26·46 | 23·36 | 24·33 | 23·22 | 21·46 |
| Coburg Town... .. | 20·58 | 22·75 | 20·93 | 23·12 | 22·72 |
| Camberwell City ... | 19·17 | 15·24 | 19·86 | 23·11 | 19·36 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 22·58 | 24·40 | 29·39 | 22·93 | 23·05 |
| Melbourne City ... | 21·15 | 19·90 | 22·32 | 22·69 | 21·85 |
| Malvern City ... | 21·98 | 20·25 | 24·14 | 22·68 | 21·46 |
| South Melbourne City... .. | 22·10 | 21·71 | 22·83 | 22·19 | 20·08 |
| Brighton Town ... | 22·39 | 22·48 | 22·15 | 22·00 | 21·89 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 18·59 | 21·10 | 22·23 | 20·28 | 19·60 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 22·67 | 20·16 | 20·54 | 20·08 | 19·17 |
| Greater Melbourne:— | | | | | |
| Excluding Births in Institutions | 23·03 | 22·32 | 25·12 | 24·83 | 23·94 |
| Including Births in Institutions | 24·85 | 24·51 | 27·20 | 26·82 | 26·11 |

In 1915 there were 1·60 more births to every 1,000 of the population of Greater Melbourne than in 1911. Between the two years mentioned the births per 1,000 of population increased by 7·20 in Caulfield, 6·57 in Essendon, 6·55 in Northcote, 4·23 in Footscray, 4·12 in Camberwell, and 4·08 in Richmond.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs for the year 1915:—

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

| Capital City and Suburbs. | Year 1915. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Mean Population. | Number of Births. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. |
| Melbourne | 679,000 | 17,732 | 26·11 |
| Sydney | 757,750 | 20,871 | 27·54 |
| Brisbane | 157,975 | 5,614 | 35·54 |
| Adelaide | 207,446 | 6,046 | 29·14 |
| Perth | 127,000 | 4,033 | 31·76 |
| Hobart | 39,527 | 1,391 | 35·19 |
| Wellington | 73,735 | 1,784 | 24·19 |

The average birth rate of the six Australian capitals was 28·29 per 1,000 of the population in 1915, as against 29·05 in the previous year.

Birth rates in cities. The birth rates of the Australasian capitals and of London and Boston for 1915 and of 18 other cities for 1913 are given below:—

BIRTH RATES IN CITIES.

| City. | Births per 1,000 of Population. | City. | Births per 1,000 of Population. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Brisbane ... | 35·5 | Wellington ... | 24·2 |
| Hobart ... | 35·2 | Copenhagen ... | 23·7 |
| Buenos Ayres ... | 34·2 | Amsterdam ... | 23·2 |
| Moscow ... | 33·0 | London ... | 22·6 |
| Perth ... | 31·8 | Milan ... | 21·7 |
| Adelaide ... | 29·1 | Hamburg ... | 21·4 |
| Dublin ... | 27·9 | Stockholm ... | 20·1 |
| Belfast ... | 27·8 | Edinburgh ... | 20·1 |
| Sydney ... | 27·5 | Dresden ... | 20·1 |
| Breslau ... | 26·3 | Berlin ... | 19·6 |
| Boston ... | 26·3 | Prague ... | 18·7 |
| Melbourne ... | 26·1 | Vienna ... | 17·7 |
| Petrograd... .. | 25·9 | Paris ... | 16·8 |
| New York ... | 25·2 | | |

Twin and triplet births. The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

| Year. | Cases of Twins. | Cases of Triplets. |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1911 | 332 | 3 |
| 1912 | 367 | 7 |
| 1913 | 394 | 2 |
| 1914 | 402 | 4 |
| 1915 | 397 | 1 |

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 93 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 10,357 was delivered of three children at a birth. The proportions for the decennium ended 1912 were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively.

Children - legitimized. Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently married, might, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. In December, 1912, another Act was passed, which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. Up to the end of 1915 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 1,029 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, 149 in 1914, and 141 in 1915.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, the most recent being that of Western Australia, which was passed in 1909. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in the various States and New Zealand during 1915 were as follows:—Queensland, 16·9; New South Wales, 15·5; New Zealand, 14·5; Western Australia, 11·5; South Australia, 11·4; Victoria, 7·0; and Tasmania, only 4·5.

Illegitimate births in various countries. The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1915 was 2,012, which gives a proportion of 5·75 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·57 in the previous year, 6·03 in 1913, 5·72 in 1912, 5·94 in 1911, and 5·59 in 1910. The percentages of the children born out of wedlock in various countries are shown in the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

| Country. | Year. | Percentage Born out of Wedlock. | Country. | Year. | Percentage Born out of Wedlock. |
|------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Sweden | 1911 | 14·8 | New South Wales .. | 1915 | 5·1 |
| Austria | 1912 | 11·8 | Tasmania | 1915 | 5·0 |
| Denmark | 1913 | 11·5 | Italy | 1913 | 4·7 |
| German Empire .. | 1912 | 9·5 | New Zealand | 1915 | 4·2 |
| Japan | 1911 | 9·2 | England and Wales | 1914 | 4·2 |
| Scotland | 1914 | 7·2 | Western Australia .. | 1915 | 4·2 |
| Norway | 1913 | 7·1 | South Australia .. | 1915 | 3·9 |
| Belgium | 1911 | 6·3 | Ireland | 1914 | 3·0 |
| Victoria | 1915 | 5·7 | The Netherlands .. | 1913 | 2·1 |
| Queensland | 1915 | 5·4 | | | |

Illegitimate births to unmarried women in Victoria. While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5·36 in 1891 to 5·58 in 1901 and to 5·94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The morality of the community, as

indicated by illegitimacy, is much more satisfactorily expressed by stating the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known :—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

| Year. | 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 |
| 1911 | 187,488 | 1,964 | 10·48 |

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was nearly 11 per cent. higher in 1911 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 10·48 in 1911, which was equal to a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the intervening period.

Illegitimate Births to unmarried women in various countries.

The illegitimate births in proportion to unmarried and widowed women of reproductive ages in various countries are given in the next table :—

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED AND WIDOWED WOMEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45. | Country. | Period. | Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45. |
|-----------------|---------|---|-------------------|---------|---|
| German Empire | 1900-2 | 27·4 | Western Australia | 1911 | 14·0 |
| Sweden | " | 24·3 | Scotland .. | 1900-2 | 13·4 |
| Denmark | " | 24·2 | Tasmania .. | 1911 | 11·9 |
| Prussia | " | 23·7 | Victoria | " | 10·5 |
| Italy | " | 19·4 | Switzerland .. | 1900-2 | 9·8 |
| France | " | 19·1 | New Zealand .. | 1911 | 9·2 |
| Belgium | " | 17·8 | South Australia | " | 8·5 |
| Norway | " | 17·2 | England and | | |
| Spain | " | 15·5 | Wales | " | 8·0 |
| Queensland .. | 1911 | 15·5 | Holland | 1900-2 | 6·8 |
| New South Wales | " | 14·5 | Ireland | " | 3·8 |

Illegitimacy in town and country.

A larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in the other urban and rural districts of Victoria, the proportion in the country districts being the smallest of all. During the year 1915, in the metropolitan area, slightly more than 1 birth in every 12, in other urban districts 1 in 22, and in the rural districts only 1 in 48, was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

DEATHS.

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 since 1899:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1900 TO 1915.

| Period. | Annual Deaths. | Sex. | | Quarter of Registration. | | | | Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | March. | June. | September. | December. | |
| 1900-4 .. | 15,457 | 8,686 | 6,771 | 3,921 | 3,750 | 3,992 | 3,794 | 12·84 |
| 1905-9 .. | 14,932 | 8,296 | 6,636 | 3,805 | 3,539 | 3,917 | 3,671 | 11·93 |
| 1910 .. | 14,736 | 8,132 | 6,604 | 3,820 | 3,693 | 3,661 | 3,562 | 11·34 |
| 1911 .. | 15,217 | 8,356 | 6,861 | 3,519 | 3,774 | 4,132 | 3,792 | 11·52 |
| 1912 .. | 16,595 | 9,077 | 7,518 | 4,000 | 4,199 | 4,498 | 3,898 | 12·23 |
| 1913 .. | 15,475 | 8,496 | 6,979 | 4,075 | 3,678 | 4,137 | 3,585 | 11·11 |
| 1914 .. | 16,503 | 9,017 | 7,486 | 3,953 | 4,030 | 4,257 | 4,263 | 11·59 |
| 1915 .. | 15,823 | 8,860 | 6,963 | 3,524 | 3,788 | 4,380 | 4,131 | 11·10 |
| Average 1911-15 | 15,923 | 8,761 | 7,162 | 3,814 | 3,894 | 4,281 | 3,934 | 11·51 |

The number of deaths in 1915 was 15,823, which was 680 below the total for the preceding year. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 30th September was most fatal, the next being that ending 31st December, and the first quarter being least fatal. For every 100 female there were 122 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand. The deaths in Australia in 1915 numbered 52,808, as against 51,778 in the preceding year, 51,825 in 1913, 52,209 in 1912, 47,901 in 1911, and 45,628 in 1910. Of the total deaths in the year under review 15,823 occurred in Victoria, 19,610 in New South Wales, 7,560 in Queensland, 4,694 in South Australia, 2,992 in Western Australia, 2,015 in Tasmania, 97 in the Northern Territory, and 17 in the Federal Capital Territory. 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 the period 1902-6, and for each of the last nine years:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND
NEW ZEALAND.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12·55 | 10·84 | 10·92 | 10·67 | 12·17 | 11·04 | 11·44 | 9·81 |
| 1907 .. | 11·61 | 10·56 | 10·35 | 9·87 | 11·09 | 11·22 | 10·86 | 10·95 |
| 1908 .. | 12·45 | 10·13 | 10·23 | 9·84 | 10·74 | 11·51 | 10·91 | 9·57 |
| 1909 .. | 11·27 | 9·97 | 9·68 | 9·72 | 10·21 | 10·01 | 10·31 | 9·22 |
| 1910 .. | 11·34 | 9·98 | 9·70 | 10·21 | 10·09 | 11·31 | 10·43 | 9·71 |
| 1911 .. | 11·52 | 10·34 | 10·65 | 9·82 | 10·20 | 10·12 | 10·67 | 9·39 |
| 1912 .. | 12·23 | 10·86 | 10·96 | 10·28 | 11·07 | 10·73 | 11·23 | 8·87 |
| 1913 .. | 11·11 | 10·91 | 10·39 | 10·82 | 9·35 | 10·87 | 10·78 | 9·47 |
| 1914 .. | 11·59 | 10·13 | 9·97 | 10·71 | 9·39 | 9·67 | 10·53 | 9·31 |
| 1915 .. | 11·10 | 10·50 | 11·00 | 10·67 | 9·28 | 10·11 | 10·67 | 9·06 |
| Average 911-15 | 11·51 | 10·55 | 10·59 | 10·46 | 9·86 | 10·30 | 10·78 | 9·22 |

The death rate was higher in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania and lower in the other States in 1915 than in the previous year. The rate in Victoria, taking the average of the last five years, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the mortality rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1911 census when Victoria had 735 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 629 in New South Wales, 581 in Queensland, 706 in South Australia, 402 in Western Australia, 626 in Tasmania, 647 in Australia, and 705 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1915, 36·1 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 29·2 in New South Wales, 27·5 in Queensland, 32·8 in South Australia, 19·3 in Western Australia, 30·7 in Tasmania, 30·8 in Australia, and 36·1 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that, while 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 at ages 65 years and upwards than any other State.

The following are the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries for the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all the countries except Japan, Bulgaria, and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, England and Wales, 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.

| Country. | Five Years 1910-1914. | | | Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901. |
|--|-----------------------|------|-------|--|
| | Max. | Min. | Mean. | |
| Russia, European (1905-9) | 31·1 | 28·0 | 29·2 | 33·9* |
| Hungary (1908-12) .. | 25·6 | 23·3 | 24·6 | 31·8 |
| Roumania | 25·9 | 22·9 | 24·5 | 23·2 |
| Servia (1908-12) .. | 29·3 | 21·1 | 23·6 | 25·8* |
| Bulgaria (1907-11) .. | 26·6 | 21·5 | 23·6 | 22·1* |
| Spain | 23·3 | 21·8 | 22·5 | 30·2 |
| Austria (1908-12) .. | 22·9 | 20·5 | 21·8 | 28·4 |
| Japan (1907-11) .. | 21·9 | 20·4 | 21·1 | 20·5* |
| Italy | 21·4 | 17·9 | 19·2 | 26·2 |
| France | 19·6 | 17·5 | 18·4 | 21·8 |
| Ireland | 17·1 | 16·3 | 16·7 | 13·2 |
| Germany (1909-13) .. | 17·3 | 15·0 | 16·3 | 23·9 |
| Prussia (1909-13) .. | 17·2 | 14·9 | 16·1 | 23·5 |
| Belgium (1908-12) .. | 16·5 | 14·8 | 15·7 | 19·9 |
| Scotland | 15·5 | 15·1 | 15·3 | 19·1 |
| Switzerland (1909-13) | 16·1 | 14·1 | 15·1 | 20·3 |
| United Kingdom .. | 14·8 | 13·8 | 14·3 | 18·8 |
| United States (registra- tion area) | 15·0 | 13·6 | 14·2 | .. |
| England and Wales (1911-15) | 15·1 | 13·3 | 14·1 | 18·9 |
| Sweden | 14·2 | 13·6 | 13·9 | 16·8 |
| Norway | 13·5 | 13·2 | 13·4 | 16·4 |
| The Netherlands .. | 14·5 | 12·3 | 13·0 | 20·1 |
| Denmark | 13·6 | 12·5 | 12·9 | 18·1 |
| Province of Ontario .. | 13·9 | 11·8 | 12·7 | 11·3* |

* 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 in The Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway—the European countries having the lowest rates. Emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter. In consequence of this, the crude death rates, calculated on the total population, will naturally be on a lower level in Australasia than in Europe, 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, Denmark, Norway, England and Wales, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth or any of the Australian States, and it is greater

Age
distribution
and crude
death rates.

in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living at various age groups at the last census in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

| Country. | Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at the Age Group— | | | | | Total. |
|----------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| | Under 1 Year. | 1 to 20. | 20 to 40. | 40 to 60. | 60 and over. | |
| Victoria | 235 | 3,837 | 3,173 | 2,020 | 735 | 10,000 |
| New South Wales .. | 274 | 3,926 | 3,358 | 1,813 | 629 | 10,000 |
| Queensland | 269 | 4,083 | 3,285 | 1,782 | 581 | 10,000 |
| South Australia .. | 256 | 3,901 | 3,304 | 1,833 | 706 | 10,000 |
| Western Australia .. | 266 | 3,646 | 3,682 | 2,004 | 402 | 10,000 |
| Tasmania | 279 | 4,243 | 3,069 | 1,783 | 626 | 10,000 |
| Australia | 260 | 3,914 | 3,297 | 1,882 | 647 | 10,000 |
| New Zealand | 241 | 3,763 | 3,600 | 1,691 | 705 | 10,000 |
| Sweden | 255 | 3,980 | 2,696 | 1,923 | 1,146 | 10,000 |

The figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons at the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number aged 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia have, as mentioned previously, the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 60 years and upwards—a point which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age constitutions of the populations of the six States and New Zealand have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. Mortality indexes for each State and New Zealand for the undermentioned years are as follows:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Index of Mortality. | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. | New Zealand. |
| 1901 | 15·63 | 15·33 | 15·24 | 14·30 | 17·89 | 13·82 | 15·41 | 12·42 |
| 1911 | 14·31 | 13·13 | 13·52 | 12·15 | 13·49 | 12·90 | 13·52 | 11·80 |
| 1912 | 15·17 | 13·58 | 14·00 | 12·74 | 15·26 | 13·64 | 14·06 | 11·26 |
| 1913 | 13·62 | 13·68 | 13·64 | 13·19 | 12·60 | 13·42 | 13·56 | 11·90 |
| 1914 | 14·24 | 12·78 | 12·80 | 12·95 | 12·34 | 12·02 | 13·20 | 11·78 |
| 1915 | 13·35 | 13·04 | 14·08 | 12·83 | 12·29 | 12·80 | 13·24 | 11·44 |

Death rates at various ages. A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911:—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 1,000 at each Age. | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1902-1911. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | |
| Under 5 | 44·79 | 39·29 | 26·73 |
| 5 to 10 | 4·06 | 3·36 | 2·16 |
| 10 to 15 | 2·65 | 2·20 | 1·87 |
| 15 to 20 | 4·03 | 3·28 | 2·72 |
| 20 to 25 | 6·35 | 4·79 | 3·51 |
| 25 to 35 | 7·72 | 6·60 | 4·75 |
| 35 to 45 | 11·23 | 9·03 | 7·81 |
| 45 to 55 | 19·28 | 15·32 | 13·48 |
| 55 to 65 | 33·25 | 32·90 | 25·38 |
| 65 to 75 | 61·13 | 62·99 | 59·04 |
| 75 and upwards | 137·18 | 145·05 | 157·26 |
| All ages | 16·55 | 15·47 | 13·30 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | |
| Under 5 | 39·46 | 34·09 | 22·35 |
| 5 to 10 | 3·92 | 3·12 | 2·03 |
| 10 to 15 | 2·56 | 2·06 | 1·78 |
| 15 to 20 | 4·17 | 3·43 | 2·80 |
| 20 to 25 | 5·81 | 4·81 | 3·59 |
| 25 to 35 | 7·90 | 6·89 | 5·01 |
| 35 to 45 | 10·93 | 8·68 | 7·16 |
| 45 to 55 | 14·84 | 12·12 | 9·96 |
| 55 to 65 | 23·49 | 23·64 | 18·80 |
| 65 to 75 | 50·32 | 45·87 | 46·71 |
| 75 and upwards | 129·00 | 124·33 | 131·77 |
| All ages | 13·56 | 12·36 | 10·66 |

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and over for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 for the two sexes combined was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates at various ages in Australian States.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 persons of each sex at various ages are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

| Age Group. | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 24.04 | 23.76 | 21.53 | 20.31 | 26.78 | 24.05 | 23.40 |
| 5-10 .. | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 3.09 | 2.36 | 2.13 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.68 | 1.75 | 1.92 | 1.34 | 1.84 | 1.49 | 1.71 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.53 | 2.47 | 3.14 | 2.46 | 2.54 | 2.63 | 2.58 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.14 | 3.22 | 4.38 | 3.05 | 4.42 | 3.63 | 3.43 |
| 25-30 .. | 3.94 | 3.74 | 4.94 | 3.90 | 5.07 | 4.11 | 4.09 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.72 | 4.35 | 5.42 | 4.79 | 5.91 | 4.44 | 4.76 |
| 35-40 .. | 6.30 | 5.63 | 7.32 | 6.90 | 7.20 | 6.73 | 6.34 |
| 40-45 .. | 7.97 | 8.13 | 9.30 | 7.86 | 10.64 | 6.86 | 8.40 |
| 45-50 .. | 10.89 | 10.64 | 13.55 | 10.77 | 14.43 | 9.00 | 11.35 |
| 50-55 .. | 14.63 | 13.23 | 17.15 | 14.91 | 16.12 | 13.28 | 14.49 |
| 55-60 .. | 20.49 | 20.41 | 22.55 | 18.93 | 23.95 | 15.70 | 20.52 |
| 60-65 .. | 32.04 | 27.94 | 29.16 | 29.95 | 30.21 | 23.33 | 29.23 |
| 65-70 .. | 50.53 | 44.50 | 50.32 | 40.11 | 45.43 | 36.89 | 46.25 |
| 70-75 .. | 76.20 | 70.60 | 65.82 | 59.63 | 78.10 | 53.49 | 70.20 |
| 75-80 .. | 120.16 | 108.32 | 93.99 | 102.64 | 116.27 | 99.52 | 111.19 |
| 80-85 .. | 171.92 | 158.63 | 152.59 | 155.63 | 155.88 | 158.83 | 163.58 |
| 85 and over | 269.56 | 233.16 | 231.29 | 250.80 | 231.66 | 355.33 | 273.85 |
| All ages—Males | 12.82 | 11.15 | 11.46 | 10.79 | 11.42 | 10.84 | 11.60 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 18.89 | 20.05 | 19.08 | 16.24 | 21.66 | 20.91 | 19.39 |
| 5-10 .. | 1.94 | 1.69 | 2.11 | 1.46 | 3.05 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.51 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.86 | 1.97 | 1.46 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.44 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 3.48 | 2.28 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.46 | 3.15 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.76 | 4.23 | 3.40 |
| 25-30 .. | 4.33 | 3.92 | 4.41 | 5.02 | 4.52 | 4.54 | 4.23 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.92 | 4.40 | 4.68 | | 5.15 | | 4.69 |
| 35-40 .. | 6.20 | 5.79 | 5.90 | 6.05 | 6.22 | 6.47 | 6.04 |
| 40-45 .. | 6.58 | 6.06 | 6.94 | | 6.62 | | 6.36 |
| 45-50 .. | 8.22 | 7.68 | 7.79 | 8.04 | 7.44 | 7.43 | 7.87 |
| 50-55 .. | 9.90 | 9.98 | 10.13 | | 9.60 | | 9.93 |
| 55-60 .. | 14.49 | 14.45 | 13.51 | 12.83 | 13.13 | 14.19 | 14.12 |
| 60-65 .. | 21.62 | 20.67 | 21.89 | 19.19 | 17.72 | 18.18 | 20.73 |
| 65-70 .. | 35.12 | 37.10 | 33.48 | 32.19 | 34.43 | 34.43 | 35.30 |
| 70-75 .. | 59.07 | 54.55 | 50.18 | 48.98 | 55.53 | 52.95 | 55.22 |
| 75-80 .. | 97.13 | 91.45 | 88.41 | 83.86 | 98.36 | 86.75 | 92.80 |
| 80-85 .. | 133.47 | 133.49 | 137.58 | 128.76 | 130.53 | 138.35 | 133.94 |
| 85 and over | 239.69 | 211.64 | 223.23 | 228.03 | 190.19 | 258.01 | 229.05 |
| All ages—Females | 10.17 | 8.83 | 8.34 | 9.20 | 8.55 | 9.71 | 9.23 |

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11, the Victorian death rate for males at every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females, the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

Victorian
and English
death rates
compared.

The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1906-10, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

| Age Group. | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex. | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1906-10. | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1906-10. |
| 0-5 .. | 24.0 | 23.4 | 45.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 38.0 |
| 5-10 .. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| 25-35 .. | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 35-45 .. | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| 45-55 .. | 12.5 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 12.0 |
| 55-65 .. | 25.3 | 25.2 | 31.2 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 24.3 |
| 65-75 .. | 62.1 | 56.2 | 64.4 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 53.1 |
| 75-85 .. | 138.2 | 127.8 | 137.7 | 109.1 | 105.8 | 119.6 |
| 85 and upwards | 269.6 | 273.8 | 283.0 | 239.7 | 229.0 | 250.9 |
| All ages .. | 12.8 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 13.8 |

The low mortality rate at nearly every age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age groups 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked for the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, except 75-85 for males, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

Prior to 1912 two sets of death rates were given for metropolitan municipalites, *i.e.*, the numbers dying (exclusive of those in hospitals) in specified areas in proportion to their respective populations, and the deaths in metropolitan institutions in proportion to the population of Greater Melbourne. On the assumption that the various districts contributed proportionately to population to the deaths in institutions, the sum of the two rates mentioned was generally accepted as the approximate death rate of a given area. An investigation of the usual place of residence of 9,500 persons who died in public hospitals in

Death rates
among
metropolitan
residents.

Victoria during 1910-12 showed, however, that in many instances facts did not justify the assumption referred to, and that there were striking disparities in the ratios of residents of different centres dying in hospitals. Thus, of the total deaths of persons residing in Fitzroy, Port Melbourne, and Melbourne City, 34 per cent. occurred in hospitals, as compared with only 11 per cent. in the case of deaths of persons resident in Kew, Caulfield, and Camberwell. In consequence of these discrepancies, the method of estimating the mortality rate for each district was discarded, and in its place was adopted the system of allotting all hospital deaths to the districts where the deceased had resided, and showing the deaths of residents of specified areas in proportion to their respective populations. In regard to persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane and Benevolent Asylums, their places of residence before entering these institutions were unknown, and the deaths were, therefore, distributed according to population.

The deaths in twenty-two metropolitan municipalities and the numbers per 1,000 residents are shown in the following table for the period 1910-12 and for the years 1914 and 1915:—

**DEATH RATE OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,
1910-12, 1914 AND 1915.**

| Municipality. | Annual Deaths. | | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1910-12. | 1914. | 1915. | 1910-12. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Richmond City ... | 594 | 584 | 527 | 14·71 | 13·98 | 12·68 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 196 | 178 | 185 | 14·56 | 12·95 | 13·60 |
| Melbourne City ... | 1,469 | 1,553 | 1,470 | 14·44 | 14·76 | 13·87 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 493 | 514 | 503 | 14·41 | 14·44 | 14·19 |
| Collingwood City ... | 462 | 486 | 454 | 13·44 | 13·39 | 12·72 |
| Brighton Town ... | 161 | 170 | 157 | 13·02 | 11·13 | 9·57 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 40 | 57 | 62 | 12·90 | 13·64 | 13·65 |
| Prahran City ... | 587 | 563 | 580 | 12·89 | 11·74 | 11·96 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 591 | 611 | 560 | 12·83 | 12·68 | 11·58 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 198 | 196 | 227 | 12·80 | 11·41 | 13·11 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 326 | 331 | 373 | 12·65 | 11·22 | 12·39 |
| Preston Shire ... | 65 | 57 | 66 | 12·63 | 8·55 | 9·32 |
| Footscray City ... | 290 | 367 | 359 | 12·15 | 13·12 | 12·39 |
| Brunswick City ... | 383 | 431 | 456 | 11·75 | 11·50 | 11·83 |
| Coburg Town ... | 111 | 170 | 156 | 11·49 | 13·80 | 11·85 |
| Essendon City ... | 269 | 298 | 320 | 11·12 | 10·24 | 10·53 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 265 | 324 | 273 | 10·64 | 11·58 | 9·66 |
| Kew Town ... | 105 | 138 | 114 | 10·47 | 12·02 | 9·68 |
| Camberwell City ... | 131 | 166 | 150 | 10·21 | 10·48 | 8·77 |
| Caulfield City ... | 157 | 228 | 199 | 9·68 | 11·15 | 8·86 |
| Malvern City ... | 151 | 204 | 241 | 9·29 | 9·60 | 10·32 |
| Northcote City ... | 165 | 233 | 280 | 9·22 | 10·63 | 11·95 |
| Remainder of Metropolis | 218 | 231 | 299 | 9·22 | 8·30 | 10·38 |
| Whole Metropolis ... | 7,427 | 8,090 | 8,015 | 12·61 | 12·21 | 11·80 |
| Remainder of State ... | 8,089 | 8,413 | 7,808 | 10·99 | 11·06 | 10·45 |

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood and Port Melbourne are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. For the former group the deaths for 1914-15 were 13·88 per 1,000 as against 10·33 for the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of the two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in the outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

Metropolitan and country death rates compared.

The ages of the people, as disclosed at the last census, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1910-12, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 12·61 per 1,000 of population as against a ratio of 10·99 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 1·62, but a computation shows that, when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 2·55 among country than among metropolitan residents.

Decrease in Metropolitan death rate.

In Greater Melbourne in the decade 1906-15 there were 12·94 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of 16,800 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the destruction of insanitary dwellings, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been the main causes of the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases for the period 1906-15 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | 1892-1901. | 1906-1915. | Total Decrease in 1906-15. |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... | 1·654 | 0·993 | 0·661 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases ... | 0·446 | 0·254 | 0·192 |
| Typhoid Fever ... | 0·293 | 0·071 | 0·222 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 0·033 | 0·012 | 0·021 |
| Measles ... | 0·215 | 0·043 | 0·172 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0·196 | 0·148 | 0·048 |
| Total ... | 2·837 | 1·521 | 1·316 |

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1906-15 accounted for nearly 47 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

Prior to 1912 the death rates given for the chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For the reasons mentioned on page 374, that method was discarded and the deaths of residents in proportion to population are now shown instead. Such deaths, and their rates per 1,000 of population, are given in the following statement for the period 1910-12 and the years 1913 to 1915:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Town. | Annual Deaths of Residents. | | | | Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population. | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1910-12. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1910-12. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Stawell | 82 | 66 | 81 | 62 | 18·60 | 14·35 | 17·80 | 13·78 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 639 | 628 | 744 | 668 | 15·07 | 14·92 | 17·51 | 15·81 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 690 | 645 | 643 | 607 | 17·51 | 16·71 | 16·46 | 16·16 |
| Maryborough .. | 76 | 79 | 85 | 60* | 13·39 | 14·36 | 16·04 | 11·76 |
| Castlemaine .. | 92 | 90 | 118 | 99 | 13·11 | 12·27 | 16·03 | 13·40 |
| Warrnambool .. | 95 | 92 | 104 | 77 | 13·55 | 12·43 | 14·05 | 10·55 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 411 | 414 | 409 | 382 | 13·68 | 12·23 | 11·54 | 10·83 |

On the average of the past six years the death rate in Bendigo was nearly 39 per cent. higher, and that in Ballarat 27 per cent. higher than the rate—12·26—in Greater Melbourne.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who died in public hospitals of Victoria during the past six years reveals interesting and definite information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For

Residents of different areas dying in hospitals.

twenty-two metropolitan municipalities, the seven principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentage of the total deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-15 was as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-15.

| Area. | Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals. | Area. | Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals. |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Port Melbourne Town | 35·9 | Oakleigh Borough ... | 14·6 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 34·5 | Brighton Town ... | 14·2 |
| Melbourne City ... | 34·4 | Castlemaine ... | 13·9 |
| Collingwood City ... | 28·0 | Ballarat ... | 13·9 |
| Richmond City ... | 26·6 | Hawthorn City ... | 13·2 |
| South Melbourne City | 26·5 | Malvern City ... | 12·8 |
| Preston Shire ... | 25·0 | Kew Town... .. | 12·6 |
| Northcote City ... | 24·4 | Williamstown Town | 12·2 |
| Brunswick City ... | 23·9 | Caulfield City ... | 11·7 |
| Warrnambool ... | 23·0 | Camberwell City ... | 11·1 |
| Maryborough | 22·9 | | |
| Footscray City ... | 22·6 | Summary:— | |
| Prahran City ... | 21·7 | Greater Melbourne ... | 24·6 |
| Stawell ... | 19·6 | Seven Country Towns ... | 16·4 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 18·9 | Remainder of State ... | 17·8 |
| Coburg Town ... | 18·0 | Whole State . . . | 20·9 |
| Bendigo .. | 16·8 | | |
| Essendon City ... | 16·5 | | |
| Geelong ... | 16·3 | | |

The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness occurring amongst residents of the districts mentioned, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 35·9 for Port Melbourne, 34·5 for Fitzroy, 34·4 for Melbourne City, 28·0 for Collingwood, and 26·6 for Richmond, to 11·7 for Caulfield and 11·1 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24·6 as compared with 17·6 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportion for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that relatively to population the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 40 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

Deaths in public institutions in Greater Melbourne.

In 1915 the deaths in public institutions were 36·7 per cent. of the total in Greater Melbourne, 21·6 per cent. of the total in extra metropolitan districts, and 29·8 per cent. of the total in the State as a whole. The number of deaths in

each public institution in the metropolis in 1915 is given in the sub-joined table :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1915.

| Institution. | No. of Deaths. | Institution | No. of Deaths. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Hospitals— | | Other Public Institutions— | |
| Melbourne | 916 | Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm | 77 |
| Alfred | 373 | Benevolent Asylum | 163 |
| St. Vincent's | 180 | Heatherton Sanatorium | 73 |
| Homœopathic | 85 | Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor | 73 |
| Austin | 159 | Old Colonists' Homes | 7 |
| Children's | 405 | Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows | 2 |
| Women's | 162 | Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne | 5 |
| Infectious Diseases | 111 | Carlton Refuge | 4 |
| Queen Victoria | 4 | Dépôt for Neglected Children | 49 |
| Eye and Ear | 10 | Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum | 144 |
| Williamstown | 17 | Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... .. | 54 |
| Military Base | 49 | Mont Park Asylum | 3 |
| Glenroy Military | 3 | Receiving House — Mental Hospital | 9 |
| Broadmeadows Military | 2 | Other Institutions | 4 |
| Total Hospitals | 2,476 | Total Hospitals and other Institutions | 3,143 |

Of the 2,476 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1915, 403 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

The next table shows the numbers 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 1915 :—

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1915.

| Capital City with Suburbs. | Number of Deaths. | Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | Number of Births. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| Melbourne | 8,574 | 12·63 | 17,732 | 9,158 | 107 |
| Sydney | 8,189 | 10·81 | 20,871 | 12,682 | 155 |
| Brisbane | 2,129 | 13·48 | 5,614 | 3,485 | 164 |
| Adelaide | 2,837 | 13·68 | 6,046 | 3,209 | 113 |
| Perth | 1,520 | 11·97 | 4,033 | 2,513 | 165 |
| Hobart | 584 | 14·77 | 1,391 | 807 | 138 |
| Wellington | 716 | 9·71 | 1,784 | 1,068 | 149 |

The deaths in the capital cities of the six States numbered 23,833, or 45·1 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1915. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that

for every 100 deaths there were 265 births in Perth, 264 in Brisbane, 255 in Sydney, 249 in Wellington, 238 in Hobart, 213 in Adelaide, and 207 in Melbourne, giving an average of 234 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

Death rates in various cities. The death rate in Melbourne for 1915 was 12·63 per 1,000 of population, which was lower than the rates for 1913 in 19 of the 21 undermentioned cities:—

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1913.

| City. | Death Rate. | City. | Death Rate. |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Moscow | 24·8 | Vienna | 15·3 |
| Petrograd | 21·2 | Edinburgh | 14·4 |
| Dublin | 20·1 | Prague | 13·6 |
| Belfast | 18·8 | New York (1914) | 13·6 |
| Budapest | 18·6 | Berlin | 13·5 |
| Milan | 16·6 | Copenhagen | 13·4 |
| Glasgow | 16·4 | Dresden | 13·1 |
| Boston (1915) | 16·1 | Hamburg | 12·7 |
| London (1915) | 16·1 | Amsterdam | 11·1 |
| Buenos Ayres | 15·5 | Stockholm | 11·0 |
| Paris | 15·4 | | |

In 1915 the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 12·11 per 1,000 of their combined population, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities except Amsterdam and Stockholm.

Infantile mortality. The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1915 numbered 2,410, and, as there were 35,010 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born approximately 6·88 died within twelve months. The infantile death rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole State, for different periods since 1880, are shown in the subjoined table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881-1915.

| Period. | Deaths under One Year per 100 Births in— | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Remainder of the State. | Whole State. |
| 1881-1890 | 17·14 | 9·50 | 12·68 |
| 1891-1900 | 13·36 | 9·60 | 11·11 |
| 1901-1905 | 11·26 | 8·45 | 9·58 |
| 1906-1910 | 9·47 | 6·95 | 8·00 |
| 1911 | 7·82 | 6·12 | 6·87 |
| 1912 | 9·02 | 6·05 | 7·45 |
| 1913 | 7·63 | 6·51 | 7·05 |
| 1914 | 8·45 | 7·24 | 7·83 |
| 1915 | 7·99 | 5·77 | 6·88 |

On the average of the past five years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 8.18 per 100 births, which was 39 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1900, and 52 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1881-1890.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State for each of the past nine years were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

| Year. | Deaths Under One Year per 100 Births. | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Victoria. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Rest of the State. |
| 1907.. .. | 7.26 | 8.57 | 8.69 | 9.03 | 8.49 | 5.80 |
| 1908.. .. | 8.61 | 9.83 | 9.52 | 11.37 | 10.33 | 7.12 |
| 1909.. .. | 7.13 | 8.39 | 11.31 | 9.54 | 8.94 | 5.40 |
| 1910.. .. | 7.69 | 9.23 | 10.19 | 9.44 | 6.57 | 6.01 |
| 1911.. .. | 6.87 | 7.82 | 7.70 | 8.41 | 6.11 | 5.82 |
| 1912.. .. | 7.45 | 9.02 | 10.04 | 8.36 | 6.73 | 5.53 |
| 1913.. .. | 7.05 | 7.63 | 8.95 | 9.10 | 7.10 | 6.09 |
| 1914.. .. | 7.83 | 8.45 | 12.31 | 9.45 | 8.91 | 6.58 |
| 1915.. .. | 6.88 | 7.99 | 8.51 | 7.71 | 7.04 | 5.30 |

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. On the average of the past five years the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 82 in Melbourne, 95 in Ballarat, 86 in Bendigo, and 72 in Geelong as against 59 in the rest of the State.

In issues of this work prior to 1913 the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district, the understatement being greatest in the case of the poorer and more congested areas which contribute an undue proportion of the hospital cases. In order to ascertain the actual death rate for each area the deaths in hospitals are now allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided. For the period 1910-14 and the year 1915 the deaths under 1 year

Infantile death rates in metropolitan districts.

per 100 births for each municipality of Greater Melbourne were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

| Municipality. | Deaths under One Year per 100 Births. | | Municipality. | Deaths under One Year per 100 Births. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | 1910-14. | 1915. | | 1910-14. | 1915. |
| Coburg Town .. | 12·03 | 10·03 | Brighton Town .. | 7·84 | 5·85 |
| Port Melb. Town .. | 12·00 | 14·24 | Oakleigh Borough .. | 7·65 | 9·09 |
| Fitzroy City .. | 11·24 | 11·26 | Prahran City .. | 7·27 | 5·99 |
| Richmond City .. | 10·23 | 8·36 | St. Kilda City .. | 6·38 | 7·29 |
| Preston Shire .. | 10·01 | 11·83 | Caulfield City .. | 5·87 | 4·89 |
| Collingwood City .. | 9·89 | 11·51 | Essendon City .. | 5·79 | 5·90 |
| Melbourne City .. | 9·22 | 9·72 | Hawthorn City .. | 5·72 | 4·98 |
| South Melb. City .. | 9·05 | 7·93 | Camberwell City .. | 5·58 | 2·72 |
| Brunswick City .. | 8·50 | 9·37 | Malvern City .. | 5·51 | 5·99 |
| Footscray City .. | 8·11 | 8·16 | Northcote City .. | 5·47 | 6·95 |
| Williamstown Town .. | 8·03 | 8·09 | Kew Town .. | 4·76 | 3·05 |

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are residential areas which are not so thickly populated as nearly all of the other metropolitan districts. On the average of the years 1910 to 1914 Kew had only two-fifths and Northcote, Malvern, Camberwell, Hawthorn, Essendon, and Caulfield, had less than one-half of the rate experienced in Port Melbourne and Coburg.

In 1915 the deaths of infants under one year per 100 births were 7·99 in Melbourne, as compared with 7·26 in Sydney, 7·05 in Brisbane, 7·53 in Adelaide, 7·81 in Perth, 8·20 in Hobart, and 6·28 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals and London in 1915 and in 17 other cities in 1913 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

| City. | Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births. | City. | Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births. |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Petrograd | 22·9 | Boston | 10·7 |
| Breslau | 17·2 | Paris | 9·9 |
| Dublin | 15·7 | Edinburgh | 9·8 |
| Vienna | 15·6 | Buenos Ayres | 9·3 |
| Budapest | 15·0 | Hobart | 8·2 |
| Belfast | 14·4 | Melbourne | 8·0 |
| Berlin | 13·7 | Perth | 7·8 |
| Milan | 13·0 | Adelaide | 7·5 |
| Glasgow | 12·8 | Sydney | 7·3 |
| Dresden | 11·7 | Brisbane | 7·1 |
| Hamburg | 11·4 | Amsterdam | 6·7 |
| Prague | 11·3 | Wellington | 6·3 |
| London | 11·2 | | |

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

Of the deaths of infants under 1 year, 46 per cent. occur in the first month and slightly more than 62 per cent. 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 1911 to 1915, are given in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods 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, except under 1 month, was considerably below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900
AND 1911-15.

| Ages. | Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age. | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Ten Years—1891-1900. | | | Five Years—1911-15. | | |
| | 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 | 685 | 47·1 | 3·80 |
| 1 to 3 months | 355 | 17·3 | 2·07 | 245 | 16·8 | 1·36 |
| 3 to 6 „ | 445 | 21·7 | 2·59 | 228 | 15·7 | 1·27 |
| 6 to 12 „ | 600 | 29·3 | 3·50 | 297 | 20·4 | 1·65 |
| Total .. | 2,050 | 100·0 | 11·95 | 1,455 | 100·0 | 8·08 |
| <i>Girls.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 488 | 28·7 | 2·98 | 481 | 44·2 | 2·80 |
| 1 to 3 months | 301 | 17·7 | 1·84 | 176 | 16·1 | 1·02 |
| 3 to 6 „ | 385 | 22·6 | 2·35 | 180 | 16·5 | 1·04 |
| 6 to 12 „ | 528 | 31·0 | 3·23 | 252 | 23·2 | 1·47 |
| Total .. | 1,702 | 100·0 | 10·40 | 1,089 | 100·0 | 6·33 |

The death rate of infants under 1 month was very similar in the two periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 39, 53, and 54 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1911-15, as compared with 1891-1900. This result may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from diarrhoeal diseases and wasting diseases.

The experience of the years 1911-15 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 808 boys and 633 girls died within twelve months, and 9,192 of the former and 9,367 of the latter, or 18,559 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 794

Probable
mortality of
infants.

more survivors in 1911-15 than in 1891-1900, and 1,091 more than in 1881-1890.

Infantile
death rates
from certain
causes.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, are shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-10, and for the years 1914 and 1915 :—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-10, 1914 and 1915.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in— | | | |
|---|--|----------|-------|-------|
| | 1891-3. | 1901-10. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms | 29·66 | 24·62 | 24·38 | 14·73 |
| Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) | 22·24 | 12·74 | 15·51 | 14·80 |
| Prematurity | 13·13 | 14·99 | 14·41 | 16·74 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 11·37 | 8·13 | 6·65 | 6·54 |
| Convulsions | 6·83 | 3·10 | 1·96 | 1·63 |
| Congenital Defects and Malformations ... | 3·45 | 4·86 | 4·25 | 4·20 |
| Violence | 3·16 | 2·47 | 0·97 | 1·03 |
| Whooping Cough | 2·60 | 2·52 | 1·63 | 1·91 |
| Other causes | 24·49 | 14·46 | 8·53 | 7·26 |
| Total, all causes | 116·93 | 87·89 | 78·29 | 68·84 |

Of every 1,000 infants born 29 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1915, as against 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of nearly 44 per cent. in 24 years. In 1915 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6·5 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-3—a decline of 43 per cent. between the two periods. Certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for 27 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past three years. 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, March, and April, co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining seven months, concurrent with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last three

years, of every 1,000 children born 19 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction.

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 month during the past five years are shown in the next table:—

INFANTILE DEATHS IN EACH MONTH FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Month. | Infantile Deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1911-15 from— | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| | Diarrhoeal Diseases. | | | Respiratory Diseases. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| January | 178 | 123 | 301 | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| February | 142 | 96 | 238 | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| March | 131 | 119 | 250 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| April | 100 | 112 | 212 | 22 | 28 | 50 |
| May | 63 | 52 | 115 | 35 | 29 | 64 |
| June | 27 | 32 | 59 | 44 | 46 | 90 |
| July | 17 | 19 | 36 | 82 | 48 | 130 |
| August | 17 | 17 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 120 |
| September | 26 | 14 | 40 | 44 | 36 | 80 |
| October | 25 | 24 | 49 | 30 | 22 | 52 |
| November | 88 | 54 | 142 | 31 | 10 | 41 |
| December | 194 | 132 | 326 | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| Total, 1911-15 .. | 1,008 | 794 | 1,802 | 422 | 330 | 752 |

The experience of the last five years shows that of the total infantile deaths in the metropolis from diarrhoeal diseases 74 per cent. occur during the five months December to April, and of the deaths from respiratory diseases 56 per cent. occur in the four months June to September.

On the average of the past seven years, 184 in every 1,000 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 66 in every 1,000 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 1915 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 6.38 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 2,012, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 304, the death rate being thus 15.11 per 100. births. In England and Wales, in 1914, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 9.90 and 20.64 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1909-13 and for the year 1915:—

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|
| | Legitimate. | | | Illegitimate. | | |
| | 1904-8. | 1909-13. | 1915. | 1904-8. | 1909-13. | 1915. |
| Diarrhœal Diseases | 19·8 | 16·8 | 13·3 | 72·6 | 62·8 | 38·3 |
| Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. | 30·3 | 28·8 | 33·6 | 52·1 | 62·8 | 70·6 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 6·9 | 6·7 | 6·4 | 18·6 | 14·2 | 8·4 |
| Other causes | 18·3 | 13·1 | 10·5 | 58·7 | 46·8 | 33·8 |
| Total all causes | 75·3 | 65·4 | 63·8 | 202·0 | 186·6 | 151·1 |

The rates for 1915 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 38·3 died from diarrhœal diseases within a year as compared with 13·3 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The next table gives the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last nine years, and the periods 1902-6 and 1891-1900:—

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 |
| 1902-6 .. | 9·38 | 9·27 | 8·93 | 8·21 | 12·21 | 9·02 | 7·29 |
| 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 |
| 1909 .. | 7·13 | 7·43 | 7·19 | 6·13 | 7·80 | 6·49 | 6·16 |
| 1910 .. | 7·69 | 7·46 | 6·31 | 7·06 | 7·80 | 10·22 | 6·77 |
| 1911 .. | 6·87 | 6·95 | 6·55 | 6·05 | 7·62 | 7·35 | 5·63 |
| 1912 .. | 7·45 | 7·13 | 7·16 | 6·16 | 8·21 | 6·66 | 5·12 |
| 1913 .. | 7·05 | 7·83 | 6·33 | 7·01 | 7·00 | 7·01 | 5·92 |
| 1914 .. | 7·83 | 6·97 | 6·39 | 7·60 | 6·82 | 7·16 | 5·14 |
| 1915 .. | 6·88 | 6·81 | 6·40 | 6·73 | 6·66 | 7·22 | 5·01 |
| Average | | | | | | | |
| 1911-15.. | 7·22 | 7·14 | 6·57 | 6·71 | 7·26 | 7·08 | 5·36 |

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia. On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in New Zealand, followed by that in Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations 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 1902-6, the rate for 1915 showed a percentage decline of nearly 27 in Victoria and New South Wales, 28 in Queensland, 18 in South Australia, 45 in Western Australia, and 20 in Tasmania. This reduction in the infantile mortality rate in 1915 was equivalent to a saving of 3,465 infant lives in Australia, of which 875 were in Victoria.

Infantile mortality in various countries. The following table shows the infantile death rates of various countries on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and of the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1911-15:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. | Country. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Russia (European) ... | 24·6 | Scotland ... | 10·9 |
| Hungary ... | 20·0 | Switzerland ... | 10·7 |
| Austria... .. | 19·7 | Holland ... | 10·4 |
| German Empire ... | 17·0 | Denmark ... | 9·9 |
| Prussia ... | 16·6 | Ireland ... | 9·2 |
| Spain ... | 16·5 | Sweden ... | 7·5 |
| Bulgaria ... | 16·2 | Western Australia ... | 7·3 |
| Japan ... | 15·8 | Victoria ... | 7·2 |
| Servia ... | 15·4 | New South Wales ... | 7·1 |
| Italy ... | 14·3 | Tasmania ... | 7·1 |
| Belgium ... | 14·1 | Norway ... | 6·7 |
| Ontario, Province of ... | 11·4 | South Australia ... | 6·7 |
| France ... | 11·0 | Queensland ... | 6·6 |
| England and Wales ... | 10·9 | New Zealand ... | 5·4 |

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest, and New Zealand the lowest, infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the latter, approximately, 1 in every 19 infants dies within its first year.

Deaths of children under 5. In 1915 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,789, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,363—the former being in the proportion of 20·19 per cent., and the latter of 19·57 per cent., to the total number

of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. Comparing the averages of the four decades ended with 1910, 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. The next table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1915.

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 |
| 1901-1910 | 1,504 | 249 | 83 | 59 | 41 | 1,936 | 22·93 |
| 1911 | 1,309 | 201 | 71 | 58 | 42 | 1,681 | 20·12 |
| 1912 | 1,515 | 266 | 96 | 66 | 51 | 1,994 | 21·97 |
| 1913 | 1,419 | 241 | 83 | 55 | 41 | 1,839 | 21·65 |
| 1914 | 1,634 | 291 | 110 | 70 | 43 | 2,148 | 23·82 |
| 1915 | 1,401 | 200 | 82 | 60 | 46 | 1,789 | 20·19 |
| <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 |
| 1901-1910 | 1,192 | 217 | 81 | 51 | 40 | 1,581 | 23·58 |
| 1911 | 961 | 149 | 73 | 50 | 41 | 1,274 | 18·57 |
| 1912 | 1,154 | 217 | 76 | 57 | 52 | 1,556 | 20·70 |
| 1913 | 1,119 | 191 | 67 | 47 | 35 | 1,459 | 20·91 |
| 1914 | 1,202 | 235 | 74 | 67 | 46 | 1,624 | 21·69 |
| 1915 | 1,009 | 188 | 60 | 64 | 42 | 1,363 | 19·57 |

Infants surviving their fifth year.

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1903. For the ten-year period 1906-15 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 one 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, taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1906-15:—

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1906-15.

| Age. | | Survivors at each Year of Age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of— | | | | | |
|---------|----|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1906-1915. | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1906-1915. |
| 1 year | .. | 8,652 | 8,805 | 9,152 | 8,816 | 8,960 | 9,319 |
| 2 years | .. | 8,351 | 8,540 | 8,998 | 8,529 | 8,713 | 9,186 |
| 3 | .. | 8,252 | 8,459 | 8,942 | 8,430 | 8,629 | 9,137 |
| 4 | .. | 8,180 | 8,396 | 8,903 | 8,361 | 8,577 | 9,101 |
| 5 | .. | 8,121 | 8,349 | 8,875 | 8,305 | 8,534 | 9,073 |

According to the experience of the period 1906-15 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,152 of the former and 9,319 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, and 8,998 boys and 9,186 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,942 and 9,137 at the end of the third year, 8,903 and 9,101 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,875 and 9,073 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,974 per 10,000 births—a much greater number than either of the proportions 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, 5,122 boys and 4,878 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1906-15 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,546 boys and 4,426 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to slightly less than 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, nearly one-half of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

The ages of males and females who died in 1915 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1913-15.

| Ages. | 1913. | | | 1914. | | | 1915. | | |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 .. | 1,419 | 1,119 | 2,538 | 1,634 | 1,202 | 2,836 | 1,401 | 1,009 | 2,410 |
| 1 to 2 | 241 | 191 | 432 | 291 | 235 | 526 | 200 | 188 | 388 |
| 2 „ 3 | 83 | 67 | 150 | 110 | 74 | 184 | 82 | 60 | 142 |
| 3 „ 4 | 55 | 47 | 102 | 70 | 67 | 137 | 60 | 64 | 124 |
| 4 „ 5 | 41 | 35 | 76 | 43 | 46 | 89 | 46 | 42 | 88 |
| 5 „ 10 | 169 | 141 | 310 | 160 | 157 | 317 | 164 | 137 | 301 |
| 10 „ 15 | 126 | 110 | 236 | 115 | 93 | 208 | 114 | 110 | 224 |
| 15 „ 20 | 147 | 165 | 312 | 171 | 139 | 310 | 197 | 150 | 347 |
| 20 „ 25 | 218 | 225 | 443 | 235 | 232 | 467 | 281 | 200 | 481 |
| 25 „ 30 | 205 | 244 | 449 | 253 | 243 | 496 | 248 | 257 | 505 |
| 30 „ 35 | 225 | 232 | 457 | 232 | 243 | 475 | 266 | 221 | 487 |
| 35 „ 40 | 281 | 289 | 570 | 296 | 254 | 550 | 286 | 268 | 554 |
| 40 „ 45 | 361 | 262 | 623 | 335 | 263 | 598 | 312 | 261 | 573 |
| 45 „ 50 | 457 | 332 | 789 | 463 | 344 | 807 | 441 | 301 | 742 |
| 50 „ 55 | 544 | 345 | 889 | 557 | 365 | 922 | 536 | 384 | 920 |
| 55 „ 60 | 511 | 324 | 835 | 546 | 384 | 930 | 577 | 390 | 967 |
| 60 „ 65 | 455 | 318 | 773 | 469 | 377 | 846 | 531 | 332 | 863 |
| 65 „ 70 | 516 | 428 | 944 | 534 | 444 | 978 | 583 | 388 | 971 |
| 70 „ 75 | 623 | 530 | 1,153 | 632 | 590 | 1,222 | 630 | 594 | 1,224 |
| 75 „ 80 | 713 | 655 | 1,368 | 670 | 680 | 1,350 | 688 | 618 | 1,306 |
| 80 „ 85 | 645 | 526 | 1,171 | 759 | 618 | 1,377 | 705 | 545 | 1,250 |
| 85 „ 90 | 355 | 286 | 641 | 337 | 317 | 654 | 390 | 308 | 698 |
| 90 „ 95 | 85 | 83 | 168 | 93 | 91 | 184 | 94 | 110 | 204 |
| 95 .. | 8 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 96 .. | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 97 .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 98 .. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 99 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 100 .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 101 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 102 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 104 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 107 .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 8,436 | 6,979 | 15,475 | 9,017 | 7,486 | 16,503 | 8,860 | 6,963 | 15,823 |

Of the 47,801 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,487 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 14—six males and eight females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age at death recorded in 1913-15 was 107 years, which was

attained by a woman. To every 100 female deaths there were 127 male deaths in 1915, as against 120 in the previous year and 122 in 1913.

Since 1906 the causes of death in Victoria have been arranged according to the International Classification List. 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 this method and the one previously followed in the State, except in the case of 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, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death was due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., re-arrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the appended 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. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1890-1892. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Typhoid Fever | 369 | 72 | 72 | 68 | 74 | 60 |
| Scarlet Fever | 34 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Measles | 2 | 56 | 64 | 32 | 74 | 22 |
| Whooping Cough | 129 | 32 | 115 | 71 | 69 | 68 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 552 | 179 | 190 | 176 | 148 | 142 |
| Influenza | 381 | 114 | 122 | 67 | 106 | 67 |
| Hydatids | 51 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 18 |
| Cancer | 584 | 833 | 905 | 838 | 830 | 812 |
| Phthisis | 1,365 | 839 | 803 | 755 | 724 | 661 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 379 | 186 | 154 | 156 | 140 | 135 |
| Syphilis | 39 | 46 | 57 | 55 | 51 | 34 |
| Diabetes | 38 | 117 | 113 | 91 | 119 | 114 |
| Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia | 28 | 66 | 85 | 76 | 100 | 83 |
| Simple Meningitis | .. | 95 | 102 | 108 | 107 | 84 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | .. | 8 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 237 |
| Infantile Paralysis | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord | 43 | 62 | 70 | 62 | 75 | 58 |

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1890-1892. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain | 344 | 462 | 464 | 429 | 429 | 443 |
| Epilepsy | 74 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 39 | 30 |
| Convulsions | 353 | 66 | 83 | 57 | 75 | 60 |
| Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) | 962 | 1,434 | 1,427 | 1,294 | 1,278 | 1,134 |
| Acute and Chronic Bronchitis | 691 | 356 | 399 | 270 | 295 | 263 |
| Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia | 853 | 818 | 1,006 | 767 | 863 | 865 |
| Pleurisy | 96 | 52 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 33 |
| Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy | 140 | 67 | 63 | 55 | 58 | 59 |
| Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema | 70 | 70 | 52 | 58 | 49 | 64 |
| Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhœal Diseases | 1,342 | 679 | 752 | 700 | 941 | 590 |
| Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction | 124 | 110 | 114 | 92 | 107 | 109 |
| Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) | 175 | 104 | 103 | 98 | 90 | 78 |
| Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) | 329 | 152 | 171 | 136 | 160 | 145 |
| Biliary Calculi | 11 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 32 | 26 |
| Appendicitis, Typhlitis | .. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 72 | 72 |
| Simple Peritonitis-(non-puerperal) | 106 | 23 | 27 | 30 | 39 | 34 |
| Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease | 294 | 589 | 658 | 594 | 520 | 566 |
| Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate | 86 | 96 | 105 | 80 | 97 | 99 |
| Calculi of the Urinary System | 8 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Old Age | 631 | 1,038 | 1,030 | 973 | 1,029 | 1,183 |
| Suicide | 109 | 114 | 112 | 103 | 90 | 105 |
| Accidental Violence | 811 | 469 | 515 | 491 | 468 | 492 |
| Homicide | 34 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 17 |

The most striking features of the mortality of 1915 as compared with the previous year were the great increase in the number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis, the very notable reduction in the number of deaths from digestive diseases, and the satisfactory decreases in the death rates from typhoid fever, measles, influenza, cancer, tubercular diseases and heart disease. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Vaccinations. The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised in Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births

for the average of the period 1876-1899 and for each year since, is shown in the following table:—

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

| Period. | Vaccinations per 100 births. | Period. | Vaccinations per 100 births. |
|---------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1876-1899 ... | 72 | 1908 ... | 67 |
| 1900 ... | 67 | 1909 ... | 68 |
| 1901 ... | 62 | 1910 ... | 69 |
| 1902 ... | 53 | 1911 ... | 62 |
| 1903 ... | 71 | 1912 ... | 60 |
| 1904 ... | 69 | 1913 ... | 69 |
| 1905 ... | 67 | 1914 ... | 65 |
| 1906 ... | 67 | 1915 ... | 69 |
| 1907 ... | 67 | | |

In 1915 the vaccinations of children were equal to 69 per cent. of the births, as compared with 65 per cent. in the preceding year, 66 per cent. in 1909-1913, and 72 per cent. in 1876-1899. As a result of an outbreak of small-pox in Sydney in 1913, it is estimated by the Public Health Department that about 160,000 adults were re-vaccinated in Victoria during that year.

Small-pox—Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. There were no deaths from the disease during the past five years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian Quarantine Station. Since 1853 only 23 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 took place in the thirty-one years ended 1915. Statistics of European countries reveal a very marked decline in the mortality from small-pox in recent years. The deaths per million of the population in various countries are shown in the appended table for the average of the latest three years for which these particulars are available:—

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per Million of the Population. |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Italy ... | 1911-13 | 79.1 | German Empire ... | 1910-12 | .5 |
| Ceylon ... | 1912-14 | 9.3 | Japan ... | 1909-11 | .5 |
| Belgium ... | 1910-12 | 7.6 | New South Wales | 1913-15 | .4 |
| Hungary ... | 1910-12 | 4.5 | The Netherlands... | 1912-14 | .3 |
| United States ... | 1912-14 | 3.6 | England and Wales | 1912-14 | .2 |
| Western Australia | 1913-15 | 3.2 | Sweden ... | 1909-11 | } No Deaths. |
| France ... | 1909-11 | 2.0 | Ireland ... | 1912-14 | |
| Scotland ... | 1912-14 | 1.3 | Victoria ... | 1913-15 | |
| Switzerland ... | 1911-13 | 1.2 | Queensland ... | 1913-15 | |
| Roumania ... | 1912-14 | 1.2 | South Australia ... | 1913-15 | |
| Austria ... | 1910-12 | .7 | Tasmania ... | 1913-15 | |
| Prussia ... | 1910-12 | .6 | New Zealand ... | 1912-14 | |
| Ontario ... | 1912-14 | .6 | | | |

Typhoid fever. The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 87 per 100,000 in 1911-14, and 67 in 1915, or by 77 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 80 per cent. during the same period. The deaths per 100 cases were 8·4 on the average of the past five years as against 8·6 in 1905-9, 9·9 in 1900-4, and 10·4 in 1895-9. In Sydney the case mortality rate was equivalent to 10·2 per cent. for the decade 1903-12, in Boston it was 11·8 per cent. for the three-year period 1911-13, and in England and Wales it reached 18·5 per cent. in the years 1911-12. The comparatively low case mortality rate in Victoria evidences the generally mild type of the disease in the State. The reported cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1889 :—

TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1915.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | | Deaths per 100 reported Cases. |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | |
| 1890-4 | 2,932 | 253·9 | 381 | 33·0 | 13·0 |
| 1895-9 | 3,397 | 288·4 | 355 | 30·1 | 10·4 |
| 1900-4 | 2,152 | 178·1 | 213 | 17·6 | 9·9 |
| 1905-9 | 1,569 | 125·4 | 135 | 10·8 | 8·6 |
| 1910 | 2,124 | 163·5 | 139 | 10·7 | 6·5 |
| 1911 | 1,303 | 98·6 | 95 | 7·2 | 7·3 |
| 1912 | 1,122 | 82·8 | 98 | 7·2 | 8·7 |
| 1913 | 1,127 | 80·9 | 95 | 6·8 | 8·4 |
| 1914 | 1,195 | 84·0 | 106 | 7·4 | 8·9 |
| 1915 | 958 | 67·2 | 86 | 6·0 | 9·0 |

Typhoid Fever in the Metropolis. The cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever in proportion to population in Greater Melbourne are given in the subjoined table for different periods during the past 26 years :—

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1915.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. |
| 1890-4 | 1,645 | 349·3 | 205 | 43·5 |
| 1895-9 | 1,510 | 327·6 | 156 | 33·8 |
| 1900-4 | 701 | 140·0 | 74 | 14·8 |
| 1905-9 | 466 | 86·7 | 49 | 9·1 |
| 1910 | 689 | 118·5 | 52 | 8·9 |
| 1911 | 368 | 61·9 | 34 | 5·7 |
| 1912 | 272 | 44·3 | 29 | 4·7 |
| 1913 | 282 | 44·1 | 29 | 4·5 |
| 1914 | 312 | 47·1 | 38 | 5·7 |
| 1915 | 197 | 29·0 | 27 | 4·0 |

The cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever in proportion to population in Greater Melbourne declined by 88 per cent. between 1890-9 and 1912-15. The introduction and the extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for, this great improvement.

The average annual number of cases of typhoid fever during the past six years was equivalent to 5.7 per 10,000 of population in the metropolis, 2.61 in Bendigo, 18.6 in Ballarat, 13.1 in Geelong, and 11.6 in the remainder of the State. The cases in these areas in each of the six years and their proportions to population were as follows:—

PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population, 1910-15. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 689 | 368 | 272 | 282 | 312 | 197 | 5.7 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 119 | 81 | 80 | 47 | 75 | 79 | 18.6 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 165 | 120 | 88 | 96 | 87 | 65 | 26.1 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 58 | 49 | 28 | 59 | 49 | 10 | 13.1 |
| Rest of the State .. | 1,093 | 685 | 654 | 643 | 672 | 607 | 11.6 |

The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2, AND 1910-12.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-15 | 2.26 | 0.97 | 0.38 | 2.85 | 1.46 | 0.44 |
| 15-20 | 5.21 | 2.65 | 1.76 | 5.85 | 2.23 | 1.22 |
| 20-25 | 9.21 | 4.39 | 1.82 | 4.77 | 1.84 | 1.32 |
| 25-35 | 6.48 | 3.23 | 1.71 | 3.87 | 2.04 | 0.82 |
| 35-45 | 3.60 | 2.25 | 1.26 | 2.03 | 1.21 | 0.68 |
| 45-55 | 2.24 | 1.95 | 0.82 | 1.29 | 0.93 | 0.39 |
| 55-65 | 1.74 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 1.04 | 0.34 | 0.50 |
| 65 and over .. | 0.99 | .. | 0.10 | 2.13 | 0.23 | 0.19 |
| All ages | 4.08 | 1.95 | 1.00 | 3.25 | 1.49 | 0.69 |

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 29 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period there were proportionately fewer deaths of boys than of girls under the age of 15.

**Typhoid
death rates
in various
countries.**

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. |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1909-11 | 109·9 | Roumania ... | 1912-14 | 10·9 |
| Spain ... | 1912-14 | 25·8 | France ... | 1909-11 | 10·4 |
| Italy ... | 1911-13 | 24·0 | Belgium ... | 1910-12 | 9·8 |
| Western Australia | 1912-14 | 23·2 | Tasmania ... | 1912-14 | 7·3 |
| Hungary ... | 1910-12 | 22·1 | Victoria ... | 1913-15 | 6·7 |
| Queensland ... | 1912-14 | 20·1 | Ireland ... | 1912-14 | 6·1 |
| United States ... | 1912-14 | 16·6 | New Zealand ... | 1912-14 | 4·8 |
| Ontario ... | 1912-14 | 16·1 | England and Wales | 1912-14 | 4·4 |
| Japan ... | 1909-11 | 14·2 | Scotland ... | 1912-14 | 4·2 |
| New South Wales | 1912-14 | 13·0 | German Empire... | 1910-12 | 4·1 |
| Austria ... | 1910-12 | 12·8 | The Netherlands | 1912-14 | 3·7 |
| South Australia ... | 1912-14 | 11·2 | Switzerland ... | 1911-13 | 3·6 |

Scarlet fever. In 1915 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 12, which corresponded to a rate of 8 per million of the population, as compared with rates of slightly over 1 in the previous year, 4 in 1913 and 1912, 3 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2. During the past five years there were 3,474 cases reported. The deaths for the same period numbered 58, which corresponded to a case mortality rate of 1·7 per cent. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The deaths from this disease per 100,000 of the population in various countries, on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available, are given in the subjoined 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. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Hungary ... | 1910-12 | 54·8 | Spain ... | 1912-14 | 3·9 |
| Roumania ... | 1912-14 | 40·5 | France ... | 1909-11 | 2·9 |
| Austria ... | 1910-12 | 33·3 | Switzerland ... | 1911-13 | 2·8 |
| Belgium ... | 1910-12 | 14·9 | The Netherlands | 1912-14 | 2·0 |
| Scotland ... | 1912-14 | 13·0 | South Australia | 1912-14 | 1·7 |
| Italy ... | 1911-13 | 10·5 | Tasmania ... | 1912-14 | 1·5 |
| German Empire ... | 1910-12 | 10·1 | New Zealand ... | 1912-14 | 1·2 |
| Ireland ... | 1912-14 | 8·9 | New South Wales | 1912-14 | 1·0 |
| United States ... | 1912-14 | 7·3 | Western Australia | 1912-14 | ·8 |
| England and Wales | 1912-14 | 6·3 | Japan ... | 1909-11 | ·7 |
| Sweden ... | 1909-11 | 5·5 | Victoria ... | 1913-15 | ·4 |
| Ontario ... | 1912-14 | 5·0 | Queensland ... | 1912-14 | ·3 |

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898 when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1915 there were 32 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 22 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 74 in the previous year, 32 in 1913, 64 in 1912, 56 in 1911, 25 in 1910, 3 in 1909, and 16 in 1908.

On the average of the five years 1910 to 1914, 47 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 75 per cent. were under 5 years. The incidence of mortality at various ages for each sex for the period 1910-14 was as follows:—

| Sex. | Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 0 to 1. | 1 to 2. | 2 to 3. | 3 to 4. | 4 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males.. | 4·02 | 7·41 | 4·39 | 2·04 | 0·97 | 0·73 | 0·06 | 0·03 | 0·06 | 0·55 |
| Females | 4·34 | 4·92 | 2·44 | 1·96 | 1·00 | 0·72 | 0·06 | 0·06 | 0·10 | 0·46 |

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. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Hungary .. | 1910-12 | 38·6 | United States .. | 1912-14 | 8·9 |
| Scotland .. | 1912-14 | 33·6 | Switzerland .. | 1911-13 | 8·1 |
| England and Wales | 1912-14 | 29·7 | Sweden .. | 1909-11 | 7·6 |
| Belgium .. | 1910-12 | 29·3 | New South Wales | 1912-14 | 7·5 |
| Spain .. | 1912-14 | 28·7 | Japan .. | 1909-11 | 6·3 |
| Austria .. | 1910-12 | 27·6 | Queensland .. | 1912-14 | 6·1 |
| Italy .. | 1911-13 | 24·9 | Victoria .. | 1913-15 | 4·3 |
| Ireland .. | 1912-14 | 20·9 | Tasmania .. | 1912-14 | 4·3 |
| The Netherlands | 1912-14 | 19·7 | Ontario .. | 1912-14 | 3·6 |
| Germany .. | 1910-12 | 14·9 | South Australia | 1912-14 | 3·4 |
| Roumania .. | 1912-14 | 9·1 | New Zealand .. | 1912-14 | 2·6 |
| France .. | 1909-11 | 8·9 | Western Australia | 1912-14 | 1·5 |

Whooping cough. There were 97 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1915, which equalled a rate of 68 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 69 in the previous year, 71 in 1913, 115 in 1912, 32 in 1911, 50 in 1910, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. 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 67 of the deaths, or 69 per cent., were of infants under 1 year and, with four exceptions, all the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 25 per cent. greater among girls than boys, but in the year under review it was slightly heavier among the latter. 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:—

**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. |
|-------------------|---------|---|--------------------|---------|---|
| Austria ... | 1910-12 | 34·3 | Ontario ... | 1912-14 | 11·1 |
| Scotland ... | 1912-14 | 32·3 | United States ... | 1912-14 | 9·9 |
| Belgium ... | 1910-12 | 28·7 | New South Wales | 1912-14 | 9·5 |
| Roumania ... | 1912-14 | 24·8 | Japan ... | 1909-11 | 8·1 |
| Germany ... | 1910-12 | 20·5 | South Australia .. | 1912-14 | 7·9 |
| England and Wales | 1912-14 | 19·9 | Queensland ... | 1912-14 | 7·6 |
| Ireland ... | 1912-14 | 18·4 | France ... | 1909-11 | 7·6 |
| Italy ... | 1911-13 | 17·5 | Victoria ... | 1913-15 | 6·9 |
| The Netherlands | 1912-14 | 15·9 | New Zealand ... | 1912-14 | 6·6 |
| Sweden ... | 1909-11 | 13·1 | Tasmania ... | 1912-14 | 5·1 |
| Spain ... | 1912-14 | 12·5 | Western Australia | 1912-14 | 4·8 |
| Switzerland ... | 1911-13 | 12·1 | | | |

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was only slightly more than one-third of that in England and Wales.

Diphtheria. The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past five years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness. For the period 1911-15 the yearly average number of cases was 5,021 as against 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction has taken place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. On the average of the past five years the case mortality rate was only 4·6 per cent. as compared with 6·3 per cent. in 1905-9, 9·5 per cent. in 1900-4, and 13·9 per cent. in 1895-9. The corresponding rates for England in 1912, Boston in 1911-13, and Sydney in 1903-12 were 9·7, 6·5, and 4·5 per cent. respectively.

The next table shows for the whole State and the metropolis the reported cases of, and deaths from, diphtheria, and their proportions to

the population, also the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

DIPHTHERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE, 1895 TO 1915.

| Period. | Annual Cases Reported. | | Annual Deaths. | | Deaths per 100 Cases Reported. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | Number. | Per 100,000 of Population. | |
| VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| 1895-9 | 1,584 | 134·6 | 221 | 18·8 | 13·9 |
| 1900-4 | 1,680 | 139·0 | 159 | 13·2 | 9·5 |
| 1905-9 | 1,410 | 112·6 | 89 | 7·1 | 6·3 |
| 1910 | 2,415 | 185·9 | 112 | 8·6 | 4·6 |
| 1911 | 5,120 | 387·5 | 237 | 17·9 | 4·6 |
| 1912 | 5,289 | 390·5 | 257 | 19·0 | 4·9 |
| 1913 | 5,367 | 385·2 | 245 | 17·6 | 4·6 |
| 1914 | 4,868 | 342·3 | 211 | 14·8 | 4·3 |
| 1915 | 4,463 | 313·0 | 203 | 14·2 | 4·5 |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | |
| 1895-9 | 748 | 162·1 | 113 | 24·6 | 15·1 |
| 1900-4 | 686 | 136·9 | 58 | 11·6 | 8·5 |
| 1905-9 | 758 | 140·8 | 46 | 8·5 | 6·1 |
| 1910 | 1,655 | 284·6 | 74 | 12·7 | 4·5 |
| 1911 | 3,035 | 510·7 | 130 | 21·9 | 4·3 |
| 1912 | 2,451 | 399·0 | 130 | 21·2 | 5·3 |
| 1913 | 2,412 | 377·1 | 122 | 19·1 | 5·1 |
| 1914 | 2,164 | 326·6 | 116 | 17·5 | 5·4 |
| 1915 | 2,527 | 372·2 | 134 | 19·7 | 5·3 |

According to the experience of the past six years the prevalence of diphtheria in different areas. 106·5 in Bendigo, 37·8 in Greater Melbourne, 35·8 in Geelong, 30·4 in Ballarat, and 24·7 in the rest of the State. The numbers of cases in these areas for each of the past six years and their proportions to population were as follows :—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Diphtheria. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population, 1910-15. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 1,655 | 3,035 | 2,451 | 2,412 | 2,164 | 2,527 | 37·8 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 77 | 133 | 147 | 179 | 167 | 77 | 30·4 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 126 | 337 | 474 | 653 | 563 | 376 | 105·5 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 59 | 121 | 122 | 184 | 91 | 130 | 35·8 |
| Rest of the State .. | 498 | 1,494 | 2,095 | 1,939 | 1,883 | 1,353 | 24·7 |

Of the 533 males and 529 females who died from diphtheria during the five years 1910-14, 883, or 83 per cent. were under 10 years of age. The incidence of mortality for each sex at different ages for the period mentioned was as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1910-14.

| Sex. | Annual Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 0 to 1. | 1 to 2. | 2 to 3. | 3 to 4. | 4 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males | 2·92 | 6·30 | 5·56 | 9·90 | 7·50 | 5·91 | 1·76 | 0·36 | 0·09 | 1·57 |
| Females | 2·68 | 5·16 | 6·27 | 6·43 | 8·14 | 6·24 | 1·68 | 0·39 | 0·11 | 1·54 |

The deaths from diphtheria and croup 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:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1909-11 | 42·3 | South Australia | 1912-14 | 14·8 |
| Hungary ... | 1910-12 | 38·0 | Ontario ... | 1912-14 | 14·4 |
| Spain ... | 1912-14 | 25·3 | Sweden ... | 1909-11 | 14·4 |
| Austria ... | 1910-12 | 24·1 | England and Wales | 1912-14 | 13·4 |
| Prussia ... | 1910-12 | 23·3 | Belgium ... | 1910-12 | 13·1 |
| Germany ... | 1910-12 | 22·9 | Western Australia | 1912-14 | 13·0 |
| Tasmania ... | 1912-14 | 19·6 | Switzerland ... | 1911-13 | 11·0 |
| Roumania .. | 1912-14 | 18·4 | Japan ... | 1909-11 | 10·5 |
| United States ... | 1912-14 | 18·4 | Italy ... | 1911-13 | 10·3 |
| Scotland ... | 1912-14 | 17·7 | Ireland ... | 1912-14 | 9·2 |
| New South Wales | 1912-14 | 15·7 | France ... | 1909-11 | 7·7 |
| Victoria ... | 1913-15 | 15·5 | The Netherlands | 1912-14 | 6·9 |
| Queensland ... | 1912-14 | 15·1 | New Zealand ... | 1912-14 | 5·8 |

Hydatids. The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1915 numbered 26, being equivalent to a rate of 18 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 20 in the preceding year, 19 in 1913, 20 in 1912, 24 in 1911, 17 in 1910, 26 in 1909, 21 in 1908, and 51 in 1890-2. According to the experience of the past six years the death rate from this disease is 30 per cent. higher among males than females. Hospital returns for the period 1911-15 show that 410 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 50, or 1 in every 8, ended fatally.

Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia. Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 119 deaths in 1915, which corresponded to a rate of 83 per million of the population, as against rates of 100 in the previous year, 76 in 1913, 85 in 1912, 66 in 1911, 80 in 1910, 90 in 1909, and 85 in 1908. Of the 15 persons who died from leucæmia in 1915, 11 were males.

Diabetes. During 1915 diabetes was responsible for 74 male and 89 female deaths, representing a rate of 114 per million of the population as compared with rates of 119 in the preceding year, 91 in 1913, 113 in 1912, 117 in 1911, 106 in 1910, 102 in 1909, and 98 in 1908. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, are shown in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-10 | ·02 | ·09 | ·10 | ·02 | ·05 | ·15 |
| 10-20 | ·17 | ·24 | ·20 | ·14 | ·26 | ·36 |
| 20-30 | ·29 | ·17 | ·64 | ·14 | ·36 | ·30 |
| 30-40 | ·21 | ·32 | ·58 | ·30 | ·51 | ·53 |
| 40-50 | ·58 | ·49 | 1·11 | ·49 | ·42 | ·78 |
| 50-60 | 1·18 | 1·38 | 1·80 | 1·31 | 1·42 | 3·18 |
| 60-70 | 1·49 | 2·67 | 5·63 | 2·49 | 3·19 | 8·47 |
| 70-80 | 2·87 | 4·36 | 7·34 | 1·88 | 5·01 | 11·54 |
| 80 and over | 1·65 | 4·11 | 7·43 | 4·44 | 3·54 | 6·83 |
| All Ages | ·40 | ·56 | 1·00 | ·36 | ·60 | 1·26 |

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than at the previous census period. During 1910-12 the female exceeded the male rate for each age period between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages the rate for females was 26 per cent. higher than that for males.

Influenza. The deaths from influenza in 1915 numbered 95, corresponding to a rate of 67 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 106 in the previous year, 67 in 1913, 122 in 1912, 114 in 1911, 92 in 1910, 86 in 1909, 131 in 1908, and 381 in 1890-2. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Fifty-two per cent. of the deaths in 1915 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives the death rate from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining five census dates:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| Age Group. | | | | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | ·69 | ·34 | 2·50 | 1·10 | ·40 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·07 | ·64 | ·34 | ·24 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·20 | ·59 | ·21 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | ·05 | ·07 | 1·50 | ·79 | ·17 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | ·05 | ... | 3·04 | 1·31 | ·59 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | ·09 | ·24 | 5·12 | 3·20 | ·73 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | ·67 | ·24 | 12·65 | 5·25 | 2·38 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 1·09 | 2·36 | 27·13 | 17·02 | 12·27 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ·33 | ·25 | 3·94 | 2·30 | 1·10 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | ·52 | ·34 | 1·86 | 1·15 | ·42 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·92 | ·83 | ·34 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·28 | ·69 | ·35 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | ·07 | ·07 | 2·35 | ·89 | ·22 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·08 | 4·11 | 1·86 | ·30 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | ·17 | ... | 5·39 | 2·02 | ·68 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | ·39 | ·62 | 11·46 | 5·53 | 1·61 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | ·84 | 3·18 | 35·22 | 16·02 | 12·80 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ·28 | ·24 | 3·72 | 2·13 | 1·10 |

The death rate for the last census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1910-12 being 50 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 71 per cent. lower than the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that

the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1915 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,951, which represented a rate of 1,368 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,397 in the previous year, 1,279 in 1913, 1,659 in 1912, 1,470 in 1911, 1,180 in 1910, 1,316 in 1909, and 1,531 in 1908. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 82 were referred to acute bronchitis, 293 to chronic bronchitis, 479 to broncho-pneumonia, 754 to pneumonia, and 47 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for nearly 85 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in July, August, September, and October which represented 46 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the appended table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at five census periods :—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| Age Group. | | 1870-2 | 1880-2 | 1890-2 | 1900-2 | 1910-12 |
|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | 22·65 | 29·02 | 28·52 | 16·53 | 12·94 |
| 15-20 | ... | 3·05 | 3·30 | 2·92 | 2·70 | 1·66 |
| 20-25 | ... | 5·70 | 5·34 | 4·88 | 4·85 | 2·35 |
| 25-35 | ... | 5·69 | 8·31 | 6·85 | 5·94 | 3·86 |
| 35-45 | ... | 10·28 | 15·80 | 13·55 | 9·49 | 10·50 |
| 45-55 | ... | 20·43 | 26·59 | 25·18 | 18·04 | 18·25 |
| 55-65 | ... | 41·79 | 51·65 | 56·51 | 38·37 | 32·68 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | 108·11 | 136·54 | 141·07 | 112·38 | 138·87 |
| All ages | ... | 17·29 | 24·48 | 24·30 | 18·66 | 17·17 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | 18·50 | 24·18 | 24·13 | 13·85 | 10·50 |
| 15-20 | ... | 1·88 | 2·02 | 3·52 | 2·34 | 1·56 |
| 20-25 | ... | 3·54 | 4·23 | 3·05 | 3·34 | 2·48 |
| 25-35 | ... | 4·51 | 5·72 | 5·65 | 3·75 | 3·55 |
| 35-45 | ... | 7·94 | 12·53 | 11·55 | 7·68 | 5·85 |
| 45-55 | ... | 7·87 | 13·63 | 17·01 | 11·80 | 8·28 |
| 55-65 | ... | 22·97 | 29·15 | 32·10 | 27·42 | 16·64 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | 73·10 | 116·12 | 112·38 | 86·78 | 99·81 |
| All ages | ... | 12·63 | 17·08 | 17·62 | 13·28 | 11·81 |

Compared with the census years 1900-2, the mortality from respiratory diseases for the period 1910-12 shows a decline at each age group up to 35 for males and to 65 for females, the reduction for all ages amounting to 8 per cent. in the rate for the former and 11 per cent. in that for the latter. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being nearly 41 per cent.

Influenza and
respiratory
diseases
(combined).

The annual mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined), per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at five census periods, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

| Age Group. | 1870-2. | 1880-2 | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 23·34 | 29·36 | 31·02 | 17·63 | 13·34 |
| 15-20 ... | 3·05 | 3·37 | 3·56 | 3·04 | 1·90 |
| 20-25 ... | 5·70 | 5·34 | 6·08 | 5·44 | 2·56 |
| 25-35 ... | 5·74 | 8·38 | 8·35 | 6·73 | 4·03 |
| 35-45 ... | 10·33 | 15·80 | 16·59 | 10·80 | 11·09 |
| 45-55 ... | 20·52 | 26·83 | 30·30 | 21·24 | 18·98 |
| 55-65 ... | 42·46 | 51·89 | 69·16 | 43·62 | 35·06 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 109·20 | 138·90 | 168·20 | 129·40 | 151·14 |
| All ages ... | 17·62 | 24·73 | 28·24 | 20·96 | 18·27 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 19·02 | 24·52 | 25·99 | 15·00 | 10·92 |
| 15-20 ... | 1·88 | 2·02 | 4·44 | 3·17 | 1·90 |
| 20-25 ... | 3·54 | 4·23 | 4·33 | 4·03 | 2·83 |
| 25-35 ... | 4·58 | 5·79 | 8·00 | 4·64 | 3·77 |
| 35-45 ... | 7·94 | 12·61 | 15·66 | 9·54 | 6·15 |
| 45-55 ... | 8·04 | 13·63 | 22·40 | 13·82 | 8·96 |
| 55-65 ... | 23·36 | 29·77 | 43·56 | 32·95 | 18·25 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 73·94 | 119·30 | 147·60 | 102·80 | 112·61 |
| All ages ... | 12·91 | 17·32 | 21·34 | 15·41 | 12·91 |

The mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases combined showed a decrease for both sexes at the last census period as compared with the preceding one, such decrease amounting to 13 per cent. in the male and 16 per cent. in the female rate. Excepting the age groups 15-20 at the last three census periods, and the group 20-25 in 1910-12, the proportion of deaths of females from these diseases at the different age periods was lower in every instance than that for males. The difference in favour of the former was somewhat small up to the age of 35, but for subsequent ages it was very considerable.

Cerebro-spinal, Tubercular, and Simple Meningitis responsible for the deaths of 239 males and 99 females in 1915. The cases reported to the Board of Health during the same year numbered 644, of which 458 were of males and 186 of females. From a comparison of these figures it would appear that 52 per cent. of the male and 53 per cent. of the female cases terminated fatally. During the first six months of 1916 the cases numbered 343 and the deaths 149, the latter representing 43 per

cent. of the cases. The numbers of deaths from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis during the five and a half years ended on 30th June, 1916, were as follows:—

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS, 1911-16.

| Year. | Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. | | Tubercular Meningitis. | | Simple Meningitis. | | Total—All Forms of Meningitis. | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1911 .. | 9 | 2 | 41 | 49 | 75 | 51 | 125 | 102 |
| 1912 .. | 4 | 3 | 26 | 44 | 63 | 76 | 93 | 123 |
| 1913 .. | 8 | 4 | 25 | 41 | 85 | 65 | 118 | 110 |
| 1914 .. | 12 | 5 | 42 | 30 | 89 | 63 | 143 | 98 |
| 1915 .. | 239 | 99 | 35 | 35 | 74 | 46 | 348 | 180 |
| 1916 (six months) .. | 96 | 53 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 16 | 136 | 90 |
| Total .. | 368 | 166 | 184 | 220 | 411 | 317 | 963 | 703 |

Age incidence of different forms of Meningitis.

The next table shows the incidence of mortality at various ages from different forms of meningitis for the period 1911-15:—

DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES FROM MENINGITIS, 1911-15.

| Age Group. | Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. | | Tubercular Meningitis. | | Simple Meningitis. | | Total—All Forms of Meningitis. | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Under 5 .. | 55 | 40 | 84 | 98 | 219 | 177 | 358 | 315 |
| 5 to 15 .. | 23 | 23 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 35 | 115 | 102 |
| 15 " 25 .. | 102 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 23 | 30 | 136 | 75 |
| 25 " 35 .. | 37 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 67 | 31 |
| 35 " 45 .. | 23 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 29 | 17 | 64 | 29 |
| 45 " 55 .. | 20 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 15 | 52 | 35 |
| 55 " 65 .. | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 12 |
| 65 and over | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 14 |
| Total 1911-15 | 272 | 113 | 169 | 199 | 386 | 301 | 827 | 613 |

On the average of the last five years the deaths of children under 5 years of age from cerebro-spinal, tubercular, and simple meningitis represented 25, 49, and 57 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these diseases. Of the 338 persons who succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1915, 74 were under 5 and 107 were under 15 years. Up to the age of 15 years the incidence of the mortality from this disease in the period 1911-15 was practically the same for

both sexes, but for the age group 15 to 45 the rate for males was about six times that for females.

Diseases of the spine. In 1915 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 45 male and 38 female deaths, representing a death rate of 58 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 75 in the previous year, 62 in 1913, 70 in 1912, 62 in 1911, 64 in 1910, 75 in 1909, and 80 in 1908. Of the 16 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 12 were males.

Infantile paralysis. Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for the deaths of 2 girls in 1915, as against 5 boys and 4 girls in the previous year, 2 boys and 1 girl in 1913, and 4 boys and 2 girls in 1912. Of those who died during the four years 9 were metropolitan and 11 extra metropolitan residents. Four of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 10 or one-half were under 5 years.

Heart disease. During 1915 there were 1,486 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 17 to pericarditis, 80 to acute endocarditis, and 34 to angina pectoris. The total—1,617—from these causes represented a rate of 1,134 per million of the population, as compared with 1,278 in the previous year, 1,294 in 1913, 1,427 in 1912, 1,434 in 1911, 1,423 in 1910, 1,517 in 1909, 1,404 in 1908, and 1,264 in 1907. Of the 1,617 persons who died from these diseases in 1915, only 46, or 2·8 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1910 to 1912 the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex in age periods were as follows :—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Sex. | Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 0-15. | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-35. | 35-45. | 45-55. | 55-65. | 65-75. | 75 and upwards. | All Ages. |
| Males | 1·25 | 1·81 | 2·35 | 3·01 | 6·71 | 15·53 | 49·57 | 127·50 | 243·44 | 15·19 |
| Females | 1·25 | 1·66 | 2·08 | 2·88 | 7·10 | 15·63 | 36·22 | 107·21 | 233·86 | 13·58 |

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

Diseases of the digestive system. In 1915 there were 842 male and 724 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,098 per million of the population, as against rates of 1,504 in the previous year, 1,220 in 1913, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, 1,386 in 1910, 1,315 in 1909 and 2,382 in 1890-2. Victorian experience shows

that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1915 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 841 deaths which were equivalent to a rate of 590 per million of population, the corresponding rates in previous years being 941 in 1914, 709 in 1913, 752 in 1912, 679 in 1911, 918 in 1910 and 756 in 1909. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 841 deaths in the year under review, 614, or 73 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age and 111, or 13 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 68 male and 44 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, 54 male and 78 female deaths from other affections of that organ, and 85 male and 70 female deaths from hernia and intestinal obstruction.

Appendicitis.

The deaths from appendicitis numbered 102 in 1915, 103 in the previous year, 116 in 1913, 112 in 1912, 107 in 1911, 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, and 101 in 1908, and corresponded to rates of 72, 72, 83, 83, 83, 83, 74, and 80 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that during 1915 there were 1,408 cases treated, and 74, or 5·3 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 2·8 per cent. in 1914, 4·5 per cent. in 1913, and 6 per cent. in the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the five years, 1910 to 1914, the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 31 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for that period were as follows :—

DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1910-14.

| Sex. | Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Under 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 25. | 25 to 35. | 35 to 45. | 45 to 55. | 55 to 65. | 65 and over. | All Ages. |
| Males .. | 0·43 | 1·00 | 1·24 | 1·03 | 1·01 | 0·97 | 0·90 | 1·38 | 1·05 | 0·92 |
| Females | 0·42 | 1·43 | 0·88 | 0·71 | 0·59 | 0·52 | 0·85 | 0·58 | 0·55 | 0·70 |

Diseases of urinary system. A very marked increase in the crude mortality rate from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent periods. For the five years 1911 to 1915 the average annual death rate was 727 per million of the population, as compared with 408 in 1890-2—there being an increase of 78 per cent. in the intervening years. In 1915 there were 1,015 deaths attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a rate of 712 per million of the population, as against rates of 670 in the previous year, 724 in 1913, 803 in 1912, 727 in 1911, 628 in 1910, and 644 in 1909. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 807 deaths, or 80 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 141 deaths, or 14 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system. The deaths

per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| 0-10 | 1·16 | ·93 | ·67 | ·97 | ·59 | ·79 |
| 10-20 | ·43 | ·45 | ·73 | ·58 | ·82 | ·71 |
| 20-30 | 1·45 | 1·83 | 1·72 | 1·82 | 1·59 | 1·61 |
| 30-40 | 3·05 | 3·55 | 3·03 | 4·72 | 4·21 | 3·76 |
| 40-50 | 7·36 | 8·12 | 9·03 | 6·63 | 7·26 | 7·07 |
| 50-60 | 11·90 | 17·43 | 18·95 | 5·91 | 11·36 | 13·81 |
| 60-70 | 27·42 | 39·62 | 46·63 | 9·62 | 21·49 | 24·44 |
| 70-80 | 58·98 | 80·68 | 96·18 | 14·62 | 27·70 | 38·53 |
| 80 and over | 74·07 | 128·48 | 153·04 | 22·21 | 27·15 | 43·70 |
| All Ages | 5·25 | 8·05 | 9·18 | 2·84 | 4·28 | 5·34 |

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 72 per cent.

The ages and sexes of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in the decennium ended 1910, and in each of the last three years, are given in the next table:—

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Ages. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Ten years— 1901 to 1910. | Year. | | | Ten years— 1901 to 1910. | Year. | | |
| | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| 0-10 | 66 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 86 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| 10-15 | 50 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 142 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 15-20 | 323 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 551 | 52 | 46 | 32 |
| 20-25 | 579 | 52 | 54 | 48 | 777 | 78 | 70 | 66 |
| 25-30 | 742 | 51 | 60 | 51 | 863 | 83 | 83 | 77 |
| 30-35 | 761 | 61 | 72 | 53 | 767 | 60 | 61 | 44 |
| 35-40 | 854 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 731 | 55 | 57 | 44 |
| 40-45 | 775 | 60 | 58 | 51 | 478 | 47 | 40 | 40 |
| 45-50 | 674 | 71 | 56 | 72 | 353 | 32 | 35 | 23 |
| 50-55 | 531 | 59 | 64 | 58 | 195 | 28 | 20 | 32 |
| 55-60 | 423 | 48 | 36 | 41 | 170 | 12 | 24 | 20 |
| 60-65 | 397 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 128 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| 65-70 | 431 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 124 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| 70 and over | 436 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 121 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Total | 7,042 | 566 | 561 | 527 | 5,486 | 486 | 470 | 415 |

Notwithstanding the great increase in population the deaths from phthisis in 1915 were at nearly every age below the annual average of the decennium 1901-1910. The decreases from period to period are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

The deaths from phthisis in 1915 numbered 942—527 being of males and 415 of females—and equalled a rate of 661 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 724 in the previous year, 755 in 1913, 803 in 1912, 839 in 1911, 830 in 1910, 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 are equivalent to the saving of 1,000 lives during 1915. 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 six census periods :—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT THE LAST SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Age Group. | Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1860-2. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 | 2.55 | 1.22 | 1.74 | .90 | .38 | .46 |
| 15 " 20 | 7.72 | 5.71 | 6.88 | 5.41 | 5.06 | 3.71 |
| 20 " 25 | 12.23 | 18.75 | 21.19 | 18.29 | 14.35 | 8.45 |
| 25 " 35 | 16.53 | 22.21 | 30.33 | 23.70 | 20.31 | 13.11 |
| 35 " 45 | 21.63 | 21.83 | 25.11 | 28.28 | 22.07 | 15.63 |
| 45 " 55 | 23.14 | 22.24 | 28.65 | 31.17 | 25.05 | 18.07 |
| 55 " 65 | 25.63 | 27.86 | 31.41 | 36.48 | 35.75 | 18.88 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 23.20 | 19.56 | 18.08 | 25.40 | 31.07 | 13.55 |
| All Ages | 13.33 | 12.89 | 15.33 | 15.73 | 13.51 | 8.98 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 | 3.70 | .98 | 1.76 | 1.43 | .93 | .97 |
| 15 " 20 | 14.07 | 12.37 | 12.50 | 9.51 | 8.18 | 7.62 |
| 20 " 25 | 18.95 | 19.28 | 21.00 | 18.49 | 12.79 | 12.68 |
| 25 " 35 | 24.76 | 22.02 | 26.56 | 21.77 | 18.15 | 14.03 |
| 35 " 45 | 25.62 | 21.65 | 24.06 | 22.53 | 17.74 | 11.51 |
| 45 " 55 | 25.01 | 19.60 | 20.72 | 16.13 | 14.41 | 8.18 |
| 55 " 65 | 22.59 | 10.51 | 14.26 | 12.35 | 12.52 | 7.47 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 18.03 | 12.61 | 13.12 | 8.25 | 8.18 | 5.29 |
| All Ages | 14.46 | 10.62 | 12.75 | 11.51 | 9.72 | 7.61 |

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group during 1910-12 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable at all ages over 15. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 26, 41, and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only 7, 1, and 22 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 43 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the section of the community represented by females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1910-12, as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the number of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the greater tubercular infection of factory employment.

Phthisis in various countries.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given below:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. | Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1911 | 32·4 | England and Wales | 1914 | 10·5 |
| France ... | 1911 | 18·0 | Scotland ... | 1914 | 10·4 |
| Ireland ... | 1914 | 16·3 | Belgium ... | 1912 | 9·3 |
| Japan ... | 1911 | 15·6 | Western Australia | 1914 | 7·0 |
| Sweden ... | 1911 | 15·5 | Victoria ... | 1915 | 6·6 |
| Switzerland ... | 1913 | 14·1 | South Australia... | 1914 | 6·4 |
| German Empire ... | 1912 | 13·1 | New South Wales | 1914 | 6·1 |
| United States ... | 1914 | 12·8 | New Zealand ... | 1914 | 5·3 |
| Spain ... | 1914 | 12·3 | Tasmania ... | 1914 | 4·5 |
| Holland ... | 1914 | 10·7 | Queensland ... | 1914 | 4·3 |

The Victorian death rate from phthisis is considerably below that shown for European countries, and is only about one-half of the rate prevailing in the United States.

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers and, as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the past five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 49 and 66 per cent. respectively. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the following table for the periods 1891-1900 and 1901-5, and for each of the last ten years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1915.

| 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 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 13.9 | 15.3 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 27.4 |
| 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 |
| 1909 .. | 9.7 | 9.4 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 26.1 |
| 1910 .. | 9.7 | 11.0 | 22.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 23.9 |
| 1911 .. | 9.9 | 9.4 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 22.0 |
| 1912 .. | 10.0 | 10.0 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 19.8 |
| 1913 .. | 8.8 | 10.9 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 22.3 |
| 1914 .. | 8.9 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 12.8 |
| 1915 .. | 7.7 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 16.0 |
| Average of 1911-15 .. | 9.1 | 10.3 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 18.6 |

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was lower for Melbourne and Ballarat, and higher for Bendigo in 1915 than in the preceding year. In each of these areas the proportionate mortality from phthisis shows a substantial reduction as compared with fairly recent

periods, the deaths per 10,000 of population having been fewer by 6·2 in Melbourne, 5·1 in Ballarat, and 9·1 in Bendigo during 1915 than in 1901-5.

Relatively to population cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported and their proportions to population in five divisions of the State are given in the subjoined table for the period 1910-15 :—

PHTHISIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

| Area. | Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | | | | | Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population 1910-15. |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | |
| Greater Melbourne .. | 928 | 879 | 803 | 780 | 856 | 972 | 13·8 |
| Ballarat and Suburbs | 59 | 55 | 58 | 56 | 60 | 63 | 13·7 |
| Bendigo and Suburbs | 129 | 106 | 82 | 64 | 53 | 59 | 20·8 |
| Geelong and Suburbs | 36 | 26 | 33 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 8·5 |
| Rest of the State .. | 305 | 341 | 351 | 445 | 423 | 395 | 6·0 |
| Whole State .. | 1,457 | 1,407 | 1,327 | 1,376 | 1,410 | 1,509 | 10·4 |

The proportion of residents of any large area reported as suffering from phthisis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. While this may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, it cannot be accepted as definitely correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. The prevalence of the disease in the principal metropolitan municipalities is shown in the next table for the two and a half years ended June, 1911, which is the latest period for which this information has been tabulated :—

PHTHISIS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

| Municipality. | Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population. | Municipality. | Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population. |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Preston Shire ... | 20·2 | Richmond City ... | 12·1 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 18·7 | Brighton Town ... | 10·4 |
| Melbourne City ... | 18·1 | Hawthorn City ... | 10·3 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 17·3 | Northcote City ... | 10·0 |
| Brunswick City ... | 17·1 | Essendon City ... | 9·8 |
| Coburg Town ... | 15·4 | Kew Town ... | 9·8 |
| South Melbourne City | 15·2 | Footscray City ... | 9·2 |
| Camberwell City ... | 14·0 | St. Kilda City ... | 6·7 |
| Prahran City ... | 13·4 | Malvern City ... | 6·6 |
| Collingwood City ... | 12·5 | Caulfield City ... | 5·2 |
| Williamstown Town... | 12·2 | | |

The results of an investigation of 3,198 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which occurred in the State during the two and a half years ended June, 1911, are given in the 1913-14 edition of this work. The matters dealt with were the sex and ages of the patients, their usual place of residence, the chances of metropolitan and extra metropolitan residents contracting the disease at different ages, the time elapsing from the commencement of the complaint to the date on which medical advice is obtained, and the probability of recovering from the disease. In the issue referred to the medical and economic results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs in Germany are shown for a series of years.

In 1915 there were in Victoria 193 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 135 per million, as compared with rates of 140 in the previous year, 156 in 1913, 154 in 1912, 186 in 1911, 176 in 1910, 192 in 1909, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 7.53 | 7.98 | 10.36 | 5.64 | 2.75 |
| 15-20 ... | .64 | .81 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| 20-25 ... | 1.80 | 1.23 | .89 | 1.77 | 1.23 |
| 25-35 ... | .70 | .66 | .84 | 1.91 | 1.71 |
| 35-45 ... | .77 | .88 | .77 | 1.39 | 1.38 |
| 45-55 ... | .95 | .85 | .67 | 1.64 | .82 |
| 55-65 ... | .88 | 1.07 | .78 | 2.40 | 1.29 |
| 65 and over | 1.09 | 2.36 | .56 | 1.17 | .59 |
| All ages | 3.46 | 3.55 | 4.02 | 2.99 | 1.70 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 5.89 | 7.28 | 8.43 | 5.33 | 2.12 |
| 15-20 ... | .82 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.95 | 2.34 |
| 20-25 ... | .52 | .69 | 1.23 | 2.09 | 2.59 |
| 25-35 ... | .54 | .41 | .88 | 1.98 | 1.81 |
| 35-45 ... | 1.04 | .70 | .42 | 1.77 | 1.33 |
| 45-55 ... | .17 | .67 | .34 | 1.01 | .93 |
| 55-65 ... | .39 | .62 | .69 | .71 | 1.11 |
| 65 and over | 1.69 | 1.19 | .64 | .71 | .29 |
| All ages | 3.10 | 3.39 | 3.58 | 2.91 | 1.76 |

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis) during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

Tubercular diseases—deaths of recent arrivals from.

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 1915 3 per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 3·4 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Cancer—deaths at various ages.

The numbers dying from cancer at different age groups in each of the last three years, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-10, are given below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Yearly Average, 1901-10. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | Yearly Average, 1901-10. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| 0-15 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 15-25 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 25-35 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 17 |
| 35-45 | 34 | 41 | 30 | 28 | 59 | 61 | 64 | 67 |
| 45-55 | 79 | 120 | 105 | 86 | 90 | 139 | 135 | 126 |
| 55-65 | 107 | 133 | 160 | 144 | 102 | 131 | 163 | 151 |
| 65-75 | 159 | 140 | 140 | 166 | 121 | 128 | 139 | 136 |
| 75-85 | 81 | 101 | 103 | 86 | 60 | 95 | 72 | 81 |
| 85 and over .. | 12 | 11 | 18 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 15 |
| Total | 492 | 572 | 571 | 556 | 461 | 596 | 611 | 602 |

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1915 the average age of those who died from cancer was 63·0 years for males, and 59·9 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 42·4 years for males and 35·1 years for females.

Cancer—death rates at different ages.

Deaths from cancer in 1915 numbered 1,158, and represented a death rate of 812 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 830 in the previous year, 838 in 1913, 905 in 1912, 833 in 1911, 832 in 1910, 802 in 1909, and 794 in 1908. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups. This has been done for four

census periods, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex. | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1910-12. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 | ·29 | ·18 | ·30 | ·73 |
| 5 to 10 | ·24 | ·10 | ·42 | ·25 |
| 10 " 15 | ·18 | ·11 | ·20 | ·16 |
| 15 " 20 | ·07 | ·17 | ·22 | ·15 |
| 20 " 25 | ·25 | ·32 | ·33 | ·71 |
| 25 " 35 | ·80 | ·81 | 1·26 | ·96 |
| 35 " 45 | 4·12 | 4·29 | 3·69 | 3·16 |
| 45 " 55 | 10·16 | 14·33 | 14·14 | 16·03 |
| 55 " 65 | 22·01 | 31·92 | 36·00 | 36·36 |
| 65 " 75 | 34·55 | 52·75 | 59·04 | 74·15 |
| 75 and over | 45·12 | 53·55 | 74·04 | 88·40 |
| All ages | 4·29 | 6·16 | 7·52 | 8·50 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 | ·12 | ·09 | ·26 | ·19 |
| 5 to 10 | ·12 | ·10 | ·04 | ·10 |
| 10 " 15 | ·06 | ·06 | — | ·27 |
| 15 " 20 | ·26 | ·12 | ·28 | ·44 |
| 20 " 25 | ·39 | ·22 | ·23 | ·41 |
| 25 " 35 | 2·65 | 1·68 | 1·61 | 1·39 |
| 35 " 45 | 7·32 | 7·43 | 6·05 | 7·26 |
| 45 " 55 | 15·07 | 18·00 | 18·13 | 17·87 |
| 55 " 65 | 29·35 | 31·79 | 33·05 | 38·03 |
| 65 " 75 | 32·68 | 53·96 | 51·18 | 61·66 |
| 75 and over | 27·56 | 49·55 | 62·70 | 86·19 |
| All ages | 4·27 | 5·57 | 6·64 | 8·76 |

Deaths from cancer occurred at all age periods, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that at ages under 45 an increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. At the next age period, 45-55, the male rate increased by nearly 13 per cent., while the female rate declined very slightly. At the period, 55-65, the mortality rate for men remained almost stationary, but that for women exhibited a very marked increase. Among both males and females aged 65 and upwards the death rate was considerably heavier in 1910-12 than in 1900-2. From the figures for the two periods mentioned it would appear that there was a slight but definite increase in the death rate from cancer among persons under 65, and a heavy increase among persons over that age and, further, that on the whole the increase was much greater among females than males.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1915:—

SEAT OF CANCER.

| Seat of Disease. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ... | 73 | 7 | 80 |
| „ the stomach and liver ... | 224 | 198 | 422 |
| „ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ... | 78 | 70 | 148 |
| „ the female genital organs ... | ... | 92 | 92 |
| „ the breast ... | ... | 98 | 98 |
| „ the skin ... | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| „ other and unspecified organs ... | 147 | 126 | 273 |
| Total Deaths ... | 556 | 602 | 1,158 |

Thirty-six per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the total females who died from the disease slightly less than one-third were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the next table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. | Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Switzerland ... | 1913 | 12·7 | France ... | 1911 | 8·0 |
| Scotland ... | 1914 | 11·4 | United States ... | 1914 | 7·9 |
| Sweden ... | 1911 | 11·0 | New South Wales | 1914 | 7·4 |
| Holland ... | 1914 | 10·7 | Tasmania ... | 1914 | 7·4 |
| England and Wales | 1914 | 10·7 | Belgium ... | 1912 | 7·1 |
| German Empire ... | 1912 | 9·0 | Italy ... | 1913 | 6·7 |
| Ireland ... | 1914 | 8·7 | Queensland ... | 1914 | 6·5 |
| South Australia ... | 1914 | 8·4 | Japan ... | 1911 | 6·5 |
| New Zealand ... | 1914 | 8·3 | Spain ... | 1914 | 5·6 |
| Austria ... | 1912 | 8·1 | Western Australia | 1914 | 5·0 |
| Victoria ... | 1915 | 8·1 | | | |

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than nine of the above countries, but a higher one than any other Australian State except South Australia.

During the year 1915, the deaths of 914 men and 773 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,707—3,118 of men and 2,589 of women. It is thus seen that 29·6 per cent. of the deaths of persons aged 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The mortality rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed, taking the average of the three years 1910-12, when the numbers of persons within those groups were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons

in the respective age groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4·21 aged 65 to 70, 6·63 aged 70 to 75, 10·71 aged 75 to 80, 16·36 aged 80 to 85, and 27·30 aged 85 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, the smaller proportion of the population engaged in country occupations, which are generally of a more hazardous nature than those in towns, and the increasing proportion of females in the community. In 1915 there were 527 male and 174 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 492 per million of the population. This proportion was almost identical with the average rate—494—for the previous five years, but it was 39 per cent. lower than the ratio—811—for 1890-2. The deaths from different accidents in 1915 are given in the appended table :—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1915.

| Nature or Place of Accident. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Poisoning by Food | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Snake-bite | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Other Acute Poisonings | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Burns (including Conflagrations) | 26 | 38 | 64 |
| Absorption of Poisonous Gases | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Suffocation | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Overlying of Infants | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Drowning | 123 | 24 | 147 |
| Firearms | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| Falls | 48 | 9 | 57 |
| In Mines and Quarries | 16 | .. | 16 |
| Machines | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Vehicular Accidents— | | | |
| On Railways | 47 | 9 | 56 |
| Motor Car | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| Motor Cycle | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Motor Bus | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Motor Lorry | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Bicycle | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Tram Car | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Vehicle drawn by Horses | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| Vehicle, Undefined | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Injuries by Animals | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Starvation | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Effects of Heat | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Excessive Cold | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Lightning | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Electricity | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Fractures, Unspecified | 45 | 16 | 61 |
| Other Violence | 73 | 14 | 87 |
| Total | 527 | 174 | 701 |

On the average of the past five years the female mortality rate from accidents was slightly less than one-third of the rate for males.

Fatal accidents among males at different ages. The mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over that age. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from drowning, sunstroke, and other accidents for the period 1909-13 were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENT—MALES, 1909-13.

| | Accidental Deaths per 10,000 Males Aged— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-35. | 35-45. | 45-55. | 55-65. | 65 and over. | 15 and upwards. |
| Drowning .. | 1.74 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.40 | 1.89 | 2.57 | 3.64 | 1.72 |
| Sunstroke .. | .. | .. | .08 | .10 | .27 | .18 | .06 | .16 |
| Other Accidents .. | 3.68 | 5.19 | 4.68 | 5.90 | 7.51 | 10.06 | 16.54 | 6.56 |
| Total Accidents.. | 5.42 | 6.38 | 5.91 | 7.40 | 9.67 | 12.81 | 21.14 | 8.44 |

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is less than one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly less than one half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65. The death rates in the above table agree fairly closely with English experience, which shows that the annual deaths from accidents per 10,000 males were 5.33 at the age group 15-20, 5.71 at 20-25, 6.64 at 25-35, 8.62 at 35-45, 11.12 at 45-55, 13.99 at 55-65, and 18.85 at 65 and upwards.

During the year 1915, 401 males aged seventeen years and upwards died from the results of accidents. The numbers for the different occupations were as follows:—

| Occupation. | Deaths from Accidents, 1915. | Occupation. | Deaths from Accidents 1915. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Labourer (undefined) .. | 107 | Quarryman .. | 4 |
| Farmer, grazier .. | 50 | Grocer .. | 4 |
| Miner .. | 18 | Commercial traveller .. | 3 |
| Soldier .. | 17 | Butcher .. | 3 |
| Railway employee (except clerk) .. | 13 | Hairdresser .. | 3 |
| Driver, carter, carrier .. | 12 | Steward, waiter .. | 3 |
| Seaman .. | 11 | Bricklayer .. | 3 |
| Builder, contractor .. | 10 | Tailor .. | 3 |
| Clerk .. | 10 | Saddler .. | 3 |
| Old-age pensioner .. | 9 | Cook .. | 2 |
| Wharf labourer .. | 9 | Baker .. | 2 |
| Carpenter .. | 8 | Horse trainer, jockey, groom .. | 2 |
| Engineer .. | 7 | Ropemaker .. | 2 |
| Market gardener .. | 6 | Watchman .. | 2 |
| Sawyer, sawmill .. | 6 | Motor-driver .. | 2 |
| Bootmaker .. | 5 | Stonemason .. | 2 |
| Blacksmith .. | 5 | Draper .. | 1 |
| Engine-driver, fireman .. | 5 | Plumber .. | 1 |
| Painter .. | 4 | Others (specified) .. | 20 |
| Agent .. | 4 | Unspecified .. | 12 |
| Dealer .. | 4 | | |
| Storeman .. | 4 | Total .. | 401 |

Of the 401 deaths of males over 17 years of age which resulted from accidents in 1915, 81 were due to drowning.

Suicide. In the year 1915, 113 males and 37 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 105 per million of the population as compared with rates of 90 in the preceding year, 103 in 1913, 112 in 1912, 114 in 1911, 101 in 1910, 92 in 1909 and 1908, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was considerably below that for Australia—131—but slightly above that for England and Wales—101—in 1914. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being two-sevenths of that for the latter on the average of the past five years.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1915 numbered 24 of which 13 were of males and 11 of females. These represented a rate of 17 per million of the population as against rates of 16 in the previous year, 18 in 1913, 21 in 1912, 18 in 1911, 31 in 1910, 12 in 1909, 15 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2.

Deaths of married women in childbed. The experience of the decade 1906-15 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less at younger than at older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups are shown for the ten years 1906-15 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1915.

| Age Group. | Married Mothers. | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Confinements. | Deaths. | Deaths per 1,000 Confinements. |
| Under 20 years | 8,474 | 23 | 2.71 |
| 20 to 25 " | 64,625 | 184 | 2.85 |
| 25 " 30 " | 90,628 | 326 | 3.60 |
| 30 " 35 " | 72,846 | 334 | 4.59 |
| 35 " 40 " | 50,455 | 346 | 6.86 |
| 40 and over | 22,616 | 156 | 6.90 |

For the age period 35 years and upwards the deaths of mothers in childbed were 69 per 10,000 as against 37 per 10,000 for those under

35 years of age. During the last ten years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5·57, as against an average of 4·04 for other confinements.

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. The proportions which prevailed in the last five years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below:—

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

| Period. | Number of Mothers who Died Annually of— | | | Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Septicæmia.) | Puerperal Septicæmia. | Total. | |
| 1871-1880 .. | 127 | 46 | 173 | 64·38 |
| 1881-1890 .. | 121 | 64 | 185 | 59·19 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 117 | 66 | 183 | 56·01 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 126 | 58 | 184 | 60·92 |
| 1906-1910 .. | 101 | 46 | 147 | 47·17 |
| 1911 .. | 86 | 62 | 148 | 44·79 |
| 1912 .. | 92 | 61 | 153 | 42·72 |
| 1913 .. | 112 | 65 | 177 | 49·20 |
| 1914 .. | 97 | 61 | 158 | 43·62 |
| 1915 .. | 91 | 40 | 131 | 37·42 |

In recent years a marked reduction has taken place in the death rate of women in childbed. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 43·5 in 1911-15, as compared with 47·2 in 1906-10 and 60·9 in 1901-5.

Puerperal Septicæmia. In 1915 there were 40 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 11·4 per 10,000 births, as against 16·8 in the previous year, 18·1 in 1913, 17·0 in 1912, 18·8 in 1911, 17·2 in 1910, 11·4 in 1909, 15·4 in 1908, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population 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 the period 1902-6 and for each of the last nine years, is shown in the following table :—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12·30 | 15·76 | 15·41 | 13·28 | 18·04 | 18·12 | 14·68 | 16·94 |
| 1907 | 13·43 | 16·58 | 16·52 | 13·95 | 18·15 | 18·46 | 15·58 | 16·35 |
| 1908 | 12·11 | 16·64 | 16·48 | 14·75 | 18·16 | 18·85 | 15·29 | 17·88 |
| 1909 | 13·35 | 17·58 | 17·55 | 15·76 | 18·47 | 19·89 | 16·30 | 18·07 |
| 1910 | 12·86 | 18·09 | 17·61 | 16·17 | 17·80 | 18·56 | 16·30 | 16·46 |
| 1911 | 13·49 | 18·34 | 17·01 | 17·07 | 18·05 | 18·51 | 16·60 | 16·58 |
| 1912 | 14·20 | 19·04 | 18·74 | 18·37 | 17·79 | 19·80 | 17·42 | 17·61 |
| 1913 | 14·71 | 17·90 | 19·87 | 18·30 | 20·04 | 19·16 | 17·48 | 16·67 |
| 1914 | 13·85 | 18·80 | 19·49 | 18·62 | 19·01 | 20·66 | 17·52 | 16·68 |
| 1915 | 13·45 | 17·81 | 18·35 | 16·14 | 18·69 | 19·21 | 16·57 | 16·27 |
| Mean 11-15 | 13·94 | 18·38 | 18·69 | 17·70 | 18·72 | 19·47 | 17·12 | 16·76 |

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1911-15 was 17·12 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—17·12—would enable a population to double itself in 41 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13·94 per 1,000 of population a period of 50 years would be required.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in various countries.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1911-15 is higher than that in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria and Roumania, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available. The rates for various countries are given below:—

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. |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Tasmania | 19.5 | Japan | 12.7 |
| Western Australia ... | 18.7 | Germany | 12.7 |
| Queensland | 18.7 | Norway | 12.2 |
| New South Wales ... | 18.4 | Hungary | 11.7 |
| Bulgaria | 17.7 | Ontario | 10.9 |
| South Australia | 17.7 | Austria | 10.7 |
| Roumania | 17.4 | Scotland | 10.6 |
| Australia | 17.1 | Sweden | 9.8 |
| New Zealand | 16.8 | England and Wales ... | 9.4 |
| Russia | 16.1 | Switzerland | 9.3 |
| The Netherlands ... | 15.2 | Spain | 8.9 |
| Victoria | 13.9 | Belgium | 7.9 |
| Servia | 13.6 | Ireland | 6.3 |
| Denmark | 13.5 | France | 5 |
| Italy | 12.8 | | |

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in seventeen 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 the period 1902-6, and for each of the last nine years:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|---------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 98 | 147 | 144 | 125 | 150 | 165 | 129 | 174 |
| 1907 | 116 | 157 | 160 | 141 | 164 | 164 | 144 | 149 |
| 1908 | 97 | 164 | 161 | 150 | 169 | 164 | 140 | 187 |
| 1909 | 119 | 176 | 181 | 166 | 181 | 199 | 158 | 196 |
| 1910 | 113 | 181 | 182 | 158 | 176 | 164 | 156 | 170 |
| 1911 | 117 | 178 | 160 | 174 | 177 | 182 | 155 | 177 |
| 1912 | 116 | 175 | 171 | 179 | 161 | 185 | 155 | 190 |
| 1913 | 132 | 164 | 191 | 169 | 214 | 176 | 162 | 176 |
| 1914 | 130 | 186 | 195 | 174 | 202 | 214 | 166 | 179 |
| 1915 | 121 | 170 | 167 | 151 | 201 | 190 | 155 | 179 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-15 | 121 | 175 | 177 | 169 | 191 | 189 | 159 | 182 |

Taking the average of the period 1911-15, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in Western Australia. To every hundred deaths that occurred there were 221 births in Victoria, 275 in New South Wales, 277 in Queensland, 269 in South Australia, 291 in Western Australia, 289 in Tasmania, 259 in Australia, and 282 in New Zealand.

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, Wimmera, and Gippsland districts, where for every 100 deaths there were 486, 288, and 258 births respectively, as against 207 births in the Metropolitan, 197 in the North Eastern, and 190 in the North Central districts. The subjoined table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the period 1905-7 and for each of the last eight years :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

| District. | Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1905-7. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Metropolitan... | 81 | 74 | 94 | 85 | 91 | 96 | 119 | 106 | 107 |
| Central ... | 121 | 96 | 113 | 112 | 127 | 119 | 133 | 117 | 141 |
| North Central | 87 | 87 | 95 | 99 | 102 | 98 | 90 | 82 | 90 |
| Western .. | 110 | 101 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 119 | 131 | 116 | 122 |
| Wimmera ... | 179 | 175 | 210 | 184 | 223 | 182 | 222 | 170 | 188 |
| Mallee .. | 305 | 331 | 336 | 295 | 340 | 313 | 410 | 345 | 386 |
| Northern ... | 122 | 113 | 134 | 141 | 133 | 133 | 146 | 118 | 135 |
| North Eastern | 133 | 114 | 173 | 161 | 148 | 124 | 100 | 136 | 97 |
| Gippsland ... | 235 | 205 | 258 | 233 | 208 | 219 | 215 | 222 | 158 |
| State ... | 108 | 97 | 119 | 113 | 117 | 116 | 132 | 120 | 121 |

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Wimmera, and Gippsland districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
various
countries.

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 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. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Western Australia ... | 191 | Sweden ... | 71 |
| Tasmania ... | 189 | Scotland ... | 69 |
| New Zealand ... | 182 | Italy ... | 67 |
| Queensland ... | 177 | England and Wales ... | 67 |
| New South Wales ... | 175 | Switzerland ... | 62 |
| South Australia ... | 169 | Japan ... | 60 |
| Australia ... | 159 | Servia ... | 58 |
| Victoria ... | 121 | Russia (European) ... | 55 |
| The Netherlands ... | 117 | Belgium ... | 50 |
| Denmark ... | 105 | Austria ... | 49 |
| Norway ... | 91 | Hungary ... | 48 |
| Ontario ... | 86 | Spain ... | 40 |
| Germany ... | 78 | Ireland ... | 38 |
| Bulgaria ... | 75 | France ... | 3 |
| Roumania ... | 71 | | |

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Very much higher birth rates prevailed in some of the above countries, especially Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Austria, and Spain, 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 compensated by 259 births in Australia, as compared with 217 in The Netherlands, 205 in Denmark, 191 in Norway, 178 in Germany, 169 in Scotland, 167 in England and Wales, 160 in Japan, 155 in Russia, 149 in Austria, and only 103 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution Act (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 State 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 praying for their removal 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 in the last mentioned case 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; to define the extent to which the jurisdiction of any Federal court 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 indictable offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

**Common-
wealth
Judiciary Act
1903-1915.**

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, 1907, 1910, 1912, 1914, and 1915. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and six 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 establish-

ment 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, in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. By section 23 of the Act, as amended in 1912, a Full Court consisting of less than all the Justices cannot decide a constitutional question, unless a majority of all the Justices concur in the decision. Subject to this enactment, when the Full Court is divided in opinion, the question is to be decided by the decision of the majority, if there is a majority; but, if the Court is equally divided, then, if a decision of a Justice of the High Court, or of a Supreme Court of a State, or a Judge thereof, is called in question by appeal or otherwise, the decision appealed from is to be affirmed; but in any other case the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, if he is absent, the opinion of the senior Justice present, is to prevail. By section 33 the High Court 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 to the High Court of causes arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, which are pending in any State 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; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to

refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (*ga*) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners. By an amending Rule of Court passed during 1913 (Statutory Rules 1913, No. 330) it has been provided that persons qualified to practise as barristers or solicitors of the Superior Courts of the United Kingdom or of any self-governing part of the British Empire may, if the High Court thinks that special and sufficient reason exists, be admitted on motion to practise as barristers or solicitors of any Federal Court.

By a further amending Rule of Court passed in 1914 (Statutory Rules, 1914, No. 148) a person who satisfies the Board that he has served for a period of ten years either in a Registry of the High Court or in the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's office, and during the last five of those years has been intrusted with duties requiring a professional knowledge of law, is entitled to the privileges of a student-at-law who has passed the Intermediate Examination.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and, in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the

new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

Heirship in Victoria has been since 1864 limited to cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted, and, by *The Administration and Probate Act 1872* (now the Consolidated Act of 1915), it is provided that the real estate of a deceased person shall be applied as if the same were personalty. The following are the rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are now by law distributed:—

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—

| Leaving— | Proportions taken by Representatives. |
|--|--|
| No husband, wife, or child | All to next-of-kin of equal degree. |
| Husband or wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child | One-third to husband or wife, rest to child or children equally; and, if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants; but any child who had estate by settlement of intestate, or received an advance from him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advance into account. |
| No husband or wife or children, but both father and mother | Whole to father. |
| No husband or wife, but child or children, whether by one or more husbands or wives. | All to him or her or to them equally. |
| Child and grandchild by a deceased child | Half each. |
| Father, brothers, and sisters | Whole to father. |
| Mother, brothers, and sisters | Equally between them. |
| Mother, but no husband or wife, or child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece | Whole to mother. |
| Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister | Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to such children <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood | Equally to both. |
| Uncles' or aunts' children, and brothers' or sisters' grandchildren | Equally to all. |

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESSTATE—continued.

| Leaving— | Proportions taken by Representatives. |
|---|--|
| Grandfather or grandmother, and uncle or aunt | Whole to grandfather or grandmother. |
| Aunts, nephews, and nieces | Equally to all. |
| Uncle and deceased uncle's child .. | Whole to the uncle. |
| Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister | Equally <i>per capita</i> . |
| Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews or nieces by deceased brother or sister | Equally <i>per capita</i> . |
| Brother or sister, and nephew or niece by deceased brother or sister | Divide equally, nephews or nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| Brother and grandfather | Whole to brother. |
| Great grandfather and uncle | Equally. |
| Brother's grandson and brother's or sister's daughter | Whole to daughter. |
| Brother and two aunts | Whole to brother. |

(b) IF A MAN DIE INTESSTATE—

| | |
|--|---|
| Wife, no children | If net value of estate £1,000 or under whole to wife; if over £1,000 first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife, half to next-of-kin. |
| Wife only, no next-of-kin | If net estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000, first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife, half to Crown. |
| Wife and father or mother | First £1,000 to wife as above; residue half each. |
| Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces .. | First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—one-half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces | First £1,000 to wife as above; residue one-half to wife; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>). |
| Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother .. | First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—half to wife, half to others. |
| Wife and brother | First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half to each. |

(c) IF A WOMAN DIE INTESSTATE—

| | |
|--|---|
| Husband, no children | Half to husband, half to next-of-kin. |
| Husband only, no children or next-of-kin | Half to husband, half to Crown. |
| Husband and father | Half each. |
| Husband and mother | Half each. |
| Husband, mother, nephews, and nieces | Half to husband, one-fourth to mother, other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . If, however, nephews were sons of a deceased brother and nieces were daughters of a deceased sister the mother's share would be one-sixth. |
| Husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces | Half to husband; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>). |
| Husband, brothers or sisters, and mother | Half to husband, half to others equally. |

Births, deaths,
marriages, &c.,
transactions
and fees.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of transactions and fees collected in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1915 :—

GOVERNMENT STATIST'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1915.

| Transactions. | Fees Payable. | Number of Transactions. | Amount. |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> | | £ |
| Searches— | | | |
| Ordinary | 2 6 | 16,511 | 2,064 |
| In church records | 1 0 | 227 | 11 |
| Free— | | | |
| On account of applications for— | | | |
| Old-age pensions | ... | 2,996 | ... |
| War pensions | ... | 646 | ... |
| Others | ... | 1,139 | ... |
| Certificates— | | | |
| Ordinary | 5 0 | 4,214 | 1,054 |
| Of church records | 1 0 | 28 | 1 |
| Under Commonwealth Life As- surance Act | 2 6 | 182 | 23 |
| Under Friendly Societies Act | 1 0 | 1,689 | 84 |
| Free | ... | 237 | ... |
| *Correction of entries | 2 6 | 154 | 19 |
| *Registration of births— | | | |
| After 60 days and under 1 year | 5 0 | 52 | 10 |
| " 1 year and under 7 years... .. | 10 0 | 4 | 2 |
| " 7 years | 10 0 | 17 | 8 |
| *Legitimation cases— | | | |
| After 60 days | 5 0 | 141 | 35 |
| Production of documents | ... | 7 | 8 |
| Total... .. | ... | 28,244 | 3,319 |

* Including cases where fees were remitted as follows :—Registration of Births after 60 days—Ordinary, 12; after 7 years, 1; Legitimation cases, 2; Correction of entries, 3.

The amounts received during the previous five years were :—£2,917 in 1910, £2,748 in 1911, £3,459 in 1912, £3,136 in 1913, and £2,901 in 1914.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1915 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years :—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | Writs of Summons. | | Causes Entered for Trial. | Causes Tried. | Verdicts for— | | Amount Awarded. |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Number Issued. | Amount Claimed. | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. | |
| | | £ | | | | | £ |
| 1870 .. | 5,583 | 154,296 | 237 | 165 | 133 | 29 | 29,298 |
| 1880 .. | 5,065 | 185,131 | 221 | 161 | 133 | 28 | 47,401 |
| 1890 .. | 6,619 | 687,503 | 535 | 297 | 229 | 65 | 68,592 |
| 1900 .. | 825 | 137,083 | 161 | 106 | 62 | 31 | 101,896 |
| 1910 .. | 743 | 69,182 | 129 | 85 | 37 | 16 | 7,984 |
| 1911 .. | 640 | 31,524 | 107 | 70 | 25 | 19 | 2,026 |
| 1912 .. | 745 | 80,156 | 108 | 91 | 35 | 26 | 12,343 |
| 1913 .. | 637 | 77,867 | 116 | 106 | 32 | 11 | 14,293 |
| 1914 .. | 662 | 76,755 | 92 | 53 | 28 | 22 | 14,501 |
| 1915 .. | 572 | 105,468 | 120 | 66 | 21 | 21 | 8,081 |

Decline in litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1915, the writs issued were one-eleventh; the amount sued for was about one-sixth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

County courts business.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1915, there were 139 sessions lasting

488 days and held in 47 places. Particulars of litigation in the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years, are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Cases tried. | Amount sued for. | Amount awarded. | Costs awarded to— | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. |
| 1870 | 11,866 | £ 277,236 | £ 102,822 | £ 13,815 | £ 4,268 |
| 1880 | 9,498 | 215,929 | 99,338 | 13,765 | 3,956 |
| 1890 | 12,635 | 349,028 | 127,433 | 15,363 | 6,072 |
| 1900 | 789 | 160,676 | 49,595 | 5,188 | 2,782 |
| 1910 | 626 | 144,550 | 45,196 | 5,199 | 1,992 |
| 1911 | 491 | 161,720 | 52,526 | 5,657 | 1,986 |
| 1912 | 545 | 201,472 | 63,543 | 6,216 | 2,555 |
| 1913 | 511 | 203,273 | 77,135 | 7,454 | 2,419 |
| 1914 | 657 | 203,506 | 77,402 | 7,365 | 3,067 |
| 1915 | 647 | 202,578 | 85,614 | * | * |

*No record.

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1915 was higher than in any of the preceding four years except 1914, but was only one-nineteenth of that in 1890. The amount sued for and awarded had not, however, 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 256 places in Victoria in 1915 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of

goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1915

| Year. | | | Cases heard. | Amount claimed. | Amount awarded. |
|-------|----|----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1870 | .. | .. | 27,722 | 190,242 | 105,086 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 19,983 | 75,684 | 50,764 |
| 1890 | .. | .. | 30,466 | 196,917 | 132,663 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 17,577 | 95,890 | 80,960 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 29,902 | 186,538 | 146,284 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 28,575 | 171,763 | 129,172 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 30,043 | 251,564 | 190,485 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 39,911 | 266,165 | 204,175 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | 41,497 | 277,156 | 207,863 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | 41,055 | 260,707 | 188,542 |

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1915, 1,890 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,153 maintenance cases, 743 fraud summonses against debtors, 61,342 electoral revision cases, 4,048 cases relating to licences and certificates, 514 garnishee cases, 417 ejection cases, 83 prohibition cases, and 978 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 405 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable:—

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | | | King's Writs against Person and Property. | Subjects' Writs against— | | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | The Person. | Property. | |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 35 | 75 | 2,146 | 2,256 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 35 | 58 | 1,944 | 2,037 |
| 1890 | ... | ... | 13 | 21 | 2,282 | 2,316 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 199 | 206 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 166 | 170 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 143 | 150 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 205 | 211 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 201 | 207 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 203 | 210 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 172 | 179 |

INSOLVENCIES.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last five years were as follows:—

INSOLVENCIES AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT,
1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | Insolvencies. | | | Deeds of Arrangement. | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Declared Liabilities. | Declared Assets. | Number. | Declared Liabilities. | Declared Assets. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1870 .. | 996 | 479,491 | 150,170 | * | * | * |
| 1880 .. | 769 | 526,130 | 298,384 | * | * | * |
| 1890 .. | 795 | 2,301,271 | 2,041,200 | * | * | * |
| 1900 .. | 344 | 183,531 | 88,760 | 149 | 168,700 | 159,771 |
| 1910 .. | 359 | 132,841 | 54,381 | 131 | 113,597 | 91,271 |
| 1911 .. | 306 | 112,748 | 55,374 | 122 | 151,641 | 138,502 |
| 1912 .. | 404 | 265,046 | 159,723 | 172 | 177,061 | 168,218 |
| 1913 .. | 455 | 440,318 | 237,868 | 186 | 147,023 | 134,976 |
| 1914 .. | 450 | 272,582 | 171,295 | 235 | 251,320 | 236,053 |
| 1915 .. | 436 | 414,439 | 273,805 | 230 | 272,213 | 247,740 |

* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1915 was slightly lower than in 1913 and 1914, but higher than in the preceding four years. The average number during the last seven years was 397, and the average declared liabilities £252,514. During the ten years 1899 to 1908 the average yearly number was 445, with declared liabilities of £244,538, whereas during the ten years 1889 to 1898, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 833, with declared liabilities of £2,213,592. During the ten years 1879 to 1888 the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table shows the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

| Year. | Voluntary. | Compulsory. | Total. |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1911 ... | ... 278 | 28 | 306 |
| 1912 ... | ... 374 | 30 | 404 |
| 1913 ... | ... 411 | 44 | 455 |
| 1914 ... | ... 409 | 41 | 450 |
| 1915 ... | ... 391 | 45 | 436 |

Occupations
of insolvents.

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number

of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1911, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 94 whose occupations were not stated:—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1911 TO 1915.

| Occupation Groups. | Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911. | Average Number of Insolvents, 1911 to 1915. | Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Professional | 43,819 | 16 | 3·65 |
| Domestic | 62,175 | 23 | 3·70 |
| Commercial | 91,611 | 157 | 17·14 |
| Transport and Communication | 39,238 | 23 | 5·86 |
| Industrial | 187,773 | 239 | 12·73 |
| Primary Producers | 144,384 | 122 | 8·45 |
| Total | 569,000* | 580 | 10·19 |

* Exclusive of 8,053 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became 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 found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1911 to 1915:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

| Occupations. | Number of Insolvents during— | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| <i>Professional Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Barrister, solicitor | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Chemist | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Civil servant | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dentist | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Police | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Others | 6 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 9 |
| <i>Domestic Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Boardinghouse keeper | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Hotelkeeper | 8 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 14 |
| Others | 10 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| <i>Commercial Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Agent | 6 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 14 |
| Butcher | 10 | 24 | 14 | 23 | 22 |
| Clerk, accountant | 11 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 9 |
| Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser | 2 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| Dealer | 10 | 12 | 5 | 22 | 12 |
| Draper | 7 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 17 |

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

| Occupations. | Number of Insolvents during— | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| <i>Commercial Class—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Grocer | 15 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| Hawker | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Merchant, importer | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 9 |
| Storekeeper | 26 | 29 | 21 | 32 | 27 |
| Others | 16 | 21 | 34 | 24 | 25 |
| <i>Transport and Communication Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Carrier, carter, driver | 7 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 16 |
| Railway service | 1 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 5 |
| Tramway service | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Others | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Industrial Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | 5 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 5 |
| Bootmaker | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Builder, contractor | 17 | 22 | 26 | 42 | 39 |
| Carpenter | 7 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Coachbuilder, painter | 6 | 6 | .. | 4 | 8 |
| Engineer, engine-driver | 12 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| Labourer | 72 | 91 | 87 | 81 | 108 |
| Miller, baker | 5 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Saddler | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Tailor, dressmaker | 6 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 12 |
| Watchmaker | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Others | 36 | 49 | 56 | 70 | 90 |
| <i>Primary Producers.</i> | | | | | |
| Farmer | 45 | 82 | 102 | 86 | 42 |
| Grazier | 2 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 11 |
| Miner | 27 | 30 | 21 | 24 | 20 |
| Others | 9 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 17 |
| <i>Indefinite Class</i> | 12 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 21 |
| Total | 428 | 576 | 641 | 685 | 666 |

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c. 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, 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 (now incorporated with the *Marriage Act* 1915) 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 for crime, 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, and for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, but there is no provision as in earlier legislation for 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, 3,689 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 98 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 3,341 and 27 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, 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 134 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

The next table gives the sex of the petitioner, also decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1915:—

DIVORCES, 1915.

| | Petitions filed by— | | | Decrees granted to— | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Husband. | Wife. | Total. | Husband. | Wife. | Total. |
| Dissolution of Marriage | 117 | 157 | 274 | 85 | 130 | 215 |
| Judicial Separation ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Nullity of Marriage ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 119 | 167 | 286 | 85 | 134 | 219 |

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the last two years were:—

| Grounds for Divorce. | Divorces granted to— | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Husband. | | Wife. | |
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Adultery ... | 39 | 42 | 26 | 28 |
| Assaults (violent) ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Cruelty, repeated acts of... .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Desertion ... | 48 | 38 | 107 | 95 |
| Desertion and adultery ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 3 |
| Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Sentences for crime ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Total ... | 93 | 82 | 148 | 133 |

**Divorces in
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.**

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 four decennial periods ended 1911, and each of the last four years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881 TO 1915.

| 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 | 1881 | 18 | 10 | 9 | .. | 7 |
| | 1891 | 153 | 1 | 99 | .. | 57 |
| | 1901 | 148 | 2 | 83 | .. | 46 |
| | 1911 | 262 | 2 | 211 | .. | 99 |
| | 1912 | 300 | 2 | 247 | 2 | 113 |
| | 1913 | 290 | 4 | 234 | 2 | 104 |
| | 1914 | 310 | 4 | 241 | 1 | 104 |
| | 1915 | 274 | 9 | 215 | 1 | 93 |
| New South Wales | 1881 | 23 | .. | 15 | .. | 14 |
| | 1891 | 99 | 17 | 50 | 17 | 40 |
| | 1901 | 353 | 33 | 208 | 20 | 111 |
| | 1911 | 426 | 22 | 206 | 12 | 79 |
| | 1912 | 494 | 27 | 343 | 12 | 122 |
| | 1913 | 602 | 24 | 313 | 9 | 107 |
| | 1914 | 583 | 32 | 295 | 5 | 97 |
| | 1915 | 564 | 29 | 346 | 6 | 112 |
| Queensland | 1881 | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | 7 |
| | 1891 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| | 1901 | 15 | 1 | 14 | .. | 19 |
| | 1911 | 17 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 29 |
| | 1912 | 22 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| | 1913 | 38 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 31 |
| | 1914 | 30 | 2 | 29 | 1 | 28 |
| | 1915 | 34 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 31 |
| South Australia | 1881 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| | 1891 | 13 | 1 | 5 | .. | 10 |
| | 1901 | 13 | 1 | 6 | .. | 11 |
| | 1911 | 23 | .. | 20 | .. | 29 |
| | 1912 | 14 | 1 | 11 | .. | 15 |
| | 1913 | 39 | 2 | 9 | .. | 12 |
| | 1914 | 26 | 2 | 20 | .. | 27 |
| | 1915 | 23 | 1 | 19 | .. | 25 |

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES
AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881 TO 1915—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. | |
| Western Australia | 1881 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 73 |
| | 1891 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 59 |
| | 1901 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 44 |
| | 1911 | 37 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 66 |
| | 1912 | 70 | 2 | 36 | .. | 70 |
| | 1913 | 87 | 2 | 37 | .. | 69 |
| | 1914 | 80 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 31 |
| 1915 | 56 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 60 | |
| Tasmania | 1881 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 |
| | 1891 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 |
| | 1901 | 11 | .. | 11 | .. | 43 |
| | 1911 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| | 1912 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | 25 |
| | 1913 | 12 | .. | 5 | .. | 15 |
| | 1914 | 9 | .. | 9 | .. | 28 |
| 1915 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 15 | |
| Northern Territory | 1913 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 250 |
| | 1914 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 455 |
| | 1915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia | 1881 | 58 | 15 | 32 | 2 | 10 |
| | 1891 | 284 | 23 | 166 | 18 | 39 |
| | 1901 | 556 | 38 | 334 | 21 | 63 |
| | 1911 | 769 | 29 | 497 | 16 | 70 |
| | 1912 | 908 | 37 | 660 | 15 | 88 |
| | 1913 | 1,070 | 34 | 630 | 12 | 81 |
| | 1914 | 1,039 | 46 | 612 | 8 | 76 |
| 1915 | 956 | 46 | 647 | 11 | 81 | |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 1881 | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 1891 | 31 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 25 |
| | 1901 | 136 | 1 | 101 | 1 | 86 |
| | 1911 | 226 | 4 | 161 | .. | 94 |
| | 1912 | 274 | 3 | 222 | 2 | 127 |
| | 1913 | 260 | 5 | 223 | .. | 123 |
| | 1914 | 290 | 3 | 234 | .. | 126 |
| 1915 | 256 | 3 | 224 | .. | 120 | |

* Figures not available.

The grounds of divorce have been extended in New South Wales and New Zealand, and are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales. 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.

Divorces in various countries.

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 number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table for the latest periods for which the information is available :—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Population. | Divorces (Annual Average). | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number. | Per 100,000 Popu- lation. |
| Australia | 1911-1915 | 4,745,400 | 609 | 13 |
| Austria | 1906-1910 | 27,943,000 | 342 | 1 |
| Belgium | 1908-1912 | 7,460,400 | 1,052 | 14 |
| Bulgaria | 1896-1900 | 3,744,280 | 396 | 11 |
| Denmark | 1906-1910 | 2,669,000 | 677 | 25 |
| England and Wales | " | 35,063,000 | 639 | 2 |
| Finland | " | 3,005,000 | 166 | 6 |
| France.. .. | " | 39,376,000 | 13,119 | 33 |
| German Empire | " | 62,863,000 | 13,460 | 21 |
| Bavaria | " | 6,719,000 | 833 | 12 |
| Prussia | " | 38,777,000 | 8,441 | 22 |
| Saxony | " | 4,661,000 | 1,490 | 32 |
| Hungary | " | 17,908,000 | 6,082 | 34 |
| Ireland | 1899-1903 | 4,458,770 | * | * |
| Italy | " | 32,475,250 | 819 | 3 |
| Japan | 1906-1910 | 49,546,000 | 61,089 | 123 |
| Netherlands | 1909-1913 | 6,038,600 | 908 | 15 |
| New Zealand | 1911-1915 | 1,062,500 | 213 | 20 |
| Norway | 1909-1913 | 2,416,900 | 434 | 18 |
| Romania | 1906-1910 | 6,776,000 | 2,357 | 35 |
| Scotland | " | 4,679,000 | 199 | 4 |
| Servia | " | 2,821,000 | 438 | 16 |
| Sweden | 1909-1913 | 5,560,700 | 634 | 11 |
| Switzerland | 1906-1910 | 3,647,000 | 1,490 | 41 |
| United States | 1902-1906 | 81,697,200 | 66,500 | 81 |

* 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.

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

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

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Mr. Topp resigned his position on the Board on 24th April, 1912, and the Hon. S. Mauger was appointed by the Governor in Council in his stead on 1st May, 1912. Mr. Topp was re-appointed a member of the Board *vice* Rev. J. H. Ingham, deceased, on 5th October, 1914. Mr. Mauger was subsequently elected chairman.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the Chief Secretary; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Additional important powers have been vested in the Board under the provisions of the Amending Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1915, chief among which are—

- (a) To parole a prisoner temporarily for the purpose of testing his reform;
- (b) To impose conditions of release;
- (c) To transfer prisoners from one reformatory prison to another;
- (d) To hear charges of misconduct and impose punishments in place of the visiting justice at a reformatory prison for the detention of persons not habitual criminals;
- (e) To control the disbursement of a prisoner's earnings upon release; and
- (f) To recommend to the Minister that he make an order permitting a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison to leave such prison temporarily—
 - (1) for the purpose of being treated in a hospital; or
 - (2) to visit a relative believed to be dying; or
 - (3) for any other reason which appears to the Board to be sufficient.

Another important change under the Amending Act is the substitution of "Minister" for "Governor in Council" as the authority by whose direction a prisoner may be released on probation on the Board's recommendation. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

On the 30th June, 1916, there were 91 males and 3 females detained under indeterminate sentence in the portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 34 youths under similar detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison.

Up to 30th June, 1916, there had been released on probation, on the Board's recommendation, 105 inmates from the Castlemaine prison, as well as 79 habitual criminals from the Pentridge prison, and 11 from the Female prison. On the same date there were on parole on the Board's order 9 inmates of the Castlemaine reformatory, and 5 prisoners of the Pentridge reformatory prison. Of those released on probation from Castlemaine, 34 had satisfactorily completed their probationary term of two years, 25 had been reconvicted, and, as far as could be ascertained, the remaining 45 were doing well. Twenty-six habitual criminals had been reconvicted in Victoria, and 10 were known to have been convicted in other States during their probationary term.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the Courts in recognizance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. Two hundred and twenty-nine such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences in 1915, distinguishing between arrests and

summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1915

| 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. | Discharged. | Committed for trial. |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | 11 |
| Manslaughter ... | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 11 |
| Shooting at, wounding, &c. ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 4 | 22 |
| Assaults ... | 543 | 801 | 1,344 | 777 | 566 | 1 |
| Others ... | 131 | 114 | 245 | 50 | 96 | 99 |
| Total ... | 724 | 915 | 1,639 | 827 | 668 | 144 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, &c. | 353 | ... | 353 | 80 | 85 | 188 |
| Larceny and similar offences ... | 1,630 | 971 | 2,601 | 1,686 | 661 | 254 |
| Wilful damage ... | 212 | 457 | 669 | 439 | 228 | 2 |
| Others ... | 286 | 174 | 460 | 251 | 126 | 83 |
| Total ... | 2,481 | 1,602 | 4,083 | 2,456 | 1,100 | 527 |
| Forgery and Offences against the Currency | | | | | | |
| | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 19 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 13,390 | 63 | 13,453 | 7,086 | 6,367 | ... |
| Others ... | 4,180 | 5,132 | 9,312 | 7,057 | 2,253 | 2 |
| Total ... | 17,570 | 5,195 | 22,765 | 14,143 | 8,620 | 2 |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | 19 |
| Breaches of— | | | | | | |
| Defence Act ... | 142 | 2,284 | 2,426 | 2,054 | 372 | ... |
| Education Act ... | 72 | 5,443 | 5,515 | 4,861 | 654 | ... |
| Electoral Act ... | ... | 10,954 | 10,954 | 7,530 | 3,424 | ... |
| Licensing Act ... | 114 | 2,016 | 2,130 | 1,417 | 713 | ... |
| Pure Food Act ... | ... | 489 | 489 | 381 | 108 | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 553 | 13,966 | 14,519 | 12,279 | 2,191 | 49 |
| Total ... | 901 | 35,152 | 36,053 | 28,522 | 7,463 | 68 |
| Grand Total ... | 21,696 | 42,864 | 64,560 | 45,948 | 17,852 | 760 |

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 21,696 offences for which arrests were made, 1,420 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 20,276. In 11,742 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 7,973 they were discharged, and in 561 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 42,864 summons cases, 33,205 were summarily convicted, 9,586 were discharged, and 73 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (63,140), the number summarily convicted was 44,947, 17,559 were discharged, and 634 were committed for trial.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1915 :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1915.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of Offences for which— | | Others (Application to board out, &c.). | Total Offences. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Arrests were made. | Summonses were issued. | | |
| Against the Person— | | | | |
| Assaults | 13 | 33 | .. | 46 |
| Others | 14 | 2 | .. | 16 |
| Total | 27 | 35 | .. | 62 |
| Against Property— | | | | |
| Larceny, &c. | 511 | 694 | .. | 1,205 |
| Wilful Damage | 6 | 321 | .. | 327 |
| Others | 1 | 63 | .. | 64 |
| Total | 518 | 1,078 | .. | 1,596 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | |
| Drunkenness | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Others | 33 | 853 | .. | 886 |
| Total | 35 | 853 | .. | 888 |
| Other Offences— | | | | |
| Breaches of Defence Act | .. | 597 | .. | 597 |
| „ Licensing Act | .. | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 720 | 586 | 1,726 | 3,032 |
| Total | 720 | 1,189 | 1,726 | 3,635 |
| Grand Total | 1,300 | 3,155 | 1,726 | 6,181 |

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1915 numbered 1,846, viz., 947 males and 899 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences during the past five years, 34 per cent. were arrested, 54 per cent. were summoned, and 12 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported. The great increase in summons cases since

Offences reported and undetected crimes.

1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, Commonwealth Electoral, and Defence Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The particulars for the four decennial periods ended with 1911, and for the last four years are shown in the subjoined table:—

**ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES,
1881 TO 1915.**

| Year. | Offences in respect to which persons were— | | | |
|-------------|--|--|---------------|--------|
| | Arrested by the Police. | Brought before Magistrates on Summons. | Not Arrested. | Total. |
| 1881 | 24,195 | 19,384 | 4,631 | 48,210 |
| 1891 | 34,161 | 24,525 | 6,584 | 65,270 |
| 1901 | 29,771 | 21,130 | 6,472 | 57,373 |
| 1911 | 20,742 | 25,128 | 5,357 | 51,227 |
| 1912 | 21,270 | 33,273 | 8,934 | 63,477 |
| 1913 | 23,140 | 34,504 | 7,603 | 65,247 |
| 1914 | 22,632 | 36,893 | 8,996 | 68,521 |
| 1915 | 21,696 | 42,864 | 9,421 | 73,981 |

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, 94 per cent. were against property, 2 per cent. were 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 926 in 1911, 1,228 in 1912, 1,465 in 1913, 1,443 in 1914, and 1,846 in 1915.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 72 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted and 27 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,
1911 TO 1915.**

| Number of Persons. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Arrested or summoned | 44,526 | 53,087 | 56,058 | 57,977 | 63,140 |
| Discharged by magistrates | 12,398 | 13,870 | 15,661 | 16,373 | 17,559 |
| Summarily convicted or dealt with | 31,564 | 38,646 | 39,786 | 41,033 | 44,947 |
| Committed for trial | 564 | 571 | 611 | 571 | 634 |
| Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population | 24·3 | 29·0 | 29·0 | 29·2 | 32·0 |

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.

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 are 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 that for 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 TO 1914.

| State. | Year. | Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for— | | | | Total. |
|-----------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness. | Other Offences. | |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 1,730 | 3,500 | 12,719 | 35,559 | 53,508 |
| | 1911 | 1,738 | 3,081 | 13,603 | 27,448 | 45,870 |
| | 1912 | 1,708 | 3,399 | 13,524 | 35,912 | 54,543 |
| | 1913 | 1,694 | 3,666 | 14,782 | 37,502 | 57,644 |
| | 1914 | 1,627 | 3,721 | 14,437 | 39,740 | 59,525 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 3,608 | 6,517 | 27,542 | 36,293 | 73,960 |
| | 1911 | 3,725 | 5,924 | 29,398 | 36,067 | 75,114 |
| | 1912 | 4,197 | 7,055 | 32,915 | 45,784 | 89,951 |
| | 1913 | 4,177 | 7,440 | 32,676 | 47,814 | 92,107 |
| | 1914 | 4,454 | 7,427 | 33,393 | 49,492 | 94,766 |

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890 TO 1914—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 |
| | 1910 | 371 | 1,699 | 10,870 | 8,664 | 22,104 |
| | 1911 | 913 | 1,613 | 12,824 | 10,132 | 25,482 |
| | 1912 | 782 | 1,642 | 14,225 | 10,674 | 27,323 |
| | 1913 | 951 | 1,580 | 14,852 | 11,783 | 29,166 |
| | 1914 | 837 | 1,567 | 16,510 | 10,721 | 29,635 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 333 | 449 | 4,333 | 3,163 | 8,323 |
| | 1911 | 320 | 484 | 4,673 | 2,958 | 8,435 |
| | 1912 | 306 | 552 | 5,470 | 4,357 | 10,685 |
| | 1913 | 328 | 598 | 5,994 | 4,898 | 11,818 |
| | 1914 | 385 | 657 | 5,282 | 4,369 | 10,693 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 545 | 1,083 | 4,550 | 7,082 | 13,260 |
| | 1911 | 454 | 1,189 | 4,857 | 7,362 | 13,862 |
| | 1912 | 479 | 1,161 | 4,908 | 8,544 | 15,092 |
| | 1913 | 505 | 1,153 | 5,353 | 9,431 | 16,442 |
| | 1914 | 536 | 1,269 | 5,795 | 10,279 | 17,879 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 267 | 600 | 761 | 5,451 | 7,079 |
| | 1911 | 237 | 549 | 756 | 5,055 | 6,597 |
| | 1912 | 234 | 545 | 644 | 5,661 | 7,084 |
| | 1913 | 219 | 581 | 729 | 5,572 | 7,101 |
| | 1914 | 222 | 567 | 685 | 5,007 | 6,481 |
| Northern Territory | 1911 | 13 | ... | 34 | 45 | 92 |
| | 1912 | 25 | 9 | 80 | 105 | 219 |
| | 1913 | 8 | 8 | 61 | 62 | 139 |
| | 1914 | 24 | 10 | 76 | 93 | 203 |
| Total Australia | 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 |
| | 1910 | 7,354 | 13,848 | 60,825 | 96,212 | 178,239 |
| | 1911 | 7,400 | 12,840 | 66,145 | 89,067 | 175,452 |
| | 1912 | 7,731 | 14,363 | 71,766 | 111,037 | 204,897 |
| | 1913 | 7,882 | 15,026 | 74,447 | 117,062 | 214,417 |
| | 1914 | 8,085 | 15,218 | 76,178 | 119,701 | 219,182 |
| Dominion of New Zealand (excluding Maoris) | 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 |
| | 1910 | 1,178 | 3,555 | 11,695 | 21,566 | 37,994 |
| | 1911 | 1,190 | 3,487 | 11,495 | 21,923 | 38,095 |
| | 1912 | 1,165 | 3,733 | 11,627 | 25,869 | 42,394 |
| | 1913 | 1,219 | 4,092 | 11,691 | 29,845 | 46,847 |
| | 1914 | 1,290 | 4,082 | 13,258 | 30,741 | 49,371 |

The next table gives 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 TO 1914.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 1·33 | 2·69 | 9·79 | 27·37 |
| | 1911 | 1·32 | 2·33 | 10·30 | 20·77 |
| | 1912 | 1·26 | 2·51 | 9·99 | 26·52 |
| | 1913 | 1·22 | 2·63 | 10·61 | 26·92 |
| | 1914 | 1·14 | 2·61 | 10·14 | 27·92 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 2·23 | 4·02 | 17·00 | 22·40 |
| | 1911 | 2·24 | 3·56 | 17·66 | 21·67 |
| | 1912 | 2·42 | 4·06 | 18·95 | 26·36 |
| | 1913 | 2·31 | 4·12 | 18·07 | 26·44 |
| | 1914 | 2·40 | 4·01 | 18·03 | 26·72 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 1·47 | 2·87 | 18·36 | 14·63 |
| | 1911 | 1·50 | 2·64 | 21·00 | 16·59 |
| | 1912 | 1·24 | 2·69 | 22·52 | 16·90 |
| | 1913 | 1·46 | 2·42 | 22·76 | 18·06 |
| | 1914 | 1·24 | 2·32 | 24·46 | 15·89 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | ·83 | 1·12 | 10·93 | 7·88 |
| | 1911 | ·78 | 1·17 | 11·33 | 7·17 |
| | 1912 | ·72 | 1·30 | 12·90 | 10·27 |
| | 1913 | ·76 | 1·38 | 13·82 | 11·30 |
| | 1914 | ·88 | 1·49 | 12·00 | 9·93 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 2·01 | 4·00 | 16·79 | 26·13 |
| | 1911 | 1·58 | 4·15 | 16·94 | 25·69 |
| | 1912 | 1·59 | 3·85 | 16·28 | 28·35 |
| | 1913 | 1·61 | 3·67 | 17·05 | 30·03 |
| | 1914 | 1·66 | 3·92 | 17·92 | 31·78 |

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890 TO 1914—*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 |
| | 1910 | 1·39 | 3·12 | 3·95 | 28·33 |
| | 1911 | 1·22 | 2·84 | 3·90 | 26·11 |
| | 1912 | 1·20 | 2·79 | 3·30 | 23·98 |
| | 1913 | 1·12 | 2·96 | 3·72 | 28·45 |
| | 1914 | 1·12 | 2·86 | 3·45 | 25·24 |
| Northern Territory | 1911 | 3·97 | ... | 10·39 | 13·74 |
| | 1912 | 7·44 | 2·68 | 23·83 | 31·25 |
| | 1913 | 2·19 | 2·19 | 16·66 | 16·94 |
| | 1914 | 6·40 | 2·67 | 20·23 | 24·79 |
| Australia | 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 |
| | 1910 | 1·68 | 3·17 | 13·92 | 22·01 |
| | 1911 | 1·65 | 2·86 | 14·73 | 19·84 |
| | 1912 | 1·66 | 3·09 | 15·45 | 23·91 |
| | 1913 | 1·64 | 3·13 | 15·50 | 24·37 |
| | 1914 | 1·64 | 3·09 | 15·49 | 24·33 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 1·19 | 3·58 | 11·78 | 21·72 |
| | 1911 | 1·17 | 3·44 | 11·33 | 21·60 |
| | 1912 | 1·12 | 3·59 | 11·19 | 24·90 |
| | 1913 | 1·14 | 3·83 | 10·94 | 27·93 |
| | 1914 | 1·18 | 3·74 | 12·16 | 28·20 |

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1914 only 38 of such crimes out of a total of 39,740 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on

the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. 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, New South Wales, and Northern Territory in that order.

Offences
against
property.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States, but there has been an increase in New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia 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, Queensland coming next, followed by Victoria, Northern Territory, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, and New South Wales, in that order. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1914, 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, Victoria coming next, and South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, New South Wales, Northern Territory, and Queensland, following in that order. In Victoria, 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.

Charges
against
persons
arrested, 1871
to 1915.

Appended is a summary showing the number of charges against persons arrested under each class of offence in the five census years ended with 1911, and in 1915:—

**CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FIVE
DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1915.**

| Offences. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Against the Person—</i> | | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at ... | 28 | 16 | 44 | 12 | 17 | 13 |
| Manslaughter ... | 14 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. | 63 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 44 | 26 |
| Assaults ... | 1,023 | 1,155 | 1,317 | 832 | 487 | 543 |
| Rape, and other offences against females ... | 88 | 71 | 66 | 116 | 93 | 93 |
| Unnatural offence and at- tempts at ... | 18 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 7 |
| Suicide, attempted ... | 79 | 81 | 96 | 57 | 45 | 16 |
| Others ... | 11 | 28 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 15 |
| <i>Against Property—</i> | | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ... | 421 | 367 | 609 | 460 | 324 | 353 |
| Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ... | 121 | 89 | 96 | 56 | 37 | 67 |
| Larceny ... | 2,052 | 2,024 | 2,384 | 1,807 | 1,175 | 1,457 |
| Embezzlement ... | 43 | 32 | 70 | 23 | 16 | 21 |
| False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ... | 195 | 206 | 243 | 137 | 142 | 152 |
| Wilful damage ... | 581 | 547 | 503 | 314 | 146 | 212 |
| Others ... | 413 | 468 | 253 | 157 | 163 | 219 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency ... | 82 | 58 | 109 | 47 | 44 | 20 |
| <i>Against Good Order—</i> | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 9,968 | 11,065 | 18,057 | 17,360 | 13,538 | 13,390 |
| Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ... | 1,099 | 3,997 | 5,010 | 4,269 | 2,698 | 2,519 |
| Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) | 886 | 1,419 | 2,020 | 1,035 | 421 | 469 |
| Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ... | 85 | 95 | 177 | 324 | 65 | 190 |
| Others ... | 2,825 | 1,366 | 1,940 | 1,988 | 655 | 1,002 |
| <i>Other Offences—</i> | | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | 32 | 21 | 56 | 33 | 21 | 20 |
| Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ... | 174 | 150 | 211 | 188 | 191 | 224 |
| Others ... | 1,190 | 837 | 772 | 426 | 387 | 657 |
| Total ... | 21,491 | 24,195 | 34,161 | 29,771 | 20,742 | 21,696 |

Proportion of arrests for various offences, 1871 to 1915.

Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population aged 15 years and upwards of those arrested for different offences in the five census years ended with 1911, and in 1915 :—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1915.

| Offences. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Against the Person—</i> | | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at ... | ·66 | ·30 | ·59 | ·15 | ·19 | ·13 |
| Manslaughter ... | ·33 | ·30 | ·12 | ·14 | ·07 | ·11 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. | 1·49 | 1·54 | 1·12 | 1·05 | ·48 | ·26 |
| Assaults ... | 24·20 | 21·70 | 17·62 | 10·49 | 5·31 | 5·52 |
| Rape, and other offences against females ... | 2·08 | 1·34 | ·88 | 1·46 | 1·01 | ·95 |
| Unnatural offence and attempts at ... | ·43 | ·09 | ·19 | ·16 | ·09 | ·07 |
| Suicide, attempted ... | 1·87 | 1·52 | 1·28 | ·72 | ·49 | ·16 |
| Others ... | ·26 | ·53 | ·28 | ·23 | ·21 | ·15 |
| <i>Against Property—</i> | | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, house-breaking, &c. ... | 9·95 | 6·90 | 8·15 | 5·80 | 3·54 | 3·59 |
| Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing | 2·86 | 1·67 | 1·29 | ·71 | ·40 | ·68 |
| Larceny ... | 48·54 | 38·04 | 31·90 | 22·79 | 12·82 | 14·80 |
| Embezzlement ... | 1·02 | ·60 | ·94 | ·35 | ·18 | ·21 |
| False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ... | 4·61 | 3·87 | 3·25 | 1·73 | 1·55 | 1·54 |
| Wilful damage ... | 13·74 | 10·28 | 6·73 | 3·96 | 1·59 | 2·15 |
| Others ... | 9·77 | 8·80 | 3·39 | 1·98 | 1·78 | 2·23 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency ... | 1·94 | 1·09 | 1·46 | ·59 | ·48 | ·20 |
| <i>Against Good Order—</i> | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 235·79 | 207·95 | 241·61 | 218·98 | 147·72 | 135·99 |
| Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ... | 26·00 | 75·12 | 67·04 | 53·85 | 29·44 | 25·58 |
| Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ... | 20·96 | 26·67 | 27·03 | 13·06 | 4·59 | 4·76 |
| Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ... | 2·01 | 1·78 | 2·37 | 4·10 | ·71 | 1·93 |
| Others ... | 66·82 | 25·67 | 25·95 | 25·06 | 7·15 | 10·18 |
| <i>Other Offences—</i> | | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | ·76 | ·39 | ·75 | ·42 | ·23 | ·20 |
| Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ... | 4·11 | 2·82 | 2·82 | 2·37 | 2·08 | 2·28 |
| Others ... | 28·15 | 15·73 | 10·33 | 5·38 | 4·22 | 6·67 |
| Total ... | 508·35 | 454·70 | 457·09 | 375·53 | 226·33 | 220·34 |

Males and
females
arrested.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1915, were as follows:—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1915.

| Disposal. | Arrests. | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Summarily Convicted | 9,399 | 2,343 | 11,742 |
| Discharged by Magistrates | 6,791 | 1,180 | 7,971 |
| Committed for Trial | 524 | 37 | 561 |
| Total | 16,714 | 3,560 | 20,274 |

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences by
Magistrates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1915 were as follows:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1915.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 4,184 | 556 | 4,740 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 3,159 | 1,361 | 4,520 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 873 | 261 | 1,134 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 174 | 51 | 225 |
| 1 to 2 years | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 2 years | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety | 335 | 46 | 381 |
| Admonished | 374 | 45 | 419 |
| Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools | 102 | 5 | 107 |
| Otherwise dealt with | 184 | 13 | 197 |
| Total sentenced | 9,399 | 2,343 | 11,742 |
| Discharged | 6,793 | 1,180 | 7,973 |
| Total summarily disposed of | 16,192 | 3,523 | 19,715 |
| Sentenced per 10,000 of population | 133·35 | 32·48 | 82·34 |

In addition to being sent to gaol, one prisoner was ordered one whipping of ten strokes.

Sentences in superior courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1915:—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1915.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 49 | 2 | 51 |
| 6 " 12 " | 57 | 4 | 61 |
| 1 " 4 years | 129 | 4 | 133 |
| 4 " 7 " | 6 | ... | 6 |
| 7 " 10 " | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Death recorded | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety | 75 | 10 | 85 |
| Sent to Reformatory Schools | 3 | ... | 3 |
| " " Prison | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| " " Salvation Army Home | 7 | ... | 7 |
| " " Lunatic Asylum | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total convicted | 365 | 26 | 391 |
| Acquitted | 162 | 11 | 173 |
| Not prosecuted | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Convictions per 10,000 of population... | 5·18 | ·36 | 2·74 |

In addition to being sent to gaol, four persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and three prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

To enable a comparison to be made of the relative criminality of the population at different ages, it is necessary to separate the sexes of arrested persons, to divide each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against the males and females in the different groups between ages 10 and 60 per 10,000 persons living in each group. The following are the particulars on this basis for the last five census years:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.

| Ages. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MALES. | | | | |
| 10 to 15 years | 104 | 111 | 96 | 49 | 26 |
| 15 to 20 " | 338 | 335 | 305 | 228 | 145 |
| 20 to 25 " | 773 | 720 | 691 | 593 | 284 |
| 25 to 30 " | 834 | 823 | 777 | 713 | 393 |
| 30 to 40 " | 771 | 865 | 869 | 702 | 462 |
| 40 to 50 " | 726 | 721 | 1,054 | 872 | 498 |
| 50 to 60 " | 830 | 623 | 756 | 804 | 519 |
| 60 years and over | 756 | 661 | 586 | 430 | 309 |

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911—*continued.*

| Ages. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | FEMALES. | | | | |
| 10 to 15 years | 37 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 15 to 20 " | 80 | 90 | 50 | 28 | 13 |
| 20 to 25 " | 141 | 178 | 141 | 117 | 32 |
| 25 to 30 " | 232 | 219 | 171 | 173 | 95 |
| 30 to 40 " | 303 | 290 | 189 | 168 | 114 |
| 40 to 50 " | 272 | 322 | 239 | 171 | 117 |
| 50 to 60 " | 245 | 223 | 215 | 119 | 86 |
| 60 years and over | 186 | 166 | 144 | 109 | 45 |

These figures prove that there has been a great decrease in crime in recent, as compared with former, years. In every age group there has been a considerable falling-off. The spread of education has doubtless had much to do with this result. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

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 making a close comparison of names,

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1915—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 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 30 | | | | |
| PROFESSIONAL CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actor, actress, showman .. | 30 | 26 | 23 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Barrister, solicitor .. | 17 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Chemist .. | 25 | 20 | 15 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Dentist .. | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Electrician .. | 35 | 30 | 28 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Jockey .. | 46 | 41 | 37 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Journalist, reporter, authoress | 25 | 17 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Medical practitioner .. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Musician, teacher of music .. | 39 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Nurse .. | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Soldier .. | 737 | 607 | 523 | 59 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Teacher, tutor, governess .. | 14 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Others .. | 99 | 84 | 73 | 8 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| DOMESTIC CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barman, barmaid, waiter, waitress | 144 | 98 | 81 | 9 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Charwoman, laundryman, laundress | 114 | 85 | 65 | 15 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Cook, domestic servant .. | 982 | 610 | 449 | 82 | 39 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Hairstress .. | 74 | 57 | 46 | 7 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Others .. | 281 | 197 | 158 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| COMMERCIAL CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountant, cashier, clerk .. | 391 | 303 | 258 | 31 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Agent .. | 95 | 76 | 63 | 10 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Butcher .. | 123 | 96 | 80 | 9 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Canvasser, commercial traveller, salesman .. | 224 | 151 | 120 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Dealer .. | 184 | 144 | 114 | 23 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Draper .. | 33 | 23 | 17 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Grocer .. | 23 | 21 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Hawker .. | 197 | 121 | 85 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Marine dealer, collector .. | 31 | 23 | 16 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Others .. | 315 | 268 | 238 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cabman, driver .. | 41 | 37 | 33 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Carrier, carter, driver .. | 393 | 345 | 313 | 20 | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Driver, motor car .. | 28 | 24 | 21 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Fireman .. | 435 | 319 | 251 | 46 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Groom .. | 125 | 91 | 74 | 12 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

Law, Crime, &c.

Of the total number of arrests, 20,276, only 14,716, or 73 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 11,913 or 81 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,767, or 12 per cent., twice; 522, or 4 per cent., three times; 208, or 1 per cent., four times; and 306, or 2 per cent., five times and over—four of these persons having been arrested twenty-three times, one twenty-six times, one twenty-nine times, and one as many as thirty times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1915 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1915.

| 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 |
| 1915 ... | 12,800 | 1,916 | 14,716 | 1,816 | 266 | 1,032 | 81 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 18 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.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1915 numbered 9,306, and, of these, 1,948, or 22 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 1,174 twice; 373 thrice; 166 four times; 71 five times; and 164 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-nine times.

Drunkenness, 1884 and 1915.

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,287 in the year 1884, and 9,306 in 1915. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 11.03 and 6.53 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 41 per cent.

Drunkards charged with other offences.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,306, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 13,390; these persons were also charged with 1,428 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 14,818, as compared with 21,696 charges of all descriptions. Thus 68 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1915 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested and committed for trial. The table below contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1915 according to birthplace, and shows the proportion per 10,000 which the persons in each class bear to those of the same nationality living in the State at the middle of 1915:—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1915.

| Birthplace. | Distinct Persons Arrested. | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c. | Discharged by Magistrates. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. |
| Victoria | 8,600 | 5,105 | 3,095 | 400 | 283 |
| Other Australian States .. | 1,538 | 916 | 560 | 62 | 34 |
| New Zealand | 236 | 143 | 86 | 7 | 4 |
| England and Wales | 1,713 | 893 | 786 | 34 | 30 |
| Scotland | 669 | 333 | 322 | 14 | 9 |
| Ireland | 1,021 | 555 | 459 | 7 | 5 |
| China | 108 | 43 | 60 | 5 | 2 |
| Other Countries.. .. | 831 | 445 | 362 | 24 | 19 |
| Total | 14,716 | 8,433 | 5,730 | 553 | 386 |
| Proportion per 10,000 of Population of same Nationality. | | | | | |
| Victoria | 78·53 | 46·62 | 28·26 | 3·65 | 2·58 |
| Other Australian States .. | 143·80 | 85·64 | 52·36 | 5·80 | 3·18 |
| New Zealand | 214·94 | 130·24 | 78·32 | 6·38 | 3·64 |
| England and Wales | 176·90 | 92·22 | 81·17 | 3·51 | 3·10 |
| Scotland | 232·21 | 115·58 | 111·77 | 4·86 | 3·12 |
| Ireland | 227·29 | 123·55 | 102·18 | 1·56 | 1·11 |
| China | 176·18 | 70·15 | 97·88 | 8·15 | 3·26 |
| Other Countries.. .. | 228·48 | 122·35 | 99·53 | 6·60 | 5·22 |
| Total | 103·19 | 59·13 | 40·18 | 3·88 | 2·71 |

The proportion of arrests of distinct persons of Victorian birth does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for natives of 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. Partly for this reason the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population is less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries.

Religions of distinct persons arrested and convicted.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested during 1915, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000

of their numbers in the population of 1915 are shown here-
under:—

**RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1915.**

| Religion. | Total Number. | Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c. | Discharged by Magistrates. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Church of England ... | 5,173 | 2,985 | 1,934 | 254 | 178 |
| Presbyterian ... | 1,866 | 1,024 | 777 | 65 | 36 |
| Methodist ... | 612 | 353 | 220 | 39 | 27 |
| Other Protestants ... | 492 | 267 | 200 | 25 | 17 |
| Total Protestants | 8,143 | 4,629 | 3,131 | 383 | 258 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 6,054 | 3,566 | 2,330 | 158 | 116 |
| Jews ... | 46 | 30 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Other Denominations ... | 149 | 68 | 76 | 5 | 4 |
| No Religion... .. | 324 | 140 | 180 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 14,716 | 8,431 | 5,730 | 553 | 386 |
| Proportion per 10,000 persons connected with each Denomination. | | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 105·79 | 61·04 | 39·55 | 5·20 | 3·64 |
| Presbyterian ... | 73·47 | 40·32 | 30·59 | 2·56 | 1·42 |
| Methodist ... | 31·95 | 18·43 | 11·49 | 2·03 | 1·41 |
| Other Protestants ... | 41·32 | 22·42 | 16·80 | 2·10 | 1·43 |
| Total Protestants | 77·29 | 43·94 | 29·72 | 3·63 | 2·45 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 194·91 | 114·81 | 75·01 | 5·09 | 3·73 |
| Jews ... | 67·15 | 43·79 | 18·98 | 4·38 | 4·38 |
| Other Denominations ... | 84·28 | 38·46 | 42·99 | 2·83 | 2·26 |
| No Religion ... | 86·70 | 37·46 | 48·17 | 1·07 | 1·34 |
| Total | 103·19 | 59·13 | 40·18 | 3·88 | 2·71 |

The ages of those arrested in 1915, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table:—

**AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS
ARRESTED, 1915.**

| Ages. | Education Superior. | Education Good. | Read Only, or Read and Write. | Illiterate. | Total. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Under 10 years .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 10 to 15 years .. | .. | .. | 106 | 1 | 107 |
| 15 to 20 .. | .. | 1 | 858 | 18 | 877 |
| 20 to 25 .. | .. | 2 | 1,794 | 28 | 1,824 |
| 25 to 30 .. | 2 | 6 | 1,877 | 24 | 1,909 |
| 30 to 40 .. | 2 | 9 | 3,550 | 57 | 3,618 |
| 40 to 50 .. | 7 | 11 | 3,050 | 97 | 3,165 |
| 50 to 60 .. | 5 | 4 | 2,000 | 81 | 2,090 |
| 60 to 70 .. | 2 | 1 | 806 | 50 | 859 |
| 70 to 80 .. | .. | .. | 197 | 24 | 221 |
| 80 years and over.. | .. | .. | 32 | 6 | 38 |
| Total .. | 18 | 34 | 14,277 | 387 | 14,716 |

Education of persons arrested. Over 2 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1915 were entirely illiterate, 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Criminal cases in superior courts. The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State, in the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and in each of the last five years, was as follows:—

CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1870 TO 1915.

| Year. | Total Number of Cases Tried. | Total Number of Convictions. | Proportions of Conviction per 10,000 of Population. |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1870 ... | 835 | 573 | 8·03 |
| 1880 ... | 567 | 387 | 4·55 |
| 1890 .. | 964 | 662 | 5·92 |
| 1900 ... | 652 | 451 | 3·78 |
| 1910 ... | 669 | 435 | 3·35 |
| 1911 ... | 687 | 477 | 3·61 |
| 1912 ... | 753 | 501 | 3·70 |
| 1913 ... | 757 | 506 | 3·63 |
| 1914 ... | 708 | 494 | 3·47 |
| 1915 ... | 777 | 533 | 3·74 |

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1915 as compared with 1890 of 24 per cent. in the number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 24 per cent. in the number of convictions.

Crime in United Kingdom. The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the 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 each of the three decennial periods ended 1910, and during each of the four years ended 1914 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1914.

| 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 |
| | 1910 | 14,330 | 11,987 | 4·00 | 3·35 |
| | 1911 | 13,643 | 11,338 | 3·78 | 3·14 |
| | 1912 | 14,021 | 11,666 | 3·84 | 3·19 |
| | 1913 | 13,125 | 10,779 | 3·55 | 2·92 |
| | 1914 | 11,409 | 9,277 | 3·10 | 2·52 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 1,488 | 1,225 | 3·14 | 2·59 |
| | 1911 | 1,401 | 1,122 | 2·94 | 2·36 |
| | 1912 | 1,533 | 1,189 | 3·24 | 2·51 |
| | 1913 | 1,358 | 1,056 | 2·87 | 2·23 |
| | 1914 | 1,292 | 1,012 | 2·73 | 2·14 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 2,036 | 1,373 | 4·66 | 3·14 |
| | 1911 | 2,114 | 1,496 | 4·82 | 3·41 |
| | 1912 | 2,109 | 1,443 | 4·81 | 3·29 |
| | 1913 | 2,238 | 1,483 | 5·11 | 3·39 |
| | 1914 | 1,970 | 1,410 | 4·50 | 3·22 |
| 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 |
| | 1910 | 17,854 | 14,585 | 3·98 | 3·25 |
| | 1911 | 17,158 | 13,956 | 3·79 | 3·09 |
| | 1912 | 17,663 | 14,298 | 3·87 | 3·13 |
| | 1913 | 16,719 | 13,316 | 3·63 | 2·89 |
| | 1914 | 14,671 | 11,699 | 3·20 | 2·55 |

Proportion of commitments for trial and convictions in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the years 1910-14 in England were above those in Scotland, South Australia, and Tasmania, also that the convictions in Ireland, England, and Scotland exceeded those in South Australia and Tasmania; 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, 1910 TO 1914.

| Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population. | | | Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population. | | |
|--|-----|------|---|-----|------|
| New South Wales | ... | 7.89 | Queensland | ... | 5.59 |
| Queensland | ... | 7.06 | New South Wales | ... | 4.71 |
| Western Australia | ... | 6.23 | New Zealand | ... | 3.97 |
| New Zealand | ... | 5.35 | Western Australia | ... | 3.59 |
| Victoria | ... | 5.16 | Victoria | ... | 3.50 |
| Ireland | ... | 4.78 | Ireland | ... | 3.29 |
| England and Wales | ... | 3.65 | England and Wales | ... | 3.02 |
| Scotland | ... | 2.98 | Scotland | ... | 2.37 |
| South Australia | ... | 2.86 | South Australia | ... | 2.05 |
| Tasmania | ... | 2.83 | Tasmania | ... | 1.62 |

The following figures show that in the five years 1910 to 1914, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Queensland, New Zealand and South Australia in this respect stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States occupy positions below these, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list with about 57 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, 1910 TO 1914.

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| England and Wales | 82.74 | Ireland | 68.83 |
| Scotland | 79.53 | Victoria | 67.83 |
| Queensland | 79.18 | New South Wales | 59.70 |
| New Zealand | 74.21 | Western Australia | 57.62 |
| South Australia | 71.68 | Tasmania | 57.24 |

Drunkenness, 1911 to 1915. The number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1911 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Persons — | | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Arrested. | Summoned. | Total. | |
| 1911 ... | 13,538 | 65 | 13,603 | 10.30 |
| 1912 ... | 13,481 | 43 | 13,524 | 9.99 |
| 1913 ... | 14,726 | 56 | 14,782 | 10.61 |
| 1914 ... | 14,388 | 49 | 14,437 | 10.14 |
| 1915 ... | 13,390 | 63 | 13,453 | 9.43 |

Drunkenness — Comparison with previous years. The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

| Period. | Index Number. |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1874-8 Average 5 years | 100 |
| 1879-85 " 7 " | 88 |
| 1886-92 " 7 " | 106 |
| 1893-97 " 5 " | 65 |
| 1898-1902 " 5 " | 83 |
| 1903-7 " 5 " | 77 |
| 1908-12 " 5 " | 68 |
| 1913 | 73 |
| 1914 | 69 |
| 1915 | 64 |

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the last eight years they have been only slightly above the lowest point of previous years. It will be noticed that the index number was specially low for the year 1915, in the middle of which year an Act was passed limiting the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels.

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

from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number. | Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age. |
|-------------|---------|---|
| 1895 | 185 | 35·60 |
| 1900 | 222 | 42·38 |
| 1910 | 128 | 24·19 |
| 1911 | 137 | 25·46 |
| 1912 | 146 | 26·48 |
| 1913 | 148 | 26·09 |
| 1914 | 163 | 28·12 |
| 1915 | 135 | 22·96 |

Religions of persons arrested for drunkenness.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the following table:—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1911 TO 1915.

| Religion. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Church of England ... | 3,031 | 3,138 | 3,437 | 3,147 | 3,033 |
| Presbyterian ... | 1,284 | 1,328 | 1,454 | 1,402 | 1,260 |
| Methodist ... | 332 | 334 | 313 | 310 | 309 |
| Other Protestants ... | 306 | 313 | 350 | 360 | 286 |
| Total Protestants | 4,953 | 5,113 | 5,554 | 5,219 | 4,888 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 4,296 | 4,275 | 4,333 | 4,299 | 4,126 |
| Jews ... | 7 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 12 |
| Other Denominations... | 24 | 25 | 19 | 28 | 37 |
| No Religion ... | 174 | 195 | 238 | 257 | 243 |
| Total ... | 9,454 | 9,619 | 10,158 | 9,821 | 9,306 |
| Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each Denomination. | | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 6·72 | 6·76 | 7·19 | 6·45 | 6·20 |
| Presbyterian ... | 5·47 | 5·50 | 5·86 | 5·53 | 4·96 |
| Methodist ... | 1·88 | 1·84 | 1·67 | 1·62 | 1·61 |
| Other Protestants ... | 2·79 | 2·77 | 3·01 | 3·03 | 2·40 |
| Total Protestants | 5·10 | 5·11 | 5·40 | 4·96 | 4·64 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 15·00 | 14·50 | 14·28 | 13·87 | 13·28 |
| Jews ... | 1·12 | 1·70 | 2·09 | 2·64 | 1·75 |
| Other Denominations... | 1·47 | 1·49 | 1·10 | 1·59 | 2·09 |
| No Religion ... | 5·05 | 5·50 | 6·52 | 6·89 | 6·50 |
| Total ... | 7·19 | 7·10 | 7·29 | 6·90 | 6·53 |

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions:—Church of England, 59 per cent. of total arrests; Presbyterian, 68 per cent.; Methodist, 50 per cent.; other Protestants, 58 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 68 per cent.; Jews, 26 per cent.; and other denominations, 25 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as “no religion,” the arrests for drunkenness comprised 75 per cent. of the total.

The birthplaces of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the subjoined table:—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1911 TO 1915.

| Birthplace. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Victoria | 4,946 | 5,047 | 5,296 | 5,164 | 5,068 |
| Other Australian States .. | 828 | 871 | 855 | 891 | 864 |
| New Zealand | 170 | 157 | 169 | 168 | 141 |
| England and Wales | 1,271 | 1,310 | 1,425 | 1,398 | 1,271 |
| Scotland | 581 | 595 | 662 | 619 | 536 |
| Ireland | 1,096 | 1,092 | 1,116 | 960 | 856 |
| China | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Other Countries | 559 | 543 | 631 | 610 | 564 |
| Total | 9,454 | 9,619 | 10,158 | 9,821 | 9,306 |
| Proportion per 1,000 of Population of same Nationality. | | | | | |
| Victoria | 4·90 | 4·85 | 4·95 | 4·72 | 4·63 |
| Other Australian States .. | 8·39 | 8·57 | 8·18 | 8·35 | 8·08 |
| New Zealand | 16·89 | 15·15 | 15·75 | 15·33 | 12·84 |
| England and Wales | 14·22 | 14·24 | 15·06 | 14·46 | 13·13 |
| Scotland | 21·86 | 21·75 | 23·53 | 21·52 | 18·60 |
| Ireland | 26·42 | 25·57 | 25·43 | 21·41 | 19·05 |
| China | ·54 | ·69 | ·67 | 1·80 | ·98 |
| Other Countries | 16·69 | 15·74 | 17·77 | 16·80 | 15·51 |
| Total | 7·19 | 7·10 | 7·29 | 6·90 | 6·53 |

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons according to birthplaces in the following proportions:—Victoria, 59 per cent. of total arrests; other Australian States, 56 per cent.; New Zealand, 60 per cent.; England and Wales, 74 per cent.; Scotland, 80 per cent.; Ireland, 84 per cent.; China, 6 per cent.; and other countries, 68 per cent.

Apparent leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1914, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1914.

| State. | Charges of Drunkenness. | Convictions. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage of Charges. |
| Victoria | 14,437 | 7,425 | 51·43 |
| New South Wales | 33,393 | 33,208 | 99·45 |
| Queensland | 16,510 | 16,443 | 99·59 |
| South Australia | 5,282 | 5,243 | 99·26 |
| Western Australia | 5,795 | 5,770 | 99·57 |
| Tasmania | 685 | 661 | 96·50 |
| Northern Territory | 76 | 76 | 100·00 |
| Australia | 76,178 | 68,826 | 90·35 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 13,258 | 13,145 | 99·15 |
| Australasia | 89,436 | 81,971 | 91·65 |

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, as compared with about one out of every two 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 this State 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.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The next table shows for a period of five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1910:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Yearly Average Quantity Consumed. 1911 to 1915. | | | Proportion per Head. | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. |
| | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. |
| British— | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of | | | | | | |
| Australia .. | 3,614,700 | 62,181,600 | 1,822,200 | ·76 | 13·05 | ·38 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | 870,700 | 10,339,900 | 152,700 | ·82 | 9·73 | ·14 |
| | 1909 to 1913. | | | | | |
| Canada .. | 7,523,400 | 48,785,000 | 889,200 | 1·04 | 6·74 | ·12 |
| Cape of Good Hope* | 1,391,400 | 3,812,200 | 4,589,000 | ·56 | 1·56 | 1·84 |
| Natal* | 336,000 | 955,800 | 51,000 | ·28 | ·81 | ·04 |
| Newfoundland .. | 100,400 | 66,200 | 9,600 | ·41 | ·30 | ·04 |
| United Kingdom .. | 30,667,000 | 1,213,269,000 | 11,577,400 | ·70 | 26·80 | ·26 |
| | 1905 to 1909. | | | | | |
| Foreign— | | | | | | |
| Austria .. | 39,050,000 | 422,721,000 | 127,362,000 | 1·41 | 15·18 | 4·52 |
| Belgium .. | 7,907,000 | 355,436,000 | 7,660,000 | 1·08 | 48·58 | 1·04 |
| Bulgaria .. | 449,000 | 2,622,000 | 26,721,600 | ·11 | ·63 | 6·42 |
| Denmark .. | 6,026,000 | 53,878,000 | .. | 2·29 | 20·50 | .. |
| France .. | 51,902,000 | 313,236,000 | 1,353,823,000 | 1·33 | 7·96 | 34·52 |
| German Empire .. | 92,664,000 | 1,485,004,000 | 73,986,000 | 1·48 | 23·74 | 1·19 |
| Holland .. | 7,955,000 | .. | 1,989,000 | 1·39 | .. | ·35 |
| Hungary .. | 37,030,000 | 44,559,000 | 98,534,000 | 1·85 | 2·20 | 4·74 |
| Italy .. | 14,498,000 | 10,850,000 | 875,464,000 | ·43 | ·32 | 25·84 |
| Norway .. | 1,338,000 | 9,376,000 | .. | ·57 | 4·06 | .. |
| Portugal .. | .. | .. | 108,574,000 | .. | .. | 20·60 |
| Roumania .. | 5,130,000 | 3,507,000 | 35,468,000 | ·76 | ·53 | 5·36 |
| Russian Empire .. | 173,600,000 | 173,731,000 | .. | 1·15 | 1·15 | .. |
| Servia .. | .. | 2,020,000 | 12,241,000 | .. | ·78 | 4·40 |
| Spain .. | .. | .. | 325,015,000 | .. | .. | 17·32 |
| Sweden .. | 7,137,000 | 68,231,000 | .. | 1·33 | 12·80 | .. |
| Switzerland .. | 2,698,000 | 53,095,000 | 53,174,000 | ·77 | 15·22 | 15·26 |
| United States .. | 105,844,000 | 1,439,525,000 | 42,181,000 | 1·23 | 16·78 | ·49 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those for the other countries mentioned therein it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia than in many of them. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was four-fifths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to 2½ gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about 1½ gallons; in Holland,

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in the United Kingdom to nearly three-fourths of 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 48½ gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27 gallons; Germany, with 23¾ 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 comprising the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of 50½ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 13 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging 34½ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with 20½ gallons; Spain, with 17½ gallons; and Switzerland, with 15½ 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 nearly 2 gallons per head; Australia consumes less than two-fifths of a gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada nearly one-eighth of a gallon.

It will be observed that the figures for foreign countries relate to a period which terminated some years before the commencement of the war.

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 of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1911 TO 1915.

| | Expenditure by the People on— | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Total. | | |
| | | | | Amount. | Per Head. | Per Adult Individual. |
| Commonwealth of Australia | £ 6,325,700 | £ 9,327,200 | £ 911,100 | £ 16,564,000 | £ s. d. 3 9 9 | £ s. d. 6 4 1 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | £ 1,523,700 | £ 1,551,000 | £ 76,300 | £ 3,151,000 | £ s. d. 2 19 4 | £ s. d. 5 2 8 |

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1911 to 1915, amounted to £16 564,000, and that in New Zealand to £3,151,000. The proportion

per head for the Commonwealth was £3 9s. 9d., and for New Zealand £2 19s. 4d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1906-10, were £3 4s. 7d., and £2 18s. 4d. per head.

The subjoined table shows the average quantity and the amount per head of population of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—*The Licensing Act 1885*—relating to the obtaining and holding of licences:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.

| Average of five years ended— | Quantity Consumed. | | | Amount 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 |
| 1909 | 832,100 | 14,933,900 | 600,100 | ·66 | 11·92 | ·48 |

* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 683,300 gallons of spirits, 4,416,300 gallons of beer, and 376,800 gallons of wine. As the Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade, it is not possible to obtain the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909. The consumption per head for the whole of Australia has increased slightly during the last five years.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) ACT 1915.

Owing to the necessity which existed after the outbreak of war for removing all obstacles to its successful prosecution, it was considered desirable to limit the time during which alcoholic liquors may be sold in hotels. With this end the State Parliament passed a measure [Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act No. 2584], which came into force on 6th July, 1915. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

In any licensed premises or club premises the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold are fixed at from nine o'clock in the morning until half-past nine o'clock at night. Power is given to keep billiard-rooms in hotels open until half-past eleven o'clock at night. Masters of vessels conveying passengers from any place within Victoria to any other place within the State are not allowed to sell liquor on Sundays. *Bona-fide* travellers, who may be served on Sundays, are defined as persons who have travelled at least twenty miles in a direct

Restricting
the hours for
sale of
intoxicants

line to the licensed premises where they apply for refreshments. The penalty for drinking on unlicensed premises during prohibited hours is fixed at a sum not exceeding £2, and, for supplying drink on such premises, for a first offence the penalty is not less than £5 or more than £20, and for a second offence not less than £25 or more than £50. The term unlicensed premises embraces any premises where meals or refreshments are ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises, and includes any café, restaurant, oyster saloon, or other eating-house for which a victuallers' licence or Australian wine licence is not in force, and any building used in connexion therewith. Power is given to the members of the police force to execute search warrants at any time by day or night. If admittance to any unlicensed premises be refused or wilfully delayed to a member of the police force the offender is liable to a penalty of not less than £2 or more than £10, and such officer may break into the premises. The penalties for the sale of liquor by unlicensed persons are increased. Consumption or intended consumption of liquor on premises is considered *prima facie* evidence of sale. The Act is to operate only during the continuance of the war.

**Licences
Reduction
Board.**

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907.

At the same time, a Compensation Fund was instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The total amount paid into this Fund in each year since its inauguration was as follows:—

**AMOUNT PAID INTO THE COMPENSATION FUND, 1907
TO 1916.**

| Year. | | | Amount. | Year. | | | Amount. |
|--------|----|----|---------|--------|----|----|---------|
| | | | £ | | | | £ |
| 1907.. | .. | .. | 48,244 | 1912.. | .. | .. | 55,275 |
| 1908.. | .. | .. | 48,532 | 1913.. | .. | .. | 58,948 |
| 1909.. | .. | .. | 49,283 | 1914.. | .. | .. | 60,139 |
| 1910.. | .. | .. | 48,893 | 1915.. | .. | .. | 63,624 |
| 1911.. | .. | .. | 51,716 | 1916.. | .. | .. | 60,396 |
| | | | | Total | .. | .. | 545,050 |

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. In re-assessing the licence-fees where hotels have been closed, if the Board consider that the trade of a licensed house was so limited as not to warrant the distribution of the whole of the lost fee, or where the trade of any remaining licensed house is so limited that such allotment would be oppressive, or where by reason of distance or sparsity of

population the trade of the licensed houses will not be materially affected in consequence of such closing, the Board is authorized to remit such portion of the licence-fees, not being less than one-half, as appears to be equitable. 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 of taking a past period being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 30th June, 1916, 966 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 918 cases, and the total sum paid has been £459,813, or an average of £501 each. Two hundred and forty-three of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £214,519, making an average of £883 each; there were 675 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £245,294, or an average of £363 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | | |
| Barkly (Collingwood) | 27 | 12 | 15 | 11 | £ 7,070 | £ 1,270 |
| Beaconsfield | 26 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2,352 | 280 |
| Bourke | 82 | 24 | 58 | 29 | 23,029 | 4,955 |
| Broadmeadows | 23 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 2,066 | 200 |
| Cardigan | 58 | 19 | 39 | 31 | 21,466 | 3,682 |
| Collingwood East | 22 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1,639 | 262 |
| Darling (Collingwood) | 30 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 7,245 | 1,035 |
| Eltham | 13 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 635 | Nil |
| Emerald Hill | 58 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 18,409 | 3,530 |
| Fitzroy Central | 22 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 2,820* | 350* |
| Fitzroy South | 36 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 5,661† | 720† |
| Gipps | 84 | 12 | 72 | 32 | 26,020 | 6,203 |
| Jolimont | 12 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1,673 | 325 |
| Latrobe | 53 | 17 | 36 | 17 | 15,703 | 3,844 |
| Lonsdale | 51 | 29 | 22 | 13 | 12,495 | 2,231 |
| North Melbourne | 33 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 3,295 | 670 |
| Port Melbourne | 46 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 12,239 | 2,260 |
| Prahran | 27 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 2,157 | 325 |
| Princes Hill | 34 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 9,326 | 1,253 |
| Richmond North | 24 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1,762 | 232 |
| Williamstown South | 26 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 3,215 | 615 |
| Total Greater Melbourne | 787 | 371 | 416 | 254 | 180,277 | 34,242 |

* Compensation for four hotels.—† Compensation for seven hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1916—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY. | | | | | | |
| Alexandra | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | £ 1,706 | £ 145 |
| Allansford | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 375 | 60 |
| Ararat | 17 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 2,255 | 570 |
| Bacchus Marsh | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1,568 | 155 |
| Bairnsdale | 13 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 400 | 100 |
| Ballan | 21 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 1,860† | 250† |
| Ballarat East | 41 | 39 | 2 | 3 | 1,530 | 165 |
| Ballarat West | 83 | 36 | 47 | 32 | 18,962 | 4,121 |
| Barkly (Bendigo) | 34 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 3,206 | 555 |
| Beaufort | 26 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 2,587 | 135 |
| Beechworth | 33 | 12 | 21 | 20 | 3,894§ | 240§ |
| Benalla | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 920 | 195 |
| Boort | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | 260 | Nil |
| Branxholme | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 350 | Nil |
| Bridgewater | 23 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 2,714 | 415 |
| Bright | 26 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 2,448† | 170† |
| Bullarook | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1,162 | 170 |
| Bungaree | 21 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1,917 | 310 |
| Buninyong | 25 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 2,333 | 443 |
| Carisbrook | 11 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1,436 | 142 |
| Castlemaine | 49 | 12 | 37 | 33 | 5,954** | 1,211** |
| Charlton | 20 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1,050 | 185 |
| Chiltern | 15 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2,270 | 270 |
| Clunes | 36 | 12 | 24 | 27 | 4,793\|\| | 463\|\| |
| Creswick | 22 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 1,611* | 228* |
| Dargo | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 75 | Nil |
| Darling (Bendigo) | 71 | 13 | 58 | 26 | 14,916¶ | 2,075¶ |
| Daylesford | 20 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 3,165* | 640* |
| Dowling Forest | 19 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 3,085 | 306 |
| Dunmunkle | 19 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 1,325 | 135 |
| Dunolly | 24 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 2,049 | 381 |
| Eaglehawk | 42 | 16 | 26 | 17 | 6,243 | 930 |
| Echuca | 22 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 5,034 | 830 |
| Franklin | 31 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 3,221 | 306 |
| Fryers | 18 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 2,083‡ | 224‡ |
| Geelong East | 26 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 1,860 | 220 |
| Geelong West | 31 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1,932 | 300 |
| Gisborne | 15 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1,594 | 302 |
| Glenorchy | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 160 | 48 |
| Golden Square | 57 | 26 | 31 | 17 | 8,531 | 1,135 |
| Goulburn | 26 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 3,547 | 324 |

Compensation for—

* Eight hotels.

† Nine hotels.

‡ Eleven hotels.

§ Sixteen hotels.

** Twenty-eight hotels.

¶ Twenty-one hotels.

|| Twenty-five hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1916—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> | | | | | | |
| Healesville | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | £ 210 | Nil |
| Heathcote | 24 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 3,634 | 331 |
| Horsham | 16 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1,765 | 125 |
| Huntly | 21 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 3,001 | 555 |
| Inglewood | 20 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 3,216 | 448 |
| Kangaroo Flat | 31 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 3,768† | 488† |
| Kerang | 20 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 250 | Nil |
| Kilmore | 13 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1,655 | 180 |
| Koroit | 15 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 710 | 90 |
| Kyneton | 31 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 4,619 | 447 |
| Lancefield | 19 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 2,700 | 550 |
| Landsborough | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 311 | 1 |
| Lara | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 200 | 90 |
| Leigh | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 445 | Nil |
| Lexton | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 710 | 75 |
| Maldon | 23 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 2,872 | 510 |
| Mansfield | 13 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1,103 | 182 |
| Melton | 26 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 3,697 | 490 |
| Meredith | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 275 | Nil |
| Moyston | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 405 | 45 |
| Newstead | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1,067 | 98 |
| Numurkah | 27 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 4,090 | 565 |
| Penshurst | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 370 | 30 |
| Pitfield | 15 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1,428 | 80 |
| Port Fairy | 14 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 700 | 90 |
| Portland | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 374 | Nil |
| Queenscliff | 16 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 300 | 145 |
| Rochester | 13 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 855 | 270 |
| Rochester East... .. | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 200 | Nil |
| Rosedale | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 3 |
| Runnymede | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 660 | 115 |
| Rushworth | 19 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 2,580 | 291 |
| Rutherglen | 19 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 1,726 | 380 |
| Sale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2,511* | 440* |
| Sebastopol | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3,310 | 591 |
| Serpentine | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 75 | 30 |
| Seymour | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 450 | 110 |
| Shepparton | 13 | 9 | 4 | 1 | No claim | 150 |
| St. Arnaud | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2,610 | 455 |
| Stawell | 28 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 3,633† | 714† |
| Strathfieldsaye | 17 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1,179 | 149 |
| Talbot | 26 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 3,113 | 335 |
| Taradale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 1,944 | 70 |

* Compensation for six hotels.—† Compensation for fourteen hotels.—‡ Compensation for fifteen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1916—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY—continued. | | | | | | |
| Timor | 25 | 12 | 13 | 12 | £ 2,574 | £ 231 |
| Towong | 21 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 1,265 | 148 |
| Trentham | 15 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1,458 | 100 |
| Walhalla | 22 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 3,910 | 575 |
| Wangaratta | 24 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 2,520* | 200* |
| Warrenheip | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1,655 | 257 |
| Warrnambool | 19 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2,260 | 390 |
| Whittlesea | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1,050 | 185 |
| Wodonga | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 785 | Nil |
| Wood's Point | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 120 | Nil |
| Yackandandah | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 255 | No claim |
| Yarrawonga | 23 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1,610 | 25 |
| Total Country | 1,901 | 960 | 941 | 712 | 214,561 | 30,733 |
| Grand Total | 2,688 | 1,331 | 1,357 | 966 | 394,838 | 64,975 |

* Compensation for six hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1916, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The year 1885 has been selected because in that year an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1916.

| Year. | Estimated Population. | Number of Hotels. | Persons to each Hotel. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1885 | 969,200 | 4,265 | 227 |
| 1916 (30th June) | 1,406,000 | 2,450 | 574 |
| Increase | 436,800 | ... | 347 |
| Decrease | ... | 1,815 | ... |

While the population has increased by 45 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 43 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 154 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1916, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 966 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 632 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

Race-course
licences and
percentage
fees.

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 ten years were as follows :—

REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1907 to 1916.

| Year ended 30th June. | | | Amount. | Year ended 30th June. | | | Amount. |
|-----------------------|----|----|---------|-----------------------|----|----|---------|
| | | | £ | | | | £ |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 4,962 | 1912 | .. | .. | 9,216 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 5,818 | 1913 | .. | .. | 10,019 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 6,007 | 1914 | .. | .. | 12,034 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 6,201 | 1915 | .. | .. | 13,611 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 7,977 | 1916 | .. | .. | 14,259 |

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are eight gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and three reformatory prisons, also six police gaols which are used as receiving stations, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for about two and a half times the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1915 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, 1915.

| Name of Institution. | Number of Prisoners. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | For whom there is Accommodation. | | Daily Average. | | Total Received. | | In Confinement, 31.12.15. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Pentridge .. | 681 | .. | 429 | .. | 573 | .. | 402 | .. |
| Pentridge Reformatory Prison | 86 | .. | 69 | .. | 46 | .. | 80 | .. |
| Ballarat .. | 62 | 18 | 22 | 1 | 324 | 28 | 18 | 1 |
| Beechworth .. | 66 | 15 | 19 | .. | 129 | 4 | 25 | .. |
| Bendigo .. | 116 | 28 | 13 | 1 | 219 | 28 | 12 | .. |
| Castlemaine Reformatory Prison .. | 92 | .. | 34 | .. | 48 | .. | 41 | .. |
| Coburg Female Prison | .. | 324 | .. | 66 | .. | 246 | .. | 61 |
| Jika Reformatory Female Prison | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 |
| Geelong .. | 187 | 29 | 64 | 1 | 254 | 6 | 53 | .. |
| Melbourne .. | 249 | 60 | 133 | 31 | 3,135 | 1,346 | 123 | 31 |
| Sale .. | 30 | 5 | 4 | .. | 89 | 1 | 6 | .. |
| Police Gaols .. | 60 | 12 | 5 | .. | 214 | 9 | 3 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,629 | 500 | 792 | 104 | 5,031 | 1,670 | 763 | 98 |

Prisoners in
confinement,
1871 to 1915
—decrease.

Hereunder 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 four 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 1915, 38 per cent. less than in 1901, 64 per cent. less than in 1891, 70 per cent. less than in 1881, and 76 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1915.

| Year. | Average number of Prisoners in confinement. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over. | | |
|----------|---|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1871 ... | 1,345 | 274 | 1,619 | 54·77 | 15·46 | 38·30 |
| 1881 ... | 1,294 | 304 | 1,598 | 45·25 | 12·35 | 30·03 |
| 1891 ... | 1,550 | 350 | 1,900 | 38·78 | 10·07 | 25·43 |
| 1901 ... | 951 | 200 | 1,151 | 23·92 | 5·06 | 14·53 |
| 1911 ... | 713 | 100 | 813 | 15·73 | 2·16 | 8·87 |
| 1912 .. | 726 | 112 | 838 | 15·56 | 2·35 | 8·88 |
| 1913 ... | 776 | 127 | 903 | 16·01 | 2·61 | 9·30 |
| 1914 ... | 774 | 103 | 877 | 15·71 | 2·06 | 8·84 |
| 1915 ... | 792 | 104 | 896 | 16·73 | 2·03 | 9·10 |

Birthplaces,
religions,
and ages of
prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1911 and for 1915 :—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1915.

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,619 | 1,598 | 1,900 | 1,151 | 813 | 896 |
| Birthplace— | | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand | 259 | 584 | 845 | 689 | 595 | 684 |
| England and Wales .. | 628 | 401 | 420 | 149 | 87 | 93 |
| Scotland | 129 | 105 | 129 | 56 | 26 | 29 |
| Ireland | 430 | 378 | 336 | 160 | 62 | 50 |
| China | 75 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 5 |
| Others | 98 | 103 | 156 | 79 | 39 | 35 |

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED, 1871 TO 1915—*continued.*

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Religion— | | | | | | |
| Protestants | 977 | 888 | 1,098 | 651 | 476 | 526 |
| Roman Catholics.. .. | 556 | 671 | 729 | 465 | 317 | 333 |
| Jews | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 74 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Others | 5 | 5 | 45 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Age— | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | Information not available. | 229 | 129 | 75 | 54 | 62 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 473 | 669 | 316 | 205 | 243 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 312 | 457 | 337 | 211 | 229 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 294 | 279 | 234 | 193 | 184 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 166 | 193 | 102 | 96 | 118 |
| 60 years and over | | 124 | 173 | 87 | 54 | 60 |

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS
CONSTANTLY DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,
1871 TO 1915.*

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1915. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Birthplace— | | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand | 7·23 | 10·84 | 10·65 | 7·25 | 5·32 | 5·64 |
| England and Wales | 36·75 | 27·20 | 25·78 | 12·72 | 9·73 | 9·60 |
| Scotland | 22·95 | 21·81 | 25·46 | 15·66 | 9·78 | 10·07 |
| Ireland | 42·80 | 43·58 | 39·39 | 26·01 | 14·95 | 11·13 |
| China | 42·00 | 22·88 | 16·53 | 28·89 | 7·14 | 8·16 |
| Others | 35·22 | 35·34 | 39·24 | 25·80 | 11·64 | 9·62 |
| Religion— | | | | | | |
| Protestants | 18·88 | 14·36 | 13·12 | 7·19 | 4·90 | 4·99 |
| Roman Catholics.. .. | 32·59 | 32·98 | 29·33 | 17·63 | 11·07 | 10·72 |
| Jews | 19·60 | 16·17 | 21·68 | 13·54 | 6·38 | 7·30 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 41·63 | 24·20 | 20·75 | 21·95 | 3·89 | 7·02 |
| Others | 2·27 | 2·00 | 10·78 | 7·03 | 3·11 | 5·75 |
| Age— | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | Information not available. | 5·30 | 2·53 | 1·42 | 1·01 | 1·05 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 34·18 | 27·36 | 15·30 | 8·67 | 9·90 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 34·82 | 31·30 | 18·23 | 11·66 | 11·86 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 30·95 | 32·00 | 20·07 | 11·64 | 10·10 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 24·84 | 23·95 | 15·35 | 9·60 | 10·67 |
| 60 years and over | | 30·88 | 23·90 | 8·73 | 5·58 | 5·61 |

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

It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 45 years in the proportion of prisoners who are able to read and write, and that there has been a corresponding diminution in the number of those who are entirely illiterate :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1871 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Prisoners in every 100— | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Able to Read and Write. | Able to Read Only. | Illiterate. |
| 1871 | 63 | 23 | 14 |
| 1881 | 81 | 7 | 12 |
| 1891 | 88 | 3 | 9 |
| 1901 | 91 | 1 | 8 |
| 1911 | 96 | ... | 4 |
| 1915 | 98 | ... | 2 |

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on 31st December, in the last year of each of the five decennia ended 1911, and in each of the past four years :—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1871 TO 1915.

| State. | Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 31st December. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Victoria | 1,623 | 1,509 | 1,810 | 1,150 | 797 | 880 | 863 | 898 | 861 |
| New South Wales | 1,430 | 2,075 | 2,616 | 1,812 | 1,249 | 1,363 | 1,456 | 1,641 | 1,532 |
| Queensland | 231 | 304 | 613 | 574 | 514 | 529 | 450 | 518 | 427 |
| South Australia | 185 | 439 | 278 | 238 | 229 | 287 | 305 | 341 | 274 |
| Western Australia | * | * | * | 360 | 330 | 364 | 311 | 233 | 243 |
| Tasmania | * | * | 165 | 117 | 65 | 64 | 69 | 70 | 55 |
| Northern Territory | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 18 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 4,251 | 3,186 | 3,499 | 3,462 | 3,762 | 3,460 |
| Dominion of New Zealand (including Maoris) | * | 698 | 534 | 713 | 873 | 866 | 919 | 1,045 | 998 |
| Prisoners per 10,000 of Population. | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 21.71 | 17.15 | 15.63 | 9.48 | 5.96 | 6.40 | 6.11 | 6.28 | 6.07 |
| New South Wales | 27.62 | 26.53 | 22.51 | 13.13 | 7.38 | 7.67 | 7.95 | 8.32 | 8.47 |
| Queensland | 13.46 | 13.70 | 15.31 | 11.35 | 8.26 | 8.31 | 6.82 | 7.65 | 6.28 |
| South Australia | 9.80 | 17.10 | 8.56 | 6.51 | 5.43 | 6.67 | 6.93 | 7.72 | 6.23 |
| Western Australia | * | * | * | 18.55 | 11.22 | 11.89 | 9.70 | 8.76 | 7.64 |
| Tasmania | * | * | 10.92 | 6.71 | 3.36 | 3.25 | 3.42 | 3.48 | 2.74 |
| Northern Territory | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.16 | 34.53 | 21.79 | 27.69 | 39.45 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 11.11 | 6.97 | 7.39 | 7.11 | 7.61 | 7.02 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | .. | 12.81 | 7.90 | 8.58 | 8.12 | 7.86 | 8.01 | 9.12 | 8.66 |

* Information not available.

Convicted prisoners, 31st December, 1915.

The number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1915 was 825, of whom 648, or 79 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the number born in Victoria being 519, or 63 per cent.

The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 8. Particulars are given in the following table:—

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| | Ages. | | | | | | | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 15 to 20 years. | 20 to 30 years. | 30 to 40 years. | 40 to 50 years. | 50 to 60 years. | 60 years and over. | Not stated. | | | |
| Total Number .. | 72 | 281 | 197 | 156 | 79 | 39 | 1 | 733 | 92 | 825 • |
| <i>Birthplaces.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria .. | 61 | 197 | 115 | 92 | 42 | 12 | .. | 461 | 58 | 519 |
| Other Australian States .. | 5 | 46 | 32 | 25 | 5 | 4 | .. | 101 | 16 | 117 |
| New Zealand .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 12 |
| England and Wales .. | 3 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 9 | .. | 65 | 8 | 73 |
| Scotland .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | .. | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Ireland .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | .. | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| China .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Other Countries .. | 2 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 3 | .. | 49 | .. | 49 |
| <i>Religions.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church of England .. | 43 | 142 | 106 | 63 | 31 | 17 | .. | 367 | 35 | 402 |
| Presbyterian .. | 9 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 4 | .. | 65 | 10 | 75 |
| Methodist .. | 8 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 3 | .. | 60 | 4 | 64 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 11 | 79 | 53 | 52 | 23 | 12 | .. | 139 | 41 | 230 |
| Other Christian Religions .. | .. | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | 20 | .. | 20 |
| Hebrew .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Mahomedan .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Buddhist .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| No Religion .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 26 | .. | 26 |
| <i>Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Language— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and Write .. | 71 | 278 | 195 | 154 | 75 | 38 | .. | 720 | 91 | 811 |
| Read only .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Foreign Language only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and Write .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Read only .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cannot Read .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Not Stated .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |

POLICE PROTECTION.

Strength of
police force
in Victoria.

The table below contains the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1915 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

| Designation. | Number. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| | Metropolitan. | Country. | Total. |
| <i>Foot.</i> | | | |
| Chief Commissioner | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Superintendents | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Inspectors | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Sub-Inspectors | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Sergeants, First class | 33 | 17 | 50 |
| „ Second class | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| Senior Constables | 101 | 77 | 178 |
| Constables | 779 | 324 | 1,103 |
| Detectives | 37 | 4 | 41 |
| Others | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Total | 1,001 | 456 | 1,457 |
| <i>Mounted.</i> | | | |
| Sergeants, Second class | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Senior Constables | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Constables | 24 | 253 | 277 |
| Total | 27 | 253 | 280 |
| Grand Total | 1,028 | 709 | 1,737 |

Strength of
police force
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The figures given hereunder show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1915 :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1915.

| State. | Number. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of Population. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|--|
| | Metropolitan. | Country. | Total. | |
| Victoria | 1,028 | 709 | 1,737 | 12·25 |
| New South Wales | 1,226 | 1,387 | 2,613 | 13·98 |
| Queensland | 399 | 811 | 1,210 | 17·78 |
| South Australia | 232 | 324 | 556 | 12·65 |
| Western Australia | 173 | 322 | 495 | 15·57 |
| Tasmania | 64 | 169 | 233 | 11·59 |
| Northern Territory | .. | 26 | 26 | 56·98 |
| Total Australia | 3,122 | 3,748 | 6,870 | 13·93 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 127 | 794 | 921 | 7·99 |

It will be seen that the Northern Territory and Queensland have the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Western Australia 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.

The following table shows the amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for subsequent years in decennial intervals until 1901-2 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1914-15 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1914-15.

| Year. | Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on— | | | | | Amount per Head of Population. |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Maintenance, &c. | | Buildings. | | Total. | |
| | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | s. d. |
| 1871-2 .. | 190,711 | 57,855 | 5,722 | 2,133 | 256,421 | 6 10 |
| 1881-2 .. | 201,063 | 53,032 | 14,996 | 3,328 | 272,419 | 6 2 |
| 1891-2 .. | 283,409 | 65,679 | 19,113 | 23,319 | 391,520 | 6 9 |
| 1901-2 .. | 271,561 | 51,948 | 7,064 | 3,613 | 334,186 | 5 6 |
| 1910-11 .. | 308,676 | 48,706 | 11,987 | 1,691 | 371,060 | 5 8 |
| 1911-12 .. | 316,456 | 48,514 | 12,856 | 2,300 | 380,126 | 5 8 |
| 1912-13 .. | 333,027 | 50,952 | 24,369 | 2,237 | 410,585 | 5 11 |
| 1913-14 .. | 343,518 | 54,083 | 20,174 | 2,472 | 420,247 | 5 11 |
| 1914-15 .. | 358,624 | 57,272 | 11,757 | 1,593 | 429,246 | 6 0 |

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1914-15 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914-15.

| State. | Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on— | | | | | Amount per Head of Population. |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | Maintenance, &c. | | Buildings. | | Total. | |
| | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | s. d. |
| Victoria .. | 358,624 | 57,272 | 11,757 | 1,593 | 429,246 | 6 0 |
| New South Wales .. | 579,225 | 99,743 | 9,013 | 4,100 | 692,081 | 7 5 |
| Queensland .. | 269,931 | 29,103 | 11,916 | 1,500 | 312,450 | 9 3 |
| South Australia .. | 130,041 | 22,130 | 6,103 | 3,163 | 161,437 | 7 4 |
| Western Australia .. | 130,426 | 21,662 | 4,365 | 259 | 156,712 | 9 8 |
| Tasmania .. | 44,743 | 7,070 | 1,079 | .. | 52,892 | 5 3 |
| Northern Territory .. | 10,328 | 2,365 | 255 | 346 | 13,294 | 66 11 |
| Australia .. | 1,523,318 | 239,345 | 44,488 | 10,961 | 1,818,112 | 7 4 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 244,556 | 59,192 | 29,249 | 19,318 | 352,315 | 6 2 |

Executions. During the eleven years ended with 1915 there were only two executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908 and one in 1912. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 170 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females.

The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1915.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Offence— | | | | | | |
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131 |
| 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 |
| | | | | | | 170 |
| Birthplace— | | | | | | |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Other Australian States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| England and Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| | | | | | | 101 |
| Religion— | | | | | | |
| Protestants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 |
| Roman Catholics | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| No Religion (Aborigines) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Inquests. The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

INQUESTS, 1911 TO 1915.

| Causes of Death found to be due to— | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| External Causes— | | | | | |
| Accident | 381 | 420 | 392 | 433 | 438 |
| Homicide | 9 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Suicide | 145 | 133 | 135 | 115 | 128 |
| Execution | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Doubtful | 56 | 68 | 59 | 64 | 62 |
| Disease or Natural Causes | 666 | 736 | 596 | 669 | 741 |
| Intemperance | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Unspecified or Doubtful Causes | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Being "Still Born" | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Total | 1,266 | 1,377 | 1,206 | 1,301 | 1,395 |
| Proportion per 10,000 of Population | 9.58 | 10.17 | 8.66 | 9.14 | 9.78 |

Of the deaths from external causes during the last five years, 67 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide, while in 10 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

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 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 compare favorably with others. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions, together with donations which have been expended on buildings and equipment, amount to about £200,000. The Act of 1853 (now incorporated in the *University Act 1915*) 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. These amounted to £20,302 in 1914-15. Since 1853, the amount received from the Government has been £1,073,470—£222,570 for building and apparatus, £677,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £173,400 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. In addition to grants from the Government the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. 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; and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.

- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £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 Science £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Science, 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. For other Students, the fees are those of the course taken during the first two years, and £12 12s. for the 3rd year.
- 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 of Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £2 2s. each annually to £21, the latter fee being chargeable 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.), and £10 10s. by masters and doctors.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
- 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 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 1915 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1915.

| | Number who attempted to Pass fully. | Number who Passed fully. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Examination— | | | |
| Junior, Public | 2,853 | 1,201 | 42·10 |
| „ Commercial | 73 | 25 | 34·25 |
| Senior, Public | 857 | 429 | 50·06 |
| Matriculation | 2 | 2 | 100·00 |

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial examination.

Degrees. The number of degrees taken in 1915 was 354, 347 of which were direct and 7 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 1,224 for the preceding five years, or an average of 245 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,205 persons obtained direct and 19 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 6,055 degrees granted

since the establishment of the University, 612 have been conferred on women, 606 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—273 Bachelor of Arts, 121 Master of Arts, 67 Bachelor of Medicine, 5 Doctor of Medicine, 65 Bachelor of Surgery, 8 Bachelor of Laws, 1 Master of Laws, 3 Doctor of Science, 41 Bachelor of Science, 18 Master of Science, 6 Bachelor of Music, and 4 Bachelor of Dental Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1915—the years 1914 and 1915 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

| Degrees. | Prior to 1914. | | | During 1914. | | | During 1915. | | | 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 ... | 1067 | 117 | 1184 | 77 | 1 | 78 | 74 | ... | 74 | 1218 | 118 | 1336 |
| Master of Arts ... | 594 | 176 | 770 | 10 | ... | 10 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 618 | 182 | 800 |
| Doctor of Letters ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bachelor of Medicine | 1003 | 15 | 1018 | 63 | ... | 63 | 84 | ... | 84 | 1150 | 15 | 1165 |
| Doctor of Medicine | 195 | 107 | 302 | 7 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | 203 | 107 | 310 |
| Bachelor of Surgery | 932 | 4 | 936 | 63 | ... | 63 | 84 | ... | 84 | 1079 | 4 | 1083 |
| Master of Surgery ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | ... | 24 |
| Bachelor of Laws ... | 411 | 11 | 422 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 24 | ... | 24 | 455 | 12 | 467 |
| Master of Laws ... | 77 | 3 | 80 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 83 | 3 | 86 |
| Doctor of Laws ... | 16 | 22 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | 23 | 39 |
| Bachelor of Civil Engineering ... | 177 | 2 | 179 | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 8 | 186 | 2 | 188 |
| Bachelor of Mining Engineering ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 31 | ... | 31 |
| Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Bachelor of Electrical Engineering ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Master of Engineering | 77 | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 78 | ... | 78 |
| Bachelor of Science | 129 | 5 | 134 | 9 | ... | 9 | 13 | ... | 13 | 151 | 5 | 156 |
| Master of Science ... | 56 | 2 | 58 | 4 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 8 | 68 | 2 | 70 |
| Doctor of Science ... | 17 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 2 | ... | 2 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Bachelor of Music ... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Doctor of Music ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Bachelor of Dental Science ... | 57 | ... | 57 | 18 | ... | 18 | 19 | ... | 19 | 94 | ... | 94 |
| Doctor of Dental Science ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Bachelor of Veterinary Science ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 6 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 3 | 33 | ... | 33 |
| Doctor of Veterinary Science ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Bachelor of Agricultural Science ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | 2 | 17 | ... | 17 |
| Total ... | 4905 | 477 | 5382 | 305 | 14 | 319 | 347 | 7 | 354 | 5557 | 498 | 6055 |

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1915 having been 1,351 as compared with 705 in 1905, thus showing an advance of 92 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Education, Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; 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 62 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1911 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates. | | | Number of Students Attending Lectures. | | |
|----------|--|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1911 ... | 239 | 44 | 283 | 944 | 276 | 1,220 |
| 1912 ... | 243 | 72 | 315 | 1,009 | 310 | 1,319 |
| 1913 ... | 205 | 82 | 287 | 1,015 | 315 | 1,330 |
| 1914 ... | 233 | 81 | 364 | 1,089 | 300 | 1,389 |
| 1915 ... | 234 | 82 | 316 | 955 | 396 | 1,351 |

Of the number attending lectures in 1915—1,351—465 were students in Arts and Education, 69 in Laws, 87 in Engineering, 369 in Medicine, 63 in Science, 151 in Music, 80 in Dentistry, 6 in Agriculture, 25 in Veterinary Science, 25 in Architecture, 1 in Public Health, and 1 in Mining, and 9 were doing Science Research Work.

Prior to 1911, it was the practice to publish under the heading of University Finance the transactions relating to the General Account only, but of late years other funds have become so important that, in order to prevent misleading comparisons, it is thought desirable to show the receipts and expenditure in all departments of the University. This has been done in the subjoined statement:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1915.

| | General Account. | | | Other Accounts. | | | All Departments. | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Receipts— | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Grants .. | 22,000 | 0 | 0 | 7,302 | 0 | 0 | 29,302 | 0 | 0 |
| Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees .. | 28,804 | 0 | 0 | 7,682 | 0 | 0 | 36,486 | 0 | 0 |
| Other sources .. | 1,279 | 0 | 0 | 6,632 | 0 | 0 | 7,911 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 52,083 | 0 | 0 | 21,616 | 0 | 0 | 73,699 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditure .. | 50,341 | 0 | 0 | 20,587 | 0 | 0 | 70,928 | 0 | 0 |

In addition the University received the sum of £763 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The
affiliated
colleges.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, 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 collected a large sum of money and has commenced the erection of 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 in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Trinity
College.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right to establish an affiliated college. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne) assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, 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. 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. A handsome new chapel is in course of completion, at a cost of over £12,000, which was presented to the college by the late J. S. Horsfall, of Orrong, Toorak. The warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a chaplain and a resident medical tutor. 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.

**Ormond
College.**

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site assigned to it. It was decided to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college so soon as the necessary funds should be raised. When £6,000 had been subscribed, Mr. Francis Ormond offered to subscribe £10,000 if an equal amount were first obtained from other sources. In less than a year this condition had been satisfied, and the buildings were commenced. The college was opened in March, 1881, under the mastership of Mr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A. (Cantab.); it bears the name of Mr. Ormond. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural work, leaving the rest of the funds for fittings, equipment, etc. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged; and in 1887 Mr. Ormond added the Victoria Wing, naming it in honour of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The Dining Hall and the Master's Lodge, both of which are special features of the College architecture, were built in 1893. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, which amounted to £41,780 in his life-time, were increased under a bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to more than £100,000. The college is a residential college for students of the University of Melbourne (without restriction as to religious denomination). It has a staff of lecturers and tutors from whom the students receive all the assistance they require in their University work; non-resident students are also admitted to the college classes. The work of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria is carried on in the Victoria Wing; there is an independent staff of professors and lecturers for this work. Theological students may reside in the college if they are matriculated students of the University. At the north end of the college grounds is the Wyselaskie building, comprising the Wyselaskie Hall and two professors' residences. The first master (Dr. J. H. MacFarland, present Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne) retired at the end of 1914, and Professor D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb. and Glasg.), professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics in Victoria University College, Wellington, N.Z., was appointed to succeed him. In 1915, Mr. H. W. Allen, M.A. (Melbourne), senior tutor of the college, was appointed vice-master, an office formerly held by Mr. Darnley Naylor, now professor of Classics in the University of Adelaide. The first chairman of the College Council was Dr. Alex. Morrison, Principal of Scotch College; the present chairman is Rev. John Mathew, M.A., B.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 regarded as 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 "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, with the result that the college is now capable of accommodating about 70 students in residence. Its lectures are open to non-resident, as well as to resident, students. 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 about 50 years, and has more lately been introduced into other 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, by informal classes and discussions, and by the examination and criticism of written essays. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the University imparts to them the higher education. 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 movement is under the control of the University Extension Board, which consists of eighteen members, of whom not more than five may be non-graduates. This Board acts in conjunction with the local committees of the several centres scattered throughout the suburbs and country towns. The Board supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. During the year 1915, lectures were delivered at two centres in Melbourne, and at Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Horsham, Kyneton, Mildura, Sale, and Wangaratta.

In conjunction with the University War Lectures Committee, the Board arranged for a series of lectures dealing with various aspects of the war. These were delivered in different centres.

Tutorial Classes were organized during the year by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives from the Extension Board and the Workers' Educational Association respectively.

The Honorary Secretary of the Extension Board and the Joint Committee for Tutorial Classes is Dr. McKellar Stewart, The University, Melbourne.

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, and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911, and is now, with its amendments, incorporated in the *Education Act* 1915, No. 2644 (Consolidated Act). Before the inception of the present method 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 *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a minimum distance which must exist between new schools 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 should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should 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 in the towns 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

The educational system of Victoria.

accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Compulsory clauses. Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½,

or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or, in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 4 miles or over from the nearest school.

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice were abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools was substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school; and (g) to arrange, where necessary, for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for the accommodation of teachers (especially women teachers) appointed to the school.

Free subjects.

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; needlework, and where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free subjects.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual

instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years, in addition to the large number of teachers who have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

**Drill,
swimming,
school
gardens, &c.**

There were, on 30th June, 1915, 62 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for about 12,000 boys; and 67 cookery centres, with an attendance of 6,256 girls, also one laundry centre with 200 girls in attendance. In addition, woodwork is being taught in 71 country schools by the head teacher as one of the ordinary subjects, the number of schools having increased by two since the previous year. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden, and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts.

**Special
days.**

In addition to Arbor Day, three other special days—Empire Day, Discovery Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the first promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. The special lessons given on Discovery Day serve to foster the desire for fuller acquaintance with the history of Australia—a highly desirable result to secure, as Australia is the native land of almost all the children in the elementary schools of Victoria. Bird Day has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union and the Bird Observers' Club, for the protection of bird life.

Medical inspection. The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing four medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Teachers' remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of Act No. 2713, male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £500, and those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £250. 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 £40 yearly.

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1915. 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 fourteen years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1914-15.

| Year. | Number of Schools at end of year. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Enrolled during the Year. | In average Attendance. | Distinct Children (estimated). |
| 1872 ... | 1,049 | 2,416 | 136,055 | 68,456 | 113,197 |
| 1880 ... | 1,810 | 4,215 | 229,723 | 119,520 | 195,736 |
| 1890 ... | 2,170 | 4,708 | 250,097 | 133,768 | 213,886 |
| 1900 ... | 1,948 | 4,977 | 243,667 | 147,020 | 218,240 |
| 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 ... | 1,928 | 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 |
| 1908-9 ... | 2,035 | 4,808 | 233,337 | 146,106 | 205,278 |
| 1909-10 ... | 2,036 | 4,957 | 235,042 | 145,968 | 206,263 |
| 1910-11 ... | 2,059 | 5,087 | 234,766 | 146,464 | 204,086 |
| 1911-12 ... | 2,093 | 5,533 | 238,111 | 151,247 | 205,695 |
| 1912-13 ... | 2,127 | 5,683 | 241,042 | 152,600 | 209,172 |
| 1913-14 ... | 2,175 | 5,710 | 246,447 | 158,213 | 214,986 |
| 1914-15 ... | 2,227 | 6,085* | 250,264 | 160,885 | 218,427 |

* In addition to these teachers, 427 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1915.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1915.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 73 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of State school scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1914-15:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

| Ages. | Distinct Children Attending— | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Day Schools. | | Night Schools. | | Total. | |
| | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| Under 6 years ... | 13,369 | 6·1 | ... | ... | 13,369 | 6·1 |
| 6 to 14 ,, ... | 181,526 | 83·2 | ... | ... | 181,526 | 83·1 |
| 14 years and upwards ... | 23,405 | 10·7 | 127 | 100·0 | 23,532 | 10·8 |
| Total ... | 218,300 | 100·0 | 127 | 100·0 | 218,427 | 100·0 |

Children of school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1915, was 218,430, and of these 216,035 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 2,395, 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.

The following comparative statement, which relates to the year 1914, shows, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, 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 18·19 (14·90 per cent. in State, and 3·29 in private schools), and in New Zealand, 19·01 (16·37 per cent. in State, and 2·64 in private, schools). The highest enrolment in proportion to the population in State and private schools is in New Zealand, 19·01 per cent., New

South Wales coming next with 18·84 per cent., and Victoria following with 18·65 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914.

| State. | Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages. | | | Percentage of Population. | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | State Schools. | Private Schools. | Total. | State Schools. | Private Schools. | Total. |
| Victoria | 214,986 | 50,480 | 265,466 | 15·10 | 3·55 | 18·65 |
| New South Wales | 281,918 | 67,142 | 349,060 | 15·22 | 3·62 | 18·84 |
| Queensland | 101,120 | 16,000 | 117,120 | 14·98 | 2·37 | 17·35 |
| South Australia | 60,729 | 11,189 | 71,918 | 13·80 | 2·54 | 16·34 |
| Western Australia | 44,467 | 10,709 | 55,176 | 13·75 | 3·31 | 17·06 |
| Tasmania | 27,552 | 5,723 | 33,275 | 13·89 | 2·88 | 16·77 |
| Northern Territory* | 123 | 65 | 188 | 3·36 | 1·78 | 5·14 |
| Federal Territory* | 278 | .. | 278 | 11·35 | .. | 11·35 |
| Total Australia | 731,173 | 161,308 | 892,481 | 14·90 | 3·29 | 18·19 |
| Dominion of New Zealand.. .. . | 178,509 | 28,766 | 207,275 | 16·37 | 2·64 | 19·01 |

* Figures for 1913.

Cost of
Instruction
per
scholar.

The cost of State school instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1914, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £7 19s. 7d., and in New Zealand, £8 9s. 1d.

COST OF STATE SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914.

| State. | Scholars in Average Attend- ance. | State Expenditure— | | | Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance. | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | On Admin- istration and Main- tenance. | On Build- ings and Rent. | Total. | Including Buildings and Rent. | Excluding Buildings and Rent. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 158,213 | 1,058,313 | 198,377 | 1,256,690 | 7 18 10 | 6 13 9 |
| New South Wales | 190,194 | 1,449,814 | 271,627 | 1,721,441 | 9 1 0 | 7 12 5 |
| Queensland | 82,735 | 420,474 | 107,816 | 528,290 | 6 7 8 | 5 1 8 |
| South Australia | 46,294 | 265,325 | 59,133 | 324,458 | 7 0 2 | 5 14 8 |
| Western Australia | 38,518 | 269,936 | 65,809 | 335,745 | 8 14 4 | 7 0 2 |
| Tasmania | 22,238 | 105,147 | 20,233 | 125,380 | 5 12 9 | 4 14 7 |
| Northern Territory* | 68 | 1,942 | 791 | 2,733 | 40 3 10 | 28 11 2 |
| Total Australia | 538,260 | 3,570,951 | 723,786 | 4,294,737 | 7 19 7 | 6 12 8 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 158,134 | 1,117,903 | 219,097 | 1,337,000 | 8 9 1 | 7 1 5 |

* Figures for 1913.

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are :—Instruction in day and night schools in primary and secondary subjects, cost of training teachers, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools. By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

Registered schools, 1872 to 1914-15. The number of registered 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 :—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1914-15.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Individual Scholars. |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1872 | 888 | 1,841 | 24,781 |
| 1880 | 643 | 1,516 | 28,134 |
| 1890 | 791 | 2,037 | 40,181 |
| 1900 | 884 | 2,348 | 48,483 |
| 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 |
| 1908-9 | 678 | 2,178 | 49,145 |
| 1909-10 | 641 | 2,067 | 49,964 |
| 1910-11 | 587 | 1,975 | 51,495 |
| 1911-12 | 548 | 1,856 | 48,391 |
| 1912-13 | 519 | 1,846 | 49,549 |
| 1913-14 | 512 | 1,844 | 50,480 |
| 1914-15 | 509 | 1,879 | 52,638 |

* In this year the *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* came into operation.

Scholars attending State and registered schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1914-15 attended registered schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers'
College.

In recent years the training of teachers for the State Department has been much modified and altered. Formerly, young people who had completed the State School course of education were employed as pupil teachers to teach the whole of each day, and during their three or four years' course they received instruction, usually in the mornings or in the late afternoons, from the head masters and other qualified teachers of the staff. Now such young persons enter one or other of the High Schools throughout the State, where they stay for at least two years, receiving the groundwork of a good secondary education, and also receiving instruction in certain subjects which are considered essential for a teacher. If at the end of two years they choose to enter the Service, they are appointed as Junior Teachers, and in the course of a few years they can possess second class and first class certificates, and be enrolled as fully qualified teachers. The more ambitious of the intending teachers remain at the High Schools for at least three years, when they pass the Senior Public examination. In some cases they remain a year longer in order to qualify themselves to enter for the course of training for Secondary Teachers. Intending teachers who wish to get higher certificates and to receive the best course of training available enter the Teachers' College. This is situated in a corner of the University Grounds, Carlton, and is at the present time in close connexion with the University.

Here there are three full courses of training. The first, for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, is open to any young teacher of the Education Department who has passed the Junior Public examination and who has taught for two years; and is also open, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum, to non-Departmental students who are at least seventeen years of age, and who have passed the Junior Public examination. This course, which is for two years, gives a thorough training in the work of such institutions as Free Kindergartens, the Primary Department of private schools and the Infant Department of State Schools, and imparts the necessary instruction in all subjects connected with Kindergarten work. Students of this course, who pass all the tests in Theory and Practice, are awarded the Trained Kindergarten and Infant Teacher's Certificate.

The second course—for Primary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed an examination entitling them to matriculate, and who have spent at least two years in practical teaching; and is open on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to any non-Departmental student who is eighteen years of age and who has passed the matriculation examination. This course, which is for two years, imparts the necessary skill for teaching classes in the Primary department of a private or State school. One of the years, either before or after the year spent in the College, must be given exclusively to practical work. The students of the course who pass all its tests are awarded a Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate.

This course is open to non-Departmental students who are 17½ years of age, who have passed the Junior Public examination and wish to be registered under the Council of Education; but who do not desire to have the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate.

The third course—for Secondary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed the Senior Public examination, and who have taught for at least one year in a school, or to candidates who have won Government Exhibitions, or who have already passed in two years in any Degree Course of the Melbourne University. This course, which is for three years, is almost wholly under the University of Melbourne, and gives at the end the Diploma of Education of that University. The Course is open to any student of the University qualifying to sit for that Diploma.

Certificates are granted at the end of these courses according to the standards set by the Council of Education for teachers of Registered Schools. The regulations of the Teachers' College have recently been widened so as to permit students who have been trained in private schools to enter the College. At the end of their course the Department will classify them and immediately find them positions. A selection Committee meets at the beginning of each year, and determines the number of students for each course, and the course that each candidate for admission will be allowed to take.

Recently the work in the Kindergarten Department has been extended. A Diploma in Kindergarten and Infant Room work will now be granted to all students who, having gained the Trained Infant Teacher's certificate and having taught for some four or five years afterwards, spend four years further in the study of Kindergarten and Infant Room methods. It is hoped that this course, which is open to State and private students, will be instrumental in causing Kindergarten teachers to introduce experimental methods in their work. In connexion with the Infant Teacher's Certificate the Teachers' College carries on a large correspondence class, by means of which some 100 Infant teachers scattered over the State are assisted to pass the examinations for this certificate.

Students of the Domestic Arts Hostel receive their instruction in Science, English, Drawing, and Education at the Teachers' College.

What is termed the Short Course of Training—an intensive course extending over six months—has been instituted in order to provide a steady supply of teachers for the more remote schools of the State. Students taking this course spend about half their time in attendance at lectures in education, hygiene, voice culture, English and history, and at classes in drawing and other manual arts, and spend their remaining time in getting an insight into the organization and management of the rural school. Music students, while in training, are paid an allowance at the rate of £40 per annum, and at the end of their course they receive appointments in rural schools.

All Departmental students are entitled to free instruction, and either to reside at the College, or to receive an allowance of £18 per annum if they live at home. The students who reside at the College must, after they leave, repay to the Department a sum of £12 for every year spent at the College. All Departmental students receive an allowance of £12 per annum towards personal expenses. Every "State" student is 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 (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers; or, if they hold the Secondary Teacher's Certificate, they may be appointed at higher salaries to High Schools or Elementary High Schools. During 1915 there were in all 417 students in training at the Teachers' College or in classes connected with it, of whom 122 were taking portion of their work at the University. Seventy-five of the students are in residence.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

District High Schools. The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and to the University. A further important function of these institutions is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary literary studies. Any pupil who has satisfactorily completed the work of grade VI. in an elementary school is qualified for admission to a high school. The course of study lasts for four years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for two or three years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Echuca, Essendon, Geelong, Horsham,

Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne (two), St. Arnaud, Stawell, and Williamstown, and district high schools, which are also equipped as agricultural high schools, at Ballarat, Colac, Leongatha, Mansfield, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul, and Warrnambool. During the term ended 30th June, 1915, there were in attendance at these schools 4,365 pupils, of whom 2,331 were boys and 2,034 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond 3 miles from the school if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum. In special cases the department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum, and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum, to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

University High School. For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and this school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching, in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. Opened with 40 boys and 40 girls in 1910, the school has since grown until there is an attendance of 180 pupils taking the full six years' course, which extends from the standard of the sixth grade in the elementary school to that of the Senior Public Honours examination. The number of diploma (University) students admitted for teaching practice during 1915 was 46, and there has been an average total attendance weekly at criticism lessons of 29 students. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University. The University supplements the salaries paid to the method staff by an annual grant for lectures given at the University.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Higher elementary schools. There are now twenty-one higher elementary schools and classes—at Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Casterton, Charlton, Clunes, Coburg, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Donald, Hamilton, Inglewood, Kerang, Kyabram, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Rutherglen, Traralgon, and Warracknabeal. During the term ended 30th June, 1915, there were in attendance at higher elementary schools 1,464 pupils, and of these 755 were boys and 709 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training that will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools will thus form a link between the elementary school and technical

institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Minister of Public Instruction may annually award scholarships in the manner and on the conditions hereafter mentioned:—

Junior scholarships. One hundred junior scholarships or any less number may be awarded annually in three divisions as follows:—

- (a) Fifty open to pupils in attendance at State elementary schools.
- (b) Thirty open to pupils in attendance at higher elementary schools or district high schools.
- (c) Twenty open to pupils in attendance at registered schools.

The fifty junior scholarships open to State elementary schools are grouped in two divisions:—

1. Those open to pupils attending schools with a monthly average attendance of 150 or over.
2. Those open to pupils attending schools with a monthly average attendance of less than 150.

No junior scholarship will be awarded to any candidate whose age, as attested by a certificate of birth, exceeds $14\frac{1}{2}$ years on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination. A scholarship is tenable for four years at an approved district high school or approved registered secondary school, or alternatively at an approved higher elementary school for two years and thereafter during its currency at an approved district high school or approved registered secondary school. A scholarship holder must obtain satisfactory reports as to attendance, conduct, and progress from the head teacher, and must be recommended annually by an inspector of schools for a continuance of his scholarship.

Senior scholarships. Forty senior scholarships or any less number are to be awarded annually on competitive examination, of which—

- (a) Twenty are open to holders of junior scholarships.
- (b) Twenty are open either to holders of junior scholarships or to pupils of district high schools or registered schools who satisfy the conditions relating to age and educational qualifications.

Candidates for senior scholarships under clause (a) must have been holders of junior scholarships for at least three years and must, previous to the competitive examination, have passed the Junior Public examination of the Melbourne University or an approved equivalent examination. Candidates for senior scholarships under clause (b) must, previous to the competitive examination, have passed the Junior Public examination, or an approved equivalent examination, and, for the two years immediately preceding the competitive examination, must have been in regular attendance at a district high school or a registered secondary school. No senior scholarship will be awarded to a candidate whose age exceeds $18\frac{1}{2}$ years on the 1st January immediately

succeeding the examination. Senior scholarships are of the annual value of £40, tenable for four or five (and in special cases for six) years at the Melbourne University.

Scholarships for candidate teachers. Sixty scholarships or any less number are to be awarded annually for the preliminary training of candidate teachers intending to enter the service of the Education Department. These scholarships are tenable for three years under conditions relating to schools to be attended and reports as to conduct similar to those which are in force for junior scholarships, also with the provision that the course of study is approved by the Director of Education. No scholarship will be awarded to a candidate less than fourteen years or more than seventeen years of age on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination. Every holder of a teaching scholarship is required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to relinquish his scholarship without the permission of the Minister and for three years after the termination of his scholarship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed.

Junior technical scholarships. Fifty junior technical scholarships are to be awarded annually on competitive examination in two divisions, viz. :—

- (a) Forty open to pupils in attendance at State schools.
- (b) Ten open to pupils in attendance at registered schools.

These scholarships are tenable for two years at a junior technical school, or in the industrial course at a higher elementary school, or a district high school. An allowance of £4 per annum towards expenses of books, workshop and laboratory, and other material will be made. The scholar must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report as to attendance, conduct, and progress from the head teacher, and be recommended by the inspector of schools for the continuance of his scholarship. Scholarships are not open to candidates whose age exceeds fourteen years on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination.

Senior technical scholarships. Fifty senior technical scholarships or any less number are to be allotted annually to candidates who have been in regular attendance for at least two years at junior technical schools, technical schools, evening continuation classes, higher elementary schools, district high schools, or registered schools, as under :—

- Twenty are open to boys, and tenable for the full length of approved day courses in technical schools, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £30 per annum.
- Ten are open to girls, and tenable for the full length of approved courses in domestic arts, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £30 per annum.
- Twenty are open to boys in employment, and tenable for the full length of approved evening courses, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £10 per annum.

Applications for senior technical scholarships are to be made before the 1st November each year, and will be dealt with by a Board consisting of the Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, the Art Inspector, and a third person nominated by the Minister. If the Board consider it necessary a competitive examination may be held. No scholarship will be awarded to a candidate whose age exceeds sixteen years on 1st January in the year immediately succeeding the year in which the application is made.

Travelling scholarships. On the recommendation of a Board consisting of the Director, the Public Service Commissioner, and a member of the teaching staff of the University, one travelling scholarship, tenable for one year, for the purpose of enabling the holder to pursue such studies and investigations outside Victoria as may be approved by the Minister, will be awarded annually in rotation to the following classes of officers :—

- (a) An inspector of schools.
- (b) A lecturer in the Teachers' College, or a teacher in a technical school.
- (c) A teacher in a higher elementary school, or in a district high school.
- (d) A teacher in an elementary school.

The value of the scholarship is full pay during the absence of the holder from Victoria, and if the salary does not exceed £250 per annum an additional allowance up to £50.

On the recommendation of the Board mentioned above, the following travelling scholarships are also to be awarded :—

To an officer of the Education Department annually for the purpose of allowing him to undertake such studies as may be approved by the Minister. The value of this scholarship is £150 per annum, together with an allowance, and it will be tenable for one or two years as may be determined.

To teachers of modern languages in the service of the Education Department who are also graduates in arts and in education and who have obtained final honours in the School of Modern Languages at the Melbourne University. This scholarship, which is given biennially, is valued at £150, and is tenable in countries outside Australia for courses of study approved by the Minister.

To exit-students or to teachers in technical schools annually to enable the holders to undertake such duties as may be approved by the Minister. This scholarship is tenable for one year, and entitles the holder to an allowance of £150 with an allowance for travelling expenses.

For all travelling scholarships, except the last-mentioned, the holder is required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved

surety not to relinquish his scholarship and for three years after its termination to remain in the service of the Department.

Nominated courses in agricultural, mining, and veterinary science. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act No. 1926, twenty nominations or any less number are to be made annually for the purpose of enabling students to proceed to a degree or a diploma in agriculture, mining, or in veterinary science at the Melbourne University.

Applications for nominated courses are to be made before the 1st November each year, and preference will be given to holders of scholarships for proficiency in agriculture, mining, and veterinary subjects, and to applicants qualified for matriculation at the Melbourne University who have undergone a course in agriculture at an agricultural high school or in science at a technical school.

No student will be nominated whose age exceeds 18½ years on 1st January in the year immediately succeeding the year in which the application is made. Every nominated student will be required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to transfer to any other course at the University without the approval of the Minister, and also in the event of such approval being granted to repay all fees and allowances the benefits of which he has received as a result of the nomination. If the circumstances warrant it a subsistence allowance of £26 per annum may be granted, but in every case the special circumstances must be specifically set forth.

General conditions. Where the holder of a junior scholarship or a teaching scholarship attends a higher elementary school or a district high school, he will receive free tuition and an allowance of £4 per annum towards expenses of books and other materials, and where he attends an approved registered secondary school he will be granted an allowance of £12 towards expenses of tuition and of books and other materials.

Where the holder respectively of a junior scholarship, teaching scholarship, or junior technical scholarship does not reside within five miles of a school at which his scholarship is tenable, an allowance up to £5 per annum may be made to cover the cost of transit to and from school; and if it is necessary that he shall reside apart from his parents or guardians he may be given, in lieu of the cost of transit, an allowance of £26 per annum.

In special cases, where the parents are in necessitous circumstances, the Department may make allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum, for maintenance up to £26 per annum, and for transit up to £5 per annum in order to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

A scholarship may be cancelled if the prescribed conditions of tenure are not complied with; if the conduct of the scholar has been idle, disorderly, or immoral; or if it is shown on the report of the inspector that the scholar has failed to make satisfactory progress.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with marks. 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 to 1910, and for each of the last five years :—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS,
1875 TO 1915.

| 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 |
| 1905 | ·50 | ·38 | ·44 |
| 1910 | ·29 | ·30 | ·29 |
| 1911 | ·27 | ·21 | ·24 |
| 1912 | ·24 | ·32 | ·28 |
| 1913 | ·19 | ·15 | ·17 |
| 1914 | ·22 | ·16 | ·19 |
| 1915 | ·09 | ·12 | ·11 |

In 1915 the number of marriages celebrated was 12,832, and 12 men and 15 women signed the marriage register with marks. In one marriage both contracting parties were illiterate persons.

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 every fifth 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 there will be no material alteration in the future as a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. Evidence on this point is obtained from the results of the census of 1911, which show that the percentage of males aged 20 years and upwards (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) who could not write was 1·49, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 1·11; whereas in the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·41 for males and ·19 for females. The persons marrying in Victoria at all ages are thus 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 in the latest year available were .87, .83, and 4.52 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

A very interesting table appeared in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, for the period commencing with the year 1853, and these are compared in the following table with the English ratios, which have been brought up to date :—

PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS
IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND VICTORIA.

| Period. | Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks. | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Men. | | Women. | |
| | Victoria. | England and Wales. | Victoria. | England and Wales. |
| 1841-45 ... | * | 32.6 | * | 48.9 |
| 1846-50 ... | * | 31.4 | * | 46.2 |
| 1851-55 ... | 12.47† | 30.2 | 26.90† | 43.5 |
| 1856-60 ... | 10.99 | 27.1 | 27.85 | 38.1 |
| 1861-65 ... | 8.62 | 23.6 | 20.59 | 32.9 |
| 1866-70 ... | 7.92 | 20.5 | 15.39 | 28.3 |
| 1871-75 ... | 6.16 | 18.5 | 10.28 | 25.2 |
| 1876-80 ... | 4.49 | 14.8 | 5.68 | 20.0 |
| 1881-85 ... | 2.78 | 12.3 | 3.22 | 15.5 |
| 1886-90 ... | 1.68 | 8.4 | 1.72 | 9.8 |
| 1891-95 ... | .99 | 5.1 | 1.10 | 6.0 |
| 1896-1900 ... | .77 | 3.2 | .71 | 3.7 |
| 1901-05 ... | .59 | 2.0 | .46 | 2.4 |
| 1906 ... | .43 | 1.5 | .44 | 1.9 |
| 1907 ... | .47 | 1.4 | .29 | 1.7 |
| 1908 ... | .33 | 1.3 | .40 | 1.5 |
| 1909 ... | .32 | 1.1 | .29 | 1.3 |
| 1910 ... | .29 | 1.1 | .30 | 1.2 |
| 1911 ... | .27 | 1.0 | .21 | 1.2 |
| 1912 ... | .24 | .9 | .32 | 1.1 |
| 1913 ... | .19 | .9 | .15 | 1.0 |
| 1914 ... | .22 | .8 | .16 | 1.0 |
| 1915 ... | .09 | * | .12 | * |

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1853-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1914 the proportion

of illiterates was only about 1 in every 100 marriages. In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and less than 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 1,069 marriages for men and 1 in 856 marriages for women in 1915. These records seem to indicate that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated on the average than their compatriots who remained in that country.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools.

The whole of the Technical Schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local Councils. Act 2301, passed in that year, provided for schools being under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the Councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. The number of Technical Schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1915, was 23.

The former lack of any organized method for preparing pupils for courses in Technical Schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in such institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with the higher technical schools at Bendigo, Ballarat, Swinburne Technical College, Sunshine, Geelong, Melbourne, Warrnambool, and Collingwood. These schools offer a course of two years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects. The various branches of Engineering and its subdivisions, Mining, Metallurgy, Technical and Agricultural Chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in their syllabuses.

The larger technical schools such as the Working Men's College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. The smaller schools in some country districts have courses for mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical school for women's industries is the College of Domestic Economy.

The fees per term range from 14s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the last five years :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

| Name. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bairnsdale | 851 | 750 | 913 | 2,019 | 1,280 |
| Ballarat | 8,936 | 9,936 | 4,475 | 6,019 | 10,847 |
| Beechworth | .. | 975 | 1,065 | 689 | 711 |
| Bendigo | 4,361 | 3,280 | 5,447 | 7,605 | 5,061 |
| Brunswick | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 |
| Castlemaine | 1,052 | 550 | 816 | 3,358 | 1,428 |
| Collingwood | .. | 945 | 5,379 | 3,662 | 3,092 |
| Daylesford | 350 | 350 | 416 | 900 | 2,238 |
| Echuca | 300 | 300 | 300 | 861 | 449 |
| Geelong | 1,000 | 1,001 | 1,895 | 5,865 | 3,594 |
| Glenferrie | 2,899 | 1,000 | 5,062 | 4,244 | 6,458 |
| Horsham | 350 | 350 | 416 | 555 | 487 |
| Kyneton | 262 | 250 | 271 | 252 | 250 |
| Maryborough | 750 | 750 | 1,754 | 1,076 | 1,054 |
| Melbourne | 16,782 | 10,309 | 11,354 | 19,148 | 23,402 |
| Melbourne Junior Technical School | .. | 2,485 | 4,391 | 7,073 | 6,929 |
| Nhill | 200 | 215 | 239 | 254 | 265 |
| Prahran | 101 | 100 | 100 | 213 | 1,756 |
| Sale | 422 | 411 | 400 | 455 | 400 |
| Stawell (with Ararat Branch) | 783 | 775 | 910 | 1,349 | 1,272 |
| Sunshine Technical School | .. | 4,638 | 380 | 2,167 | 1,778 |
| Warrnambool | 150 | 150 | 163 | 2,557 | 1,439 |
| College of Domestic Economy | 541 | 802 | 948 | 901 | 970 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,054 | 2,214 | 2,044 | 2,432 | 2,560 |
| Total | 41,144 | 42,536 | 49,138 | 73,654 | 77,852 |

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The foundation of the Australian College of Dentistry was decided on in the year 1897 by a unanimous vote of dentists assembled at a meeting held to discuss this question on 10th June in that year. The College was opened on the 4th July following for the purpose of providing instruction and training in the art, science, and practice of dentistry, and was affiliated with the Melbourne Dental Hospital, which had been founded and opened in the month of September, 1890.

The curriculum then set forth was further enlarged by the amending Dental Act of 1898, which gave the Dental Board of Victoria plenary powers to frame a full course of study and practice, and also to grant diplomas. The registerable Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria (L.D.S., Vic.) signifies the completion of a four years' course of teaching and training.

The old rented building in Lonsdale-street soon proved to be far too small to accommodate the students who were studying the subjects required for the Board's diploma, and, when affiliation with the University of Melbourne was sought for the more complete

instruction in the medical and surgical requirements of the curriculum, one of the conditions of affiliation was that more adequate provision should be made for the teaching and training in the dental subjects of the curriculum. To accomplish this result the present Melbourne Dental Hospital and the Australian College of Dentistry was built, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia (Lord Northcote) on the 4th November, 1907.

It is satisfactory that the usefulness of the combined institutions has been demonstrated by the teaching and practice imparted to students as well as by the relief afforded to the poor when suffering from dental troubles and their attendant ailments.

The land is freehold. The building, erected by the Trustees and Council of the College and Hospital, is gradually being freed from liability. The financial obligation was successfully arranged without any appeal whatever to, or aid from, the State Government. The Council, nevertheless, thankfully recognises the contributions given by the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate, and the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, by various municipalities, and by those private and generous donors who have helped the institution.

The Council (elected annually by and from the life governors and subscribers of the institution) claims that it is fulfilling a very important public duty with respect to the care of the teeth; also that more public interest therein has been aroused through its action in this regard.

In 1916 there were 61 students on the College roll going through the prescribed four years' course. The College Council may legitimately claim that the functions, both of college and hospital, are carried out in such a manner as to reflect credit not only on itself but also on the University of Melbourne, with which the institutions are affiliated.

The receipts of the College of Dentistry for 1915-16 amounted to £2,392 and the expenditure to £2,511, while the Dental Hospital received £2,264 and expended £2,657 during the same period.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1880 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 95 of the *Medical Act* 1915, Part III., for persons desirous of qualifying as pharmaceutical chemists 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. During the year 1913 additions were made to the buildings costing over £1,000. These comprised new class rooms, an optometry and microscopic room, and pharmaceutical research laboratories. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established, and it is recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance

with the provisions of section 95 of the *Medical Act 1915*. 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. An annual grant of £500 is paid by the Government towards the maintenance of the College.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, botany, and practical pharmacy, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to third-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. The syllabus makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is 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. In 1912 evening classes were established for the study of optometry, and were largely availed of by students desiring instruction in this subject. At the end of 1913 it was decided to establish evening tutorial classes for students who wished to receive additional instruction in the pharmaceutical course. The lectures in this course are accepted by all the Australian States, New Zealand and Great Britain. 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, 1915:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Pharmaceutical students | 810 |
| Medical students, Melbourne University .. | 1,201 |
| Dental students | 488 |
| Extra Laboratory students | 690 |
| Bacteriological students | 106 |
| Urine Analysis students | 18 |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry students .. | 90 |
| Veterinary students, Melbourne University .. | 33 |
| Optical students | 119 |
| First-Aid Students | 32 |
| Students attending Tutorial Classes .. | 44 |
| Special Pharmacy Class | 36 |
| Total | 3,667 |

Number of Candidates Examined.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Preliminary examination | 3,039 |
| Intermediate examination | 1,718 |
| Modified examination | 164 |
| Final qualifying examination | 1,284 |
| Medical students | 1,100 |
| Dental students | 482 |
| Bacteriological students | 78 |
| Urine Analysis students | 11 |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry students | 57 |
| Veterinary students | 33 |
| Optical students | 94 |
| First-Aid Students | 20 |
| Total | 8,080 |

Finance.

(1880-1915).

| Revenue— | Total | Per £1 of Revenue. | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | s. d. |
| Grants from Government | 19,750 | 0 | 7 5 |
| Fees received from students | 26,562 | 0 | 10 0 |
| Aids from Pharmaceutical Society | 6,742 | 0 | 2 7 |
| Total Revenue | 53,054 | 1 | 0 0 |
| Expenditure— | | | |
| | | £ | |
| On buildings and general maintenance | | 53,054 | |

Average yearly expenditure (36 years), £1,474.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

**Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.**

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. 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 November, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present

themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

| Full Day Courses. | | | | | Fee. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—Diploma Courses— | | | | | |
| | | | | | £ s. |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 per term |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Metallurgy—Diploma Course— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 " |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Applied Chemistry—Diploma Course— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 " |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 " |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 10 " |
| Fourth year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 " |
| Woolsorting ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 " |
| Full Art Course ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 1 " |

Evening Classes.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Arithmetic ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | } Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term. |
| Algebra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Geometry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Trigonometry .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Practical Geometry | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Full Art Course ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Freehand Drawing | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Painting ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Modelling ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Mechanics | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Electricity | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Architecture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Building Construction | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Surveying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hydraulics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chemistry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assaying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Metallurgy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Engineering Drawing | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Telephone Mechanics | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

Evening Courses for Experts' Certificates ... From 15s. per term.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. There is a prize to the best student in each year of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. The Magee prize, of the annual value of £3, is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize, which is of an annual value equal

to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, 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 two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 ls. each. The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects awards prizes in the architecture and building construction classes, and the Wiley Russell Manufacturing Company awards a set of stocks and dies to the best student in fitting and turning.

The receipts from the Government, in 1915, amounted to £16,190.

Over 160 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Municipal Engineering, (4) Marine Engineering, (5) Mining Engineering, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, sign-writers and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, and for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1911 to 1915:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912.* | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Students enrolled— | | | | | |
| Average per term | 2,538 | 2,209 | 2,341 | 2,318 | 2,360 |
| Males over 21 | 477 | 477 | 574 | 614 | 497 |
| " under 21—Apprentices | 768 | 690 | 701 | 734 | 818 |
| " " Others | 983 | 741 | 748 | 739 | 768 |
| Females | 310 | 301 | 318 | 231 | 277 |
| Fees received during the year £ | 8,289 | 6,589 | 7,213 | 7,315 | 7,547 |
| Average fee per student | 65s. 5d. | 59s. 8d. | 61s. 5d. | 63s. 0d. | 63s. 4d. |
| Number of classes | 185 | 176 | 160 | 163 | 164 |
| " instructors | 95 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 87 |
| Salaries paid instructors £ | 12,235 | 11,297 | 12,267 | 13,499 | 14,853 |

* In 1912 the Lower Technical portion of the school work was taken over by the Education Department and run as a separate institution.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £325,346. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,503,631 at the end of 1915. At that date the Reference Library contained 237,075 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 1915 by about 400,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 4,763 volumes were purchased, 1,637 volumes presented, 377 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 46,816 newspapers added to the Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 121,692 volumes during 1915, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 7,660. Of these volumes 41 per cent. related to fiction, 19·4 to history, 9·4 to general literature, 14·2 to religion, philosophy, natural science, and art, 10·1 to arts and trades, and 5·9 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1915 was 33,368, of which 1,235 were added during the year.

In 1907 Parliament agreed to place upon the estimates the first instalment of a sum of £75,000 for the erection of a new library building on modern lines for the purposes of reading and store rooms. This structure was completed and opened in November, 1913. The building is octagonal in form, with double walls 15 feet apart, the dome springing from the inner wall at a height of 96 feet. It contains a basement, ground floor, first floor, and three galleries. The basement is a huge room nearly 160 feet in diameter, and is so well lighted that when empty it is an easy matter to read the smallest print in the centre of the room, some 80 feet from the windows. The ground floor is a chamber similar in size to the basement, brilliantly lighted by means of four large windows, 30 feet x 15 feet, and eight smaller ones, about 15 feet x 4 feet. It is divided by a handsome screen in panelled cedar, 12 feet high, one-half of the room being devoted to storage of newspapers, and the other portion, in front of the screen, being set apart for the accommodation of readers. Tables are so arranged that they radiate towards a counter in the middle of the screen, and from this central point papers are issued, and the attendant behind the counter can supervise every reader in the room.

The great reading room is an imposing chamber 115 feet in diameter and only one foot less in height from the floor to the centre of the dome. It is surrounded by an annulus 15 feet wide between the double walls of the building, and in this annulus are three galleries containing

stack rooms for books. On four sides of the octagon, beyond the outer wall of the annulus, there is provision for four additional stack rooms several stories in height, but at present only two of these are built, the lower stories of these two containing staircases leading to the reading room, whilst the upper stories are devoted to book stack purposes. The other four sides of the outer wall of the annulus are pierced by a series of long narrow windows for the purpose of lighting the book stacks. In two of the galleries provision is made for the erection of a light dividing floor so that each gallery will contain two rows of stacks, each about 7 ft. 6 in. high. The four sides of the annulus, which have no windows, are lighted from the dome of the building, the inner wall containing a series of large arches through which an excellent light is admitted from the reading room dome. In the reading room itself, the sides of the octagon present alternately a solid wall relieved by narrow balconies, containing book cases at the back, and a wall broken into a series of arches or arcades, behind which are tiers of books, the best possible decoration for a library.

Members of the public are not admitted to the galleries and store rooms, but they have free access to some 30,000 books on the main floor of the reading room. These works are for the most part standard books of reference, which may be withdrawn and replaced from time to time by the latest authorities on any particular subject. Ladders are used in the public reading room, as by their use it has been found possible to place a much larger number of volumes within the direct reach of readers than would otherwise be available to them. The furniture of the reading room is made of Queensland silky oak. It consists of eight long tables capable of seating thirteen persons on each side, with a number of smaller tables between the long tables. All tables radiate towards the centre of the room, and each reader is under supervision by an officer stationed at this point. A screen 2 feet high divides each long table so that no visitor is disturbed by having to sit face to face with another reader. The desk space devoted to each reader is 3 feet x 2 feet, with an adjustable centre piece, covered in leather, which can be raised to any angle to suit the reader's comfort, or laid flat should he wish to write, or prefer to read with his book on a flat surface. In the centre of the reading room is a handsome desk, surrounded by show cases for manuscripts or rarities. Here sit one or two supervising officers whose duty is mainly to watch the readers and generally supervise the room.

A separate inquiry room is provided near the entrance, in which are all necessary catalogues and guides for showing the resources of the Library. A lift and staircase lead from this room directly to the store rooms, and an attendant should be able to get a book from the furthest portion of the building and hand it to a reader within five minutes, at longest, from the time at which he is asked for it. It is estimated that, if the basement be used for book stores in addition to the ordinary stacks, the building will provide accommodation for more than 2,000,000 volumes, and provision for indefinite expansion can be

made by using the buildings surrounding the octagon for library purposes.

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, initiated 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, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which it had not previously extended. 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 the 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.

**National
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1915 contained 19,287 works of art, viz., 583 oil paintings, 4,599 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,105 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended in the year by 7 male and 13 female students, and the school of drawing by 30 male and 61 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation will be laid of a school of art dealing with 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 (ranging from £15 to £3) for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts

to £8,000, which is expended on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor front of the institution. At the end of 1915, it contained nearly 8,000 exhibits.

**National
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except 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 1915 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £760. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,608.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent
Office
Library.**

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, Rules, and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world, and the printed specifications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Japan, also the official gazette of the United States Patent Office and the Canadian Patent Office Record, both of which contain illustrated abridgments of patent specifications. The whole of the classified illustrated abridgments of British specifications for the period 1855 to 1908 have been collated and bound, and by means of these any member of the public may make a quick and accurate search through the whole of the records of inventions published in Great Britain during this period. The value of the books donated by the countries referred to 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 text-books, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. A class catalogue, founded on the Dewey system, of publications contained in the library has been printed, and, as the library deals mainly with the history of science and manufactures, all books are arranged in chronological order. In October, 1906, the printing *in extenso* of all specifications accepted and open to public inspection was commenced, and it has been completed from No. 1 of 1904 to No. 20,336 of 1910. A second series of numbers was commenced in 1911, and all accepted cases and specifications open to public inspection have been printed as notified weekly in the official journal. A third series of numbers was commenced at the beginning of 1916. Specifications are printed, and on sale at the Government Printing Office, Melbourne, two weeks after notification of acceptance. The printing of the subject-matter of specifications of letters patent granted under State Patent Acts is in progress, and the

first 3,500 have already been completed. Each specification is designed to contain the whole of the subject-matter of similar applications in other Australian States, the State of Victoria being taken as the basic State. The specifications are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are sent weekly to the branch patent offices and public libraries in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. A recently revised edition of the numerical subject list of inventions arranged thematically in groups and classes, with definitions or limitations of their scope, and directions for searching in related classes, has been published for the convenience of the public. Commencing in 1916, a file of illustrated notes as issued in the Official Journal is being maintained for public inspection, together with a numerical list of classified specifications. 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.

**Supreme
Court
Library.**

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 solicitors.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

**Free
libraries.**

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1915 being £6,556. Of these libraries 498 furnished returns in 1915, which show that they possessed 871,202 volumes, and received £48,796 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £47,502—£8,734 on books, &c., and £38,768 on maintenance—and that 2,666,417 visits were paid to the 436 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 the 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.

**Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and Museum.**

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 year 1915 it is stated that all the buildings are in 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, and the employés are trained in the use of the fire appliances. The receipts for the year amounted to £3,102, consisting of rents, £1,046, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,056. The expenditure totalled £4,867, viz., £1,847 for expenses of the aquarium; and £3,020 for maintenance, improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £2,446.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

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), extends over a total area 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 profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 60 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 garden 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 garden 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), 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 of Curator. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Curatorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin was subsequently appointed to the position.

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.

A large conservatory, which is situated on the eastern side of the grounds, contains a numerous and varied collection of tropical plants, including many rare orchids, ferns, palms, and other handsome foliaged and flowering species. The conservatory is open daily, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

In 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing in the Garden, and, these having been constantly added to, it now contains about 16,000 species and varieties of plants. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the garden. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have been added of late years.

An extensive "System or Classification Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the garden. 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.

A similar system of labelling the vast majority of plants throughout the entire garden is adopted, for the general information and educational advantage of visitors.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the pavilion and the museum are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and are freely visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

In addition to the large lake in the centre of the garden, which covers an area of about 10 acres in extent, a Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the garden. Over 60 different varieties of *Nymphæas* and white and pink flowering forms of *Nelumbium speciosum* 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 "shadow" 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.

Special groupings and plantations of Roses, Azaleas, Camellias, Magnolias, Cannas, Rhododendrons, Bulbs, Ericas, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, and other similar plants are disposed in various parts of the grounds, for floral display in their seasons.

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors.

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 was dedicated by the late Curator 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 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 garden.

The gates are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 70 years, and, as a favorite resort, has become increasingly popular of late years. Many thousands of people, including students, and tourists from various other States and countries, visit the garden during the week days, while on Sundays and holidays large crowds of visitors are attracted to the place.

**Royal
Zoological
and Acclimatisation
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the 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. Most of the large animals of the world are exhibited here, such as the hippopotamus, giraffe, Indian elephant, &c., as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of 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 they 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 included in 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 to 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 control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

Since relinquishing the 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 members' monthly meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month at the Austral Salon Rooms, 317 Flinders-lane.

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, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. F. W. Soden, 325 Collins-street, Melbourne (Tel., Central 10,459).

There are 41 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £573 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1915.

Other Societies.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public reserves, Greater Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 5,870½ acres in 1915. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1915.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | Area. |
|----------------|---|------------|
| Melbourne City | Royal Park | Acres. 425 |
| " | Yarra " | 150 |
| " | Prince's " | 97 |
| " | Fawkner " | 102 |
| " | Flinders " | 8 |
| " | Alexandra Park | 46 |
| " | Alexandra Gardens | 9 |
| " | Park (Model Farm) | 28 |
| " | Botanic Garden and Domain | 188 |
| " | Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden | 10½ |
| " | Zoological Gardens | 55 |
| " | Carlton " | 63 |
| " | Fitzroy " | 64 |
| " | Treasury " | 14 |
| " | Flagstaff " | 18 |
| " | Argyle Square | 3½ |
| " | Curtain " | 3½ |
| " | Darling " | 2 |

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1915—continued.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | Area. |
|----------------------|--|------------------|
| | | Acres. |
| Melbourne City | Lincoln Square | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Macarthur " | 1 |
| " | Murchison " | 1 |
| " | University " | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | University Grounds | 106 |
| " | Amateur Sports and Children's Playground | 25 |
| " | Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot | 47 |
| " | Melbourne Cricket Ground | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | East Richmond Cricket Ground | 7 |
| " | Carlton " (old) | 5 |
| " | Parliament Reserve | 10 |
| " | Ornamental Plantations | 26 |
| " | General Cemetery | 101 |
| " | Old Cemetery | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Powlett-street Reserve | 5 |
| " | Recreation (Brown's Hill) | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Recreation (North Melbourne) | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Race-course (Flemington) | 297 |
| " | Recreation (Kensington) | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 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 |
| " | Ornamental Plantation and Recreation | 13 |
| " | Gahan Reserve | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Children's Playground | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Richmond City | Richmond Park | 158 |
| " | Horticultural Gardens | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Barkly Square | 7 |
| " | Municipal Reserve | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northcote City | Jika Park | 6 |
| " | Recreation | 7 |
| South Melbourne City | Albert Park (part of) | 464 |
| " | St. Vincent Gardens | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Ornamental Plantations | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Cricket and Recreation (St. Kilda-road) | 8 |
| " | Foreshore Reserve | 12 |
| Port Melbourne Town | Cricket Ground | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Park and Garden | 58 |
| " | " | 2 |
| " | Ornamental Plantations | 17 |
| Prahran City | Brookville Gardens | 2 |
| " | Fairbairn-road Gardens | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Gladstone Gardens | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Malvern-road Gardens | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Orrong Park | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Prahran Reserve | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Rockley Gardens | 2 |
| " | Toorak Park | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Victoria Gardens | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Kilda City | St. Kilda Gardens | 16 |
| " | Albert Park (part of) | 106 |

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1915—continued.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | Area. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Acres. |
| St. Kilda City ... | Recreation (Point Ormond) | 53 |
| " ... | " | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " | 11 |
| " ... | " (Beach Reserves) | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " (Alma Park) | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Recreation (Elwood) | 10 |
| " ... | Cemetery | 20 |
| Brighton Town ... | Elsternwick Park | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Beach Park | 67 |
| " ... | C-ricket Ground | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Moorabbin Beach Park (part of) | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brunswick City ... | Brunswick Park | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Fleming Park | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Methven Park | 2 |
| " ... | Temple Park | 3 |
| " ... | North Park | 1 |
| Essendon City ... | Recreation | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Agricultural Society's Yards | 44 |
| " ... | Queen's Park | 22 |
| " ... | Park and Recreation Reserve | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " " " | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hawthorn City ... | City Sports Ground | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Central Gardens | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Auburn Reserve | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Harcourt-street Reserve | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Smart-street Reserve | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Mason-street Reserve | 1 |
| " ... | Creswick-street Reserve | 2 |
| " ... | Eastern Reserve | 14 |
| " ... | Lynch Gardens | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | West Hawthorn Reserve | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kew Town ... | Studley Park | 203 |
| " ... | Lunatic Asylum | 384 |
| " ... | Cemetery | 31 |
| " ... | Recreation (Victoria Park) | 16 |
| " ... | Alexandra Gardens | 3 |
| " ... | Fitzwilliam street Reserve | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Eglinton-street Reserve | 2 |
| " ... | Park Hill-road Reserve | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Footscray City ... | Yarraville Gardens | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Napier Gardens | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Cricket Ground, &c. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Park and Recreation | 38 |
| " ... | Recreation (Yarraville) | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " (Footscray West) | 15 |
| " ... | " | 11 |
| " ... | Children's Playground | 2 |
| Williamstown Town ... | Park (Newport) | 25 |
| " ... | " " | 2 |
| " ... | " | 10 |
| " ... | Recreation | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Beach Park | 20 |
| " ... | Cemetery | 28 |

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, 1915.

| Town. | Number of Reserves. | Area. |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Ararat | 4 | 36½ |
| Bairnsdale | 5 | 171 |
| Bállarat | 7 | 1,056 |
| Ballarat East | 14 | 188½ |
| Beechworth | 6 | 684 |
| Benalla | 1 | 9 |
| Bendigo | 12 | 176 |
| Buninyong | 4 | 114 |
| Burrumbeet | 1 | 100 |
| Carisbrook | 2 | 121 |
| Castlemaine | 4 | 484 |
| Clunes .. | 6 | 116½ |
| Colac .. | 5 | 111 |
| Creswick | 3 | 54½ |
| Daylesford | 5 | 330 |
| Dromana | 2 | 274½ |
| Dunolly | 4 | 109 |
| Eaglehawk | 4 | 42½ |
| Echuca | 4 | 336 |
| Flinders | 3 | 299½ |
| Geelong | 7 | 260 |
| Hamilton | 7 | 70½ |
| Horsham | 3 | 142½ |
| Koroit | 1 | 13 |
| Kyneton | 1 | 14 |
| Majorca | 3 | 217 |
| Maldon | 4 | 156 |
| Maryborough | 3 | 142 |
| Mortlake | 2 | 65 |
| Newtown and Chilwell | 1 | 105 |
| Portland | 5 | 103 |
| Port Fairy | 1 | 26 |
| Queenscliff | 2 | 48 |
| Rutherglen | 1 | 60 |
| Sale .. | 8 | 191 |
| Sebastopol | 2 | 41 |
| Shepparton | 4 | 123½ |
| St. Arnaud | 2 | 68 |
| Stawell | 3 | 71½ |
| Wangaratta | 5 | 157 |
| Warrnambool | 11 | 457 |

At the end of 1915, there were in the State 3,102 regular churches and chapels, and 2,032 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 5,134 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,018 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1915.

| Denominations. | Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c. | Buildings used for Public Worship. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Churches and Chapels. | Other Buildings. | Total. |
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 394 | 701 | 663 | 1,364 |
| Presbyterian Church of Victoria ... | 275 | 574 | 520 | 1,094 |
| Free Presbyterian ... | 2 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Methodist ... | 263 | 844 | 489 | 1,333 |
| Independent or Congregational ... | 71 | 85 | 9 | 94 |
| Baptist ... | 74 | 109 | 69 | 178 |
| Lutheran ... | 21 | 47 | 13 | 60 |
| Salvation Army ... | 461 | 103 | 54 | 157 |
| Church of Christ ... | 70 | 78 | 29 | 107 |
| Church for Deaf Mutes ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Protestant ... | 22 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| Roman Catholic Church ... | 328 | 510 | 152 | 662 |
| New Church (or Swedenborgian) ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Catholic Apostolic Church ... | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Spiritualists ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Greek Orthodox Church ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Jews ... | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ... | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total ... | 2,018 | 3,102 | 2,032 | 5,134 |

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,983; the teachers 23,202; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 228,396—101,690 males and 126,706 females.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Religion. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Per cent. of Population. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England | 225,601 | 225,486 | 451,087 | 35.14 |
| Protestant so stated | 13,376 | 10,740 | 24,116 | 1.88 |
| Presbyterian | 116,653 | 117,900 | 234,553 | 18.27 |
| Methodist | 84,376 | 92,286 | 176,662 | 13.76 |
| Independent or Congregational | 7,624 | 8,860 | 16,484 | 1.28 |
| Baptist | 14,134 | 17,110 | 31,244 | 2.43 |
| Lutheran | 7,025 | 4,657 | 11,682 | .91 |
| Salvation Army | 3,409 | 4,390 | 7,799 | .61 |
| Unitarian | 314 | 198 | 512 | .04 |
| Church of Christ | 7,356 | 9,155 | 16,511 | 1.29 |
| Seventh Day Adventists | 551 | 892 | 1,443 | .11 |
| Other Protestant Churches | 3,811 | 4,243 | 8,054 | .63 |
| Total | 484,230 | 495,917 | 980,147 | 76.35 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 139,174 | 147,259 | 286,433 | 22.31 |
| Other Denominations— | | | | |
| Greek Orthodox Church | 385 | 88 | 473 | .04 |
| Jews | 3,214 | 3,006 | 6,270 | .49 |
| Other Religions | 3,031 | 669 | 3,750 | .29 |
| Sceptics, &c. | 4,730 | 1,907 | 6,687 | .52 |
| Total specified | 634,864 | 648,896 | 1,283,760 | 100.00 |
| „ unspecified | 20,727 | 11,064 | 31,791 | .. |
| Grand Total | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | .. |

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

| Religion. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | | | |
| Church of England (including Protestant so stated) | 40.60 | 36.01 | 36.74 | 37.33 | 36.52 | 37.02 |
| Presbyterian | 16.67 | 15.78 | 15.65 | 14.94 | 16.16 | 18.27 |
| Methodist | 8.90 | 13.16 | 13.58 | 14.14 | 15.21 | 13.76 |
| Independent or Congregational | 2.45 | 2.54 | 2.35 | 1.98 | 1.45 | 1.28 |
| Baptist | 1.72 | 2.28 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.43 |
| Lutheran | 1.92 | 1.47 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.18 | .91 |
| Salvation Army | .. | .. | .. | 1.21 | .74 | .61 |
| Church of Christ | * | .50 | .57 | .74 | .90 | 1.29 |
| Other Protestant Churches | .59 | .51 | .37 | .66 | 1.45 | .78 |
| Total Protestant Churches | 72.85 | 72.25 | 72.98 | 74.69 | 76.36 | 76.35 |
| Roman Catholic Church | 21.02 | 23.33 | 24.02 | 22.24 | 22.26 | 22.31 |
| Jews | .56 | .50 | .51 | .58 | .50 | .49 |
| Others | 5.57 | 3.42 | 2.49 | 2.29 | .88 | .85 |
| Total specified | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

The total number of Protestants of all denominations and Roman Catholics. in 1911 was 980,147, as against 904,934 in 1901. The

Roman Catholics numbered 286,433 in 1911, and 263,710 in 1901. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant Sects. The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation. Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognised by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions had to be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued under the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was nothing in the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected at what afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate rates of contribution. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a fully qualified barrister as registrar, and also that each society should furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made.

The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average not more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers, should they so desire, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and nearly all the valuations have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of sixteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, nine have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely approximates, to 20s. in the £1, and only in one case is the ratio less than 17s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may, under an

Act passed in 1914, authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 consolidates all Acts passed up to 1914 inclusive. An Act passed in 1915—the *Friendly Societies Act* 1915 (No. 2)—gives power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who are engaged on active naval or military service in connexion with the present war. The terms and conditions of reinsurance are to be approved by the Government Statist, and the fulfilment of every contract is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, which will pay out of consolidated revenue the amounts required to meet the liabilities under the reinsurance contracts, in so far as the contributions received from the societies are insufficient to provide for these. The arrangement in regard to reinsurance is to cease on the termination of the war, when the Government will pay to the societies the amounts required to discharge outstanding liabilities, and will return to them any surplus moneys in its possession.

Up to the end of September, 1916, 14 societies had taken advantage of the reinsurance scheme, or had notified their intention of doing so. The number of enlisted members in these societies at the date mentioned was about 12,350.

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. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional, but the societies are taking advantage of it to an increasing extent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1915 was £370,955. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

Benefits of friendly societies.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual benefits payable on sickness are 20s. weekly during the first six months, 10s. during the second six months, and 5s. thereafter during life. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after the death of member if fees continue to be paid.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

Progress of friendly societies.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 105,856 in 1903, to 157,750 at the close of 1915—an increase during the twelve years of 51,894 members; 3,359 members were added in 1913 and 2,461 in 1914, but there was a decrease of 1,991 in 1915. This decrease was to be expected, as many young men who were eligible for membership were serving at the front, and a number of members of friendly societies who were on active service had been killed or had died from wounds or disease during 1915. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,481,730 to £2,775,787—an addition of £1,294,057. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year 1915. There is a number of female societies, the particulars for which are included above. At the end of 1915 these had a membership of 12,540 and funds amounting to £50,853.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1911-1915 :—

| Year. | Membership. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Funds. |
|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1911 | 148,603 | £ 559,585 | £ 435,791 | £ 2,246,396 |
| 1912 | 153,921 | 580,371 | 465,303 | 2,361,464 |
| 1913 | 157,280 | 606,785 | 477,292 | 2,490,957 |
| 1914 | 159,741 | 620,765 | 467,506 | 2,644,216 |
| 1915 | 157,750 | 634,649 | 503,078 | 2,775,787 |

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1911 to 1915 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1911 TO 1915.

(Including Female Societies.)

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| Number of branches ... | 1,498 | 1,505 | 1,501 | 1,524 | 1,533 |
| Average number of members | 145,439 | 151,262 | 155,601 | 158,511 | 158,746 |
| Number of members sick | 28,109 | 28,656 | 27,434 | 29,014 | 28,784 |
| Weeks for which sick pay was allowed | 215,696 | 225,409 | 220,462 | 230,979 | 239,134 |
| Deaths of members ... | 1,221 | 1,288 | 1,287 | 1,348 | 1,703 |
| Deaths of registered wives | 468 | 477 | 464 | 495 | 472 |
| Income of sick and funeral fund | £ 308,020 | £ 314,848 | £ 327,829 | £ 342,294 | £ 347,795 |
| Income of incidental fund | 230,788 | 238,114 | 255,445 | 253,341 | 257,880 |
| Other Income ... | 20,777 | 27,409 | 23,511 | 25,130 | 28,974 |
| Total Income ... | 559,585 | 580,371 | 606,785 | 620,765 | 634,649 |
| Expenditure of sick and funeral fund | 193,060 | 201,658 | 196,382 | 194,873 | 213,775 |
| Expenditure of incidental fund | 224,983 | 234,450 | 252,028 | 250,199 | 259,713 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 17,748 | 29,195 | 28,882 | 22,434 | 29,590 |
| Total Expenditure... | 435,791 | 465,303 | 477,292 | 467,506 | 503,078 |
| Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund | 2,093,528 | 2,206,718 | 2,333,165 | 2,485,586 | 2,619,606 |
| Amount to credit of incidental fund | 82,930 | 86,594 | 90,011 | 93,153 | 91,320 |
| Amount invested—sick and funeral fund | 2,002,210 | 2,140,626 | 2,263,693 | 2,407,557 | 2,532,817 |
| Amount invested—incidental fund | 69,394 | 75,669 | 77,859 | 83,635 | 84,143 |
| Amount invested—other funds | 62,571 | 60,719 | 57,989 | 61,521 | 61,859 |
| Total invested ... | 2,134,175 | 2,277,014 | 2,399,541 | 2,552,713 | 2,678,819 |
| „ funds ... | 2,246,396 | 2,361,464 | 2,490,957 | 2,644,216 | 2,775,787 |

NOTE.—Returns from juvenile branches were received for the first time in respect of the year 1911, but the information regarding these branches has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table

Sickness and death rates. In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1915 by males was greater than that of 1914, but less than the mean annual amount for the 33 years 1883-1915. The days per effective member for which sick pay was allowed were equal to an average of 10.2 in each of the five years 1911-1915, which was below the average for the 28 years ended 1910, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1915 was much higher than the average of recent years—the rate per 1,000 members being 11.40 in 1915, 8.89 in 1914, 8.69 in 1913, 8.85 in 1912, 8.74 in 1911, and 10.07 for the 38 years ended 1915. The female branches experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which sick pay was allowed averaging only 8.0 yearly during the five years ended 1915. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 2.81 per 1,000 members in 1915, which was below the average annual rate for the quinquennial period 1911-15. The lower rates of sickness and mortality among females are due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

Secessions and expenses. Societies lost 8 per cent. of their members in 1915 through secession. The vast majority of secessions take place during the first few years, before members have learnt to appreciate the value of their connexion with the societies. In this respect the experience is similar to that which prevails in life assurance companies. Expenses of management absorbed 17 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1915. This ratio is very similar to that prevailing in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below the rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the lodge element is an essential feature of friendly societies, and that a considerable outlay is unavoidable in connexion with the lodges, it would appear that the rate of expense is very moderate.

Sickness and Mortality Experience 1903-7. An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. This relates to male lives only. Tables containing rates of sickness and mortality obtained by the investigation are given in the *Year-Book* for 1913-14.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Labour legislation. The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not less than ten persons were working.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, and guarding of machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent than formerly, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards, further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted, ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are also restricted, and they must be given a half holiday every week.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1895 by Sir Alexander Peacock, the present Premier. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are

versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or by a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason he introduces into Parliament a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Special Board. After this resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), 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 appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for casual work, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Special Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

Resolutions in favour of appointing two new Special Boards were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1915.

The new Boards are :—

Knitters Board, and
Sewer Builders Board.

Under the powers conferred by section 133 of Act 2650, the Governor in Council appointed four additional Boards, viz., the—

Bread (Country) Board,
Bread (Provincial) Board,
Butchers (Country) Board, and
Butchers (Provincial) Board.

On 31st December, 1915, there were 146 Special Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 150,000 employés. Three of these Boards have not been constituted, viz., the Slaughtering for Export Board, Stationery Board, and Felt Hatters Board.

The following is a list of Boards existent or authorized :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade | 36. Clothing (Waterproof) |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters | 37. Coal and Coke |
| 3. Agricultural Implements | 38. Confectioners |
| 4. Agricultural Implements (Country) | 39. Coopers |
| 5. Asphalters | 40. Cordage |
| 6. Bagmakers | 41. Cycle Trade |
| 7. Bedsteadmakers | 42. Drapers |
| 8. Bill Posters | 43. Dressmakers |
| 9. Biscuit | 44. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners |
| 10. Boiler Makers | 45. Electrical Installation |
| 11. Boot | 46. Electrical Supply |
| 12. Boot Dealers | 47. Electroplaters |
| 13. Brassworkers | 48. Engine-drivers (Factory) |
| 14. Bread | 49. Engine-drivers (Mining) |
| 15. Bread (Country) | 50. Engineering |
| 16. Bread (Provincial) | 51. Engravers |
| 17. Bread Carters | 52. Farriers |
| 18. Brewers | 53. Fellmongers |
| 19. Bricklayers | 54. Fish and Poultry |
| 20. Brick Trade | 55. Flour |
| 21. Brushmakers | 56. Flour (Country) |
| 22. Builders' Labourers | 57. Fuel and Fodder |
| 23. Butchers | 58. Fuel and Fodder (Country) |
| 24. Butchers (Country) | 59. Furniture |
| 25. Butchers (Provincial) | 60. Furniture Dealers |
| 26. Butter | 61. Gardeners |
| 27. Candlemakers | 62. Gas Meter |
| 28. Cardboard Box Trade | 63. Glass Workers |
| 29. Carpenters | 64. Grocers |
| 30. Carriage | 65. Grocers' Sundries |
| 31. Carters | 66. Grocers (Wholesale) |
| 32. Chaffcutters | 67. Hairdressers |
| 33. Cigar Trade | 68. Ham and Bacon Curers |
| 34. Clerks (Commercial) | 69. Hardware |
| 35. Clothing (Manufacturing Men's) | 70. Hats (Straw) |
| | 71. Hatters (Felt) |

72. Horsehair
73. Hotel Employees
74. Ice
75. Ironmoulders
76. Jam Trade
77. Jewellers
78. Knitters
79. Leather Goods
80. Lift
81. Livery Stable
82. Malt
83. Manure (Animal)
84. Manure (Artificial)
85. Marine Store
86. Meat Preservers
87. Men's Clothing
88. Millet Broom
89. Milliners
90. Miners (Coal)
91. Miners (Gold)
92. Motor Drivers
93. Nailmakers
94. Night Watchmen's
95. Office Cleaners
96. Opticians
97. Organ
98. Ovenmakers
99. Painters
100. Paper
101. Paper Bag Trade
102. Pastrycooks
103. Perambulator
104. Photographers
105. Picture Frame
106. Plasterers
107. Plasterers (Fibrous)
108. Plate Glass
109. Plumbers
110. Polish
111. Pottery Trade
112. Printers
113. Printers (Country)
114. Printers (Provincial)
115. Process Engravers
116. Quarry
117. Rubber Trade
118. Saddlery
119. Saddlery (Country)
120. Sewer Builders
121. Shirt
122. Shop Assistants (Country)
123. Slaters and Tilers
124. Slaughtering for Export
125. Soap and Soda
126. Starch
127. Stationery
128. Stone Cutters
129. Storemen, Packers, and Sorters
130. Tanners
131. Tea Packing
132. Tentmakers
133. Tiemakers
134. Tilelayers
135. Timber Fellers
136. Tinsmiths
137. Tramway
138. Tuckpointers
139. Underclothing
140. Undertakers
141. Watchmakers
142. Wicker
143. Wireworkers
144. Woodworkers
145. Woodworkers (Country)
146. Woollen Trade

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Factories Department acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. The Chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Factories Department to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Factories Department, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may order that any arrears of wages that may be due be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employers within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him. Employers must pay all wages due at least once in every fortnight.

Appeals. Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court has been asked to make or alter eighteen Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. The Honorable Mr. Justice H. E. A. Hodges has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. Subject to the Act a majority decides every reference to the Court. Since its re-constitution in 1915 the Court has dealt with four cases.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1915 stated that determinations, made by 135 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

| Trade. | Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employés. | | Increase. |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|
| | Before Determination was made. | In 1915. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Aerated Water | 1 6 7 | 1 19 1 | 0 12 6 |
| Agricultural Implements | 1 19 5 | 2 13 7 | 0 14 2 |
| Asphalters | 2 2 10 | 2 13 10 | 0 11 0 |
| Bedsteadmakers | 1 12 2 | 2 9 9 | 0 17 7 |
| Boot | 1 3 2 | 2 1 6 | 0 18 4 |
| Boot Dealers | 1 6 11 | 1 18 8 | 0 11 9 |
| Bread | 1 12 6 | 3 7 11 | 1 15 5 |
| Brewers | 1 14 4 | 2 12 5 | 0 18 1 |
| Brushmakers | 1 3 1 | 2 0 2 | 0 17 1 |
| Butchers | 1 17 8 | 2 11 8 | 0 14 0 |
| Candlemakers | 1 4 8 | 2 4 2 | 0 19 6 |
| Carpenters | 2 7 6 | 3 17 10 | 1 10 4 |
| Clothing | 1 0 0 | 1 7 9 | 0 7 9 |
| " Waterproof.. .. | 1 2 3 | 1 11 3 | 0 9 0 |
| Commercial Clerks | 1 10 7 | 2 8 9 | 0 18 2 |
| Coopers | 1 15 7 | 3 11 0 | 1 15 5 |
| Engravers | 1 16 11 | 2 2 1 | 0 5 2 |
| Farriers | 1 15 2 | 2 6 3 | 0 11 1 |
| Furniture Trade— | | | |
| (a) European (Cabinet making, &c). | 1 9 1 | 2 8 3 | 0 19 2 |
| (b) European (Mantelpieces) | 1 13 6 | 2 9 4 | 0 15 10 |
| Glassworkers | 1 14 11 | 2 15 5 | 1 0 6 |
| Grocers | 1 7 4 | 2 5 7 | 0 18 3 |
| Hairdressers | 1 2 9 | 2 0 11 | 0 18 2 |
| Ice | 2 10 3 | 3 2 2 | 0 11 11 |
| Jewellers | 1 13 10 | 2 11 10 | 0 18 0 |
| Lift Attendants | 1 5 0 | 2 8 3 | 1 3 3 |
| Malt | 2 1 1 | 2 19 3 | 0 18 2 |
| Marine Store | 1 5 7 | 2 6 9 | 1 1 2 |
| Men's Clothing | 1 18 4 | 2 10 2 | 0 11 10 |
| Millet Broom | 1 7 11 | 2 6 11 | 0 19 0 |
| Milliners | 0 10 11 | 0 18 3 | 0 7 4 |
| Painters | 2 0 9 | 2 14 4 | 0 13 7 |
| Picture Frame | 1 3 11 | 3 11 0 | 2 7 1 |
| Plate Glass | 1 7 6 | 2 6 4 | 0 18 10 |
| Plumbers | 1 12 8 | 2 14 8 | 1 2 0 |
| Pottery | 1 8 1 | 2 2 1 | 0 14 0 |
| Saddlery | 1 7 1 | 2 6 7 | 0 19 6 |
| " Country | 1 10 7 | 1 18 6 | 0 7 11 |
| Slaters and Tilers | 2 0 8 | 3 12 1 | 1 11 5 |
| Starch | 1 0 9 | 2 1 1 | 1 0 4 |
| Stonecutters | 1 15 11 | 3 2 2 | 1 6 3 |
| Tanners | 1 11 9 | 2 12 3 | 1 0 6 |
| Watchmakers | 1 14 2 | 3 0 0 | 1 5 10 |
| Wicker | 1 2 11 | 2 4 4 | 1 1 5 |
| Woodworkers | 1 13 2 | 2 13 2 | 1 0 0 |
| " Country | 2 9 0 | 2 17 9 | 0 8 9 |

Apprentices.

The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is indentured, it becomes the duty of the Factories Department on the one hand to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

Factory legislation.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1915 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, No. 2650. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The existing Acts were merely consolidated.

On 20th October, 1914, the *Apprentices Act* 1914, No. 2540, came into operation, and it will remain in force until six months after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a proclamation that a state of war or danger of war no longer exists. The effect of this Act is that an employer may, on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, employ his apprentices for the same number of hours in each week as his adult employees are employed, and pay them *pro rata*.

Shops. Metropolitan District.

Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915, the hours for closing shops are as follows:—Hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and 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., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, and pawnbrokers' shops (so far only as giving in or taking out pledges are concerned) are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 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 are:—

Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

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.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but may be fixed by regulation. Under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 8 p.m. on other week days, and cooked meat shops are required to close at 10 p.m. on Friday, 11 p.m. Saturday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1915* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employees.

Outside the Metropolitan District. The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday.

The hours of closing *on other days* outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. Hairdressers may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on which they will observe the half-holiday, but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Fridays. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915, the registration fee ranging from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed. During the first year of registration 26,401 shops employing 25,632 persons were registered.

Factories. A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but a provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All wages must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1915 the figures were 7,486 factories with 91,888 employees.

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 Lands 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 for the year 1915 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

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. |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1915—January | 4,855 | 861 |
| February | 5,074 | 952 |
| March | 3,570 | 1,086 |
| April | 3,755 | 760 |
| May | 3,749 | 584 |
| June | 3,973 | 458 |
| July | 3,308 | 412 |
| August | 2,074 | 325 |
| September | 1,696 | 406 |
| October | 1,253 | 521 |
| November | 789 | 1,124 |
| December | 525 | 395 |

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 |
| 1909 | 12,134 | 3,900 | 4,050 |
| 1910 | 15,279 | 3,968 | 6,447 |
| 1911 | 14,043 | 3,972 | 7,084 |
| 1912 | 20,230 | 4,169 | 7,229 |
| 1913 | 22,858 | 6,185 | 7,441 |
| 1914 | 33,878 | 11,274 | 8,302 |
| 1915 | 26,369 | 7,914 | 7,884 |

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 a large allowance must be made for duplication of registrations. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1915, the number of railway tickets advanced was 5,369, valued at £3,273, of which £1,210 has been refunded. During the past fifteen years 25,226 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £19,474, of which £10,882 has been refunded.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT 1914.

An Act which was passed in February, 1914, entitled the *Workers' Compensation Act 1914* (now the *Workers' Compensation Act 1915* No. 2750), provides for compensation being paid by an employer to an employee or his representatives in the event of the employee being killed or personal injury being caused to him by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The following are a few of its main features :—

Interpretation. "Accident insurance" means insurance against liability in relation to workers' compensation to which employers are subject under this or any other Act or at common law or otherwise.

"Certifying medical practitioner" means a legally qualified medical practitioner—

(a) appointed under the Act by the Governor in Council,
or

(b) appointed or acting as a certifying medical practitioner under the *Factories and Shops Act 1912*.

"Employer" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer.

"Insurer" means the Insurance Commissioner or any company approved by the Governor in Council as an insurer for the purposes of the Act.

“ Worker ” embraces all employees with the following exceptions :—

- (a) a person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year ;
- (b) a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business ;
- (c) a member of the police force appointed before the 25th November, 1902 ;
- (d) an outworker ;
- (e) a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

“ Outworker ” means a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, &c., in his own home or in other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the materials or articles.

Liability of employer.

An employer is liable under the Act for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. There are certain provisos which include the following :—

- (a) The employer is not liable unless the incapacity lasts for a week.
- (b) Where the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer the civil liability of the employer is not affected by the Act. In such case the worker may at his option claim compensation under the Act or take proceedings independently of it, but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation independently of and also under the Act.
- (c) If it is proved that the injury to a worker is attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, any compensation claimed shall be disallowed unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

For certain injuries, such as the loss of eyes, arms, legs, &c., the compensation is according to a scale given in the Fourth Schedule, the amount of compensation varying from 100 per cent. of the full compensation for total incapacity in the case of the loss of two eyes or two hands, and certain other injuries, to 5 per cent. of such compensation in the case of the loss of a toe.

Compensation under the Act is absolutely inalienable.

Proceedings. Notice of an accident must be given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the worker has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and the claim for compensation with respect to such accident must be made within four months from its occurrence, or, in case of death, within four months from the time of death.

Schemes of compensation. If a Judge of County Courts specially appointed by the Governor in Council for the purpose, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workers, and the Government Statist certifies—

- (a) that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workers of any employer provides scales of compensation not less favourable to these workers and their dependants than the corresponding scales contained in the Act; and
 - (b) that where the scheme provides for contributions by the workers it confers benefits at least equivalent to such contributions in addition to the benefits to which the workers would have been entitled under the Act; and
 - (c) that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workers to whom the scheme is applicable are in favour of it—
- the employer may, whilst the certificate is in force, contract with any of his workers that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of the Act.

Contractors and Sub-contractors. When a contractor in the course of his business arranges that work undertaken by him shall be carried out by a sub-contractor, the former is liable to pay any compensation under the Act which he would have been liable to pay if the workers employed in the execution of the work had been immediately employed by him.

Persons who jointly enter into a contract for work in a gold or coal mine and personally engage in the work shall be deemed not contractors, but workers, and the person with whom they enter into the contract shall be deemed to be an employer within the meaning of the Act.

Insolvency of employer. If an employer who has entered into a contract with an insurer in respect of his liability under the Act becomes insolvent, the rights of the employer against the insurers are transferred to the worker, and upon such transfer the insurers have the same rights and remedies and are subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer.

Liability of person other than employer. Where there is a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect of an injury, the worker may take proceedings both against that person to recover damages and against any person liable to pay compensation under the Act for such compensation, but he is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation.

A person by whom compensation has been paid under these circumstances is entitled to be indemnified by the person who is liable to pay damages.

Seamen. The Act applies in respect of an accident happening to a seaman employed on a Victorian ship if the accident arises out of and in the course of his employment and happens within the State or within the jurisdiction of the State.

When the Act is applied to accidents happening to seamen its provisions are subject to certain modifications.

Where—

Industrial diseases. (1) the certifying medical practitioner for the district in which a worker was employed certifies that the worker is suffering from a disease mentioned in the Fifth Schedule and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed ; or

(2) the death of the worker is caused by any such disease, and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the worker was employed within the twelve months previous to the date of the disablement, whether under one or more employers, the worker or his dependants are entitled to compensation under the Act as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment and the disablement is to be treated as the happening of an accident.

Returns. Every employer in any industry which may be specified in regulations issued by the Governor in Council must submit annually a return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid during the previous year, the amount of such compensation, and such other particulars as the Minister may direct.

Insurance policies. These policies are to contain only such provisions as are in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council.

**State accident
insurance
office.**

A State Accident Insurance Office is to be constituted, every policy issued by which is to be guaranteed by the Government. The office is to be managed by an Insurance Commissioner.

**Insurance
compulsory.**

Except where there is a scheme of compensation approved in accordance with the Act it is obligatory for every employer to obtain either from the Insurance Commissioner or from an insurer approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act.

Malingering.

Persons attempting by malingering to obtain any benefit under the Act are guilty of an offence and are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Schedules.

There are five schedules attached to the Act.

The first of these repeals the Act of 1914.

The second schedule gives the scale of compensation and the conditions attaching thereto. The amount of compensation payable under the Act is as follows:—

| In Case of Death. | | | In Case of Total or Partial Disablement. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Where there are Total Dependants. | Where there are only Partial Dependants. | Where there are no Dependants. | |
| A sum equal to deceased's earnings for three years preceding the injury or £200, whichever is the larger, but not exceeding £500. If not employed three years, then 156 times his average actual weekly earnings is basis of calculation. | A sum, not exceeding the amount payable to total dependants, as may be agreed upon or determined to be reasonable. | The medical and funeral expenses not exceeding £50. | A weekly payment during incapacity not exceeding half his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months. Such weekly payments not to exceed 30s. per week, and the total liability of the employer not to exceed £500. Workers under 21 years of age—If under 21 years at date of injury and average weekly earnings are less than £1, the worker is entitled to 100 per cent. of these earnings, the weekly payment not to exceed 10s. |

SCHEDULES—continued.

| In Case of Death. | | | In Case of Total or Partial Disablement. |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Where there are Total Dependants. | Where there are only Partial Dependants. | Where there are no Dependants. | |
| <p>*Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity—If death occurs and there are dependants, not less than £50.</p> | | | <p>*Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity—A weekly payment during incapacity after the first week of not less than 5s., or a quarter of the average weekly earnings, whichever of these is the larger, and a total liability of £50.</p> <p>In fixing the amount of the weekly payment consideration is given to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the worker may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity.</p> <p>In the case of partial incapacity the weekly payment is not to exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the worker before the accident and the average amount which he can earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but is to bear such relation to the amount of the difference as under the circumstances may seem proper.</p> |

Rules are given for the computation of "earnings" and "average weekly earnings."

* A reduction in the compensation payable to an aged or infirm worker is inoperative unless a certificate has been obtained from a certifying medical practitioner to the effect that his age or infirmity renders him specially liable to accident, or will cause the result of an accident to him to be specially serious, and unless an agreement in writing has been entered into between the employer and employee, limiting the amount of compensation payable.

The third schedule contains a statement of the provisions which are to apply when any matter arising under the Act is to be settled by arbitration.

The fourth schedule has already been referred to. It contains a list of injuries, such as loss of two eyes, loss of one leg, loss of a finger, &c., which entitle a worker to compensation of a specific amount.

The fifth schedule, which has also been referred to, contains a list of diseases, disablement or death from which entitles a worker to compensation in the same way as if an accident had occurred, provided the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the worker was engaged during the preceding twelve months. The following are the diseases:—

Anthrax

Lead poisoning or its sequelæ

Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ

Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ

Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ

Septic poisoning arising from the handling of meat or meat products or its sequelæ.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

For the financial year 1915-16 the premiums paid and outstanding, less reinsurance premiums and refunds, amounted to £25,646 12s. 7d. The number of claims settled and in course of settlement was 1,350, and a sum of £10,418 5s. 6d. had actually been paid away in settlement of claims and progress payments, this being the net sum after deduction of an amount for which provision had been made in the accounts of the previous year. It was estimated that a further sum of £1,951 5s. 6d. would be required to provide for the outstanding liability in respect of the unsettled claims.

Included in the amount quoted above as having been actually paid away there is a sum of £1,652 10s. 9d, representing eight death claims. There is also included in that amount a sum of £2,276 5s. 3d. paid in respect of 17 separate claims, which entitled the sufferers to compensation under the Fourth Schedule of the Act.

As a result of the operations of the Office to the 30th June, 1916, there was at that date a credit balance of £15,209 3s. 2d., of which £9,750 represented a general reserve fund and £5,459 3s. 2d. was set aside as a special provision for bonuses, which it was intended to allocate to policy-holders in the future.

The Revenue Account and Profit and Loss Account of the Office for the year ended 30th June, 1916, and the balance-sheet as at that date, are given on a subsequent page.

Over 3,000 new policies were issued during the year, but there was a slight decrease in the total premium income. This was due principally to a number of premium rates—134—having been substantially reduced, to a large number of "workers" having temporarily given up their ordinary occupation by reason of enlistment in the Australian Expeditionary Forces, and to a reduction of employment in many industries.

It is obligatory for every employer to obtain from the **Compulsory Insurance.** State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act.

The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 31st August, 1916, was 48. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000 (except in the case of subsidiary or acquired companies, where provision has been made for a smaller deposit), which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £288,500.

The amount quoted above as the minimum deposit required from insurance companies was based on the assumption that each company would charge the same rates of premium as were payable to the State Accident Insurance Office. It was quite at liberty to charge lower rates, but it seemed necessary to provide that, in the event of its doing so, the deposit lodged should be increased so that the interests of the policy-holders might be fully protected.

Up to the present (September, 1916) no schemes of **Schemes of Compensation.** compensation have been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with Section 13 of the Act.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|-------|----|----|---------|----|----|----------------------------|-------|----|---------------|--------|----|--------------|
| Claims | | | | 11,699 | 12 | 11 | Premiums for year | | | 28,132 | 16 | 1 | |
| Less claims recovered | 171 | 5 | 6 | | | | Less re-insurances | 750 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| and provision for unadjusted claims at 30th June, 1915 .. | 1,110 | 1 | 11 | | | | „ rebates | 1,735 | 9 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 1,281 | 7 | 5 | | | | 2,486 | 3 | 6 | |
| Provision for unearned premiums | | | | | | | 10,418 | 5 | 6 | | 25,646 | 12 | 7 |
| Provision for unadjusted claims | | | | | | | 12,660 | 0 | 0 | | 15,464 | 2 | 8 |
| Net Revenue, carried down | | | | | | | 1,951 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 16,081 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Total | | | | £41,110 | 15 | 3 | | | | Total | | | £41,110 15 3 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | |
|--|---|----|----|---------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|---------|----|---|
| Administration Expenses | | | | 640 | 18 | 0 | Net Revenue, brought down | | | 16,081 | 4 | 3 |
| Agents' Commission and Expenses | | | | 862 | 10 | 5 | Interest on funds in Treasury | | | 304 | 9 | 3 |
| Expenses of Management, including Salaries | | | | 3,917 | 17 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Net Profit | | | | 10,964 | 7 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | £16,385 | 13 | 6 | Total | | | £16,385 | 13 | 6 |

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | | | | | <i>Assets.</i> | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----|----|---------|----|----------------|------------------------------------|---|----|---------|----|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | |
| Unearned Premiums | | | | 12,660 | 0 | 0 | Amount of Fund at Treasury | | | 25,142 | 18 | 8 |
| Outstanding Claims | | | | 1,951 | 5 | 6 | Cash on hand | | | 8 | 19 | 6 |
| Agents' Balances | | | | 74 | 12 | 0 | Premiums due | | | 461 | 4 | 8 |
| Sundry Accounts unpaid | | | | 49 | 11 | 9 | Treasury Interest Accrued | | | 38 | 14 | 2 |
| Bonus Reserve | | | | 1,494 | 15 | 5 | Stamps on hand | | | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| General Reserve | | | | 2,750 | 0 | 0 | General Reserve Fund | | | 2,750 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance of Profit appropriated— | | | | | | | Bonus Reserve Fund | | | 1,494 | 15 | 5 |
| General Reserve | | | | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Bonus Reserve | | | | 3,964 | 7 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 10,964 | 7 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | £29,944 | 12 | 5 | Total | | | £29,944 | 12 | 5 |

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1915, was 238. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 178. The total receipts of all the institutions were £1,789,672, of which £1,440,251 was contributed by the Government, and £349,421 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,817,730. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 15,293, and there were no less than 151,204 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; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure:—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1914-15.**

| 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. | |
| HOSPITALS. | | | | | | | |
| General Hospitals | 50 | 2,238 | 57,869 | £ 60,948 | £ 153,397 | £ 214,345 | £ 248,156 |
| Women's Hospital | 1 | 133 | 2,655 | 2,815 | 9,882 | 12,697 | 12,942 |
| Children's Hospital | 1 | 151 | 13,378 | 2,500 | 14,179 | 16,679 | 17,240 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 26 | 2,704 | 425 | 2,194 | 2,619 | 2,679 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 72 | .. | 4,149 | 501 | 4,650 | 4,650 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 1 | 81 | .. | 2,370 | 2,522 | 4,892 | 4,892 |
| Convalescent Homes | 2 | 39 | .. | 367 | 1,879 | 2,246 | 3,712 |
| Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions | 4 | 306 | 8,265 | 3,550 | 13,750 | 17,300 | 14,939 |
| Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House | 12 | 5,802 | .. | 259,012 | 22,396 | 281,408 | 281,408 |
| Founding Hospitals | 2 | 249 | .. | 4,552 | 4,215 | 8,767 | 7,627 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 144 | .. | 8,369 | 7,200 | 15,569 | 13,042 |
| Total | 76 | 9,241 | 84,871 | 349,057 | 232,115 | 581,172 | 611,187 |

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,
AND EXPENDITURE, 1914-15—*continued.*

| 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. | |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES. | | | | | | | |
| Benevolent Asylums | 8 | 2,017 | 1,389 | 22,519 | 20,456 | 42,975 | 43,267 |
| Old Colonists' Association .. | 1 | 73 | .. | .. | 4,804 | 4,804 | 4,675 |
| Freemasons' Homes | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,292 | 1,292 | 723 |
| Benevolent Societies | 89 | .. | 16,437 | 9,167 | 21,750 | 30,926 | 29,734 |
| Orphan Asylums | 10 | 1,560 | .. | 4,825 | 24,340 | 29,165 | 29,929 |
| Total | 109 | 3,668 | 17,826 | 36,511 | 72,741 | 109,252 | 108,828 |
| REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 13 | 491 | 9,267 | 149,663 | 6,653 | 156,316 | 156,316 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution .. | 1 | 35 | .. | 1,984 | 959 | 2,943 | 2,943 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 24 | .. | 408 | 1,257 | 1,665 | 1,354 |
| Female Refuges | 10 | 707 | .. | 2,650 | 23,836 | 26,486 | 26,581 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. | 5 | 152 | .. | 400 | 5,195 | 5,595 | 5,629 |
| Prison Association of Victoria .. | 1 | .. | 449 | 195 | 587 | 782 | 864 |
| Gaols and Penal Establishments .. | 17 | 896 | .. | 58,865 | .. | 58,865 | 58,865 |
| Total | 48 | 2,305 | 9,716 | 214,165 | 38,487 | 252,652 | 252,552 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Old-age and Invalid Pensioners .. | .. | .. | 34,410 | 839,718 | .. | 839,718 | 839,718 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics .. | 1 | 79 | .. | 606 | 2,662 | 3,262 | 2,712 |
| Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's) .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 64 | 38 |
| Charity Organization Society .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2,835 | 2,835 | 2,484 |
| Free Dispensaries | 2 | .. | 4,372 | 200 | 517 | 717 | 711 |
| Total | 5 | 79 | 38,791 | 840,518 | 6,078 | 846,596 | 845,663 |
| Grand Total | 238 | 15,293 | 151,204 | 1,440,251 | 349,421 | 1,789,672 | 1,817,730 |

Charitable
institutions—
accom-
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1915, 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 1915. 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, 1914-15.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Dormitories. | | Number of Beds for Innates. | Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Capacity in Cubic Feet. | | |
| General Hospitals ... | 50 | 422 | 4,504,709 | 3,326 | 1,354 |
| Women's Hospital ... | 1 | 27 | 229,970 | 170 | 1,353 |
| Children's Hospital ... | 1 | 17 | 151,855 | 140 | 1,084 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 1 | 14 | 78,092 | 84 | 930 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 4 | 25,720 | 28 | 954 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 4 | 97,597 | 100 | 976 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 1 | 7 | 47,066 | 101 | 466 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 1 | 5 | 17,208 | 40 | 430 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 13 | 58,582 | 100 | 586 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium ... | 1 | 13 | 99,728 | 92 | 1,084 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | 2 | 20 | 45,911 | 54 | 850 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 9 | 1,409 | 3,668,060 | 4,877 | 752 |
| Idiot Asylum ... | 1 | 20 | 114,288 | 337 | 339 |
| Benevolent Asylums ... | 8 | 175 | 2,066,515 | 2,409 | 858 |
| Convalescent Homes ... | 2 | 33 | 68,790 | 61 | 1,128 |
| Blind Asylums ... | 2 | 11 | 93,200 | 91 | 1,024 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 1 | 5 | 87,604 | 90 | 973 |
| Orphan Asylums ... | 10 | 85 | 826,969 | 1,639 | 505 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 13 | 58 | 271,420 | 604 | 449 |
| Female Refuges ... | 10 | 170 | 620,600 | 818 | 759 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 5 | 25 | 121,270 | 196 | 619 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 11 | 46,796 | 50 | 935 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 11 | 20,391 | 27 | 755 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 1 | 20 | 70,669 | 66 | 1,071 |
| Total ... | 125 | 2,579 | 13,433,010 | 15,500 | 867 |

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1914-15.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Inmates. | | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Total during the Year. | Daily Average. | | |
| | | | | Per cent. |
| General Hospitals | 31,257 | 2,238 | 2,773 | 8·9 |
| Women's Hospital | 3,316 | 133 | 61 | 1·8 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,156 | 151 | 278 | 12·9 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 1,105 | 59 | 4 | ·4 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 403 | 26 | 5 | 1·2 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1,656 | 144 | 69 | 4·2 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 212 | 89 | 8 | 3·8 |
| Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 243 | 160 | 3 | 1·2 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 414 | 72 | 2 | ·5 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 311 | 81 | 88 | 28·3 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | 795 | 52 | 11 | 1·4 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 6,442 | 5,415 | 442 | 6·9 |
| Idiot Asylum | 378 | 335 | 22 | 5·8 |
| Benevolent Asylums | 3,499 | 2,017 | 454 | 13·0 |
| Convalescent Homes | 1,063 | 39 | ... | ... |
| Blind Asylums | 172 | 141 | ... | ... |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 126 | 106 | 1 | ·9 |
| Orphan Asylums | 2,146 | 1,560 | 3 | ·1 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 11,781 | 9,758 | 141 | 1·2 |
| Female Refuges | 1,193 | 707 | 10 | ·8 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 1,035 | 152 | 1 | ·1 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 78 | 73 | 11 | 14·1 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 210 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 67 | 24 | ... | ... |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 110 | 79 | 1 | ·9 |
| Freemasons' Home | 19 | 18 | 1 | 5·3 |
| Total | 70,187 | 23,664 | 4,389 | 6·3 |

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 113 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 180 infants in the Female Refuges, and 149 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1914-15 amounted to £891,089, of which £541,668, or 61 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £919,147. Of the Government contribution, £417,178 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale and Heatherton

Charitable
Institutions
—receipts and
expenditure.

Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions. Particulars are given below:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1914-15.

| Description of Institution. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. |
|---|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | From Government. | From other Sources. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | |
| General Hospitals | 60,948 | 153,397 | 214,345 | 248,156 |
| Women's Hospital | 2,815 | 9,882 | 12,697 | 12,942 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,500 | 14,179 | 16,679 | 17,240 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 950 | 4,706 | 5,656 | 5,982 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 425 | 2,194 | 2,619 | 2,579 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 8,369 | 7,200 | 15,569 | 13,042 |
| Foundling Hospital(Broadmeadows) | 800 | 1,706 | 2,506 | 2,499 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 3,752 | 2,509 | 6,261 | 5,128 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 4,149 | 501 | 4,650 | 4,650 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 2,370 | 2,522 | 4,892 | 4,892 |
| Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane | 259,012 | 22,396 | 281,408 | 281,408 |
| Idiot Asylum | | | | |
| Benevolent Asylums | 22,519 | 20,456 | 42,975 | 43,267 |
| Convalescent Homes | 367 | 1,879 | 2,246 | 3,712 |
| Blind Asylums | 1,700 | 5,364 | 7,064 | 4,704 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 900 | 3,680 | 4,580 | 4,253 |
| Orphan Asylums | 4,825 | 24,340 | 29,165 | 29,929 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 149,663 | 6,653 | 156,316 | 156,316 |
| Female Refuges | 2,650 | 23,836 | 26,486 | 26,581 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... | 400 | 5,195 | 5,595 | 5,629 |
| Old Colonists' Association | ... | 4,894 | 4,894 | 4,675 |
| Freemasons' Home | ... | 1,292 | 1,292 | 723 |
| Prison Association of Victoria ... | 195 | 587 | 782 | 864 |
| Charity Organization Society | ... | 2,835 | 2,835 | 2,484 |
| Benevolent Societies | 9,167 | 21,759 | 30,926 | 29,734 |
| Free Dispensaries | 200 | 517 | 717 | 711 |
| Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter | ... | 64 | 64 | 38 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1,984 | 959 | 2,943 | 2,943 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 408 | 1,257 | 1,665 | 1,354 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 600 | 2,662 | 3,262 | 2,712 |
| Total | 541,668 | 349,421 | 891,089 | 919,147 |

Charities
Receipts and
Expenditure,
1906-1915.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1906 it was £496,904, and it had increased to £919,147 in 1915. This is equivalent to an advance of about 85 per cent. The aid from Government increased by 90 per cent., and that from other sources by 38 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Information in regard to the receipts and expenditure in each year of the period is given in the accompanying table:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year ended 30th June. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | Government aid. | Other. | Total. | Building and extra-ordinary Repairs. | Main-tenance. | Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 .. | 285,227 | 253,749 | 538,976 | 39,561 | 454,389 | 2,954 | 496,904 |
| 1907 .. | 361,498 | 250,760 | 612,258 | 122,950 | 474,061 | 5,834 | 602,845 |
| 1908 .. | 383,086 | 267,264 | 650,350 | 118,642 | 515,038 | 4,162 | 637,842 |
| 1909 .. | 378,164 | 264,770 | 642,934 | 131,066 | 542,481 | 3,128 | 676,675 |
| 1910 .. | 385,467 | 295,741 | 681,208 | 93,879 | 564,033 | 4,465 | 662,377 |
| 1911 .. | 436,859 | 314,665 | 751,524 | 147,387 | 580,488 | 4,215 | 732,090 |
| 1912 .. | 446,332 | 384,722 | 831,054 | 192,712 | 614,705 | 3,143 | 810,560 |
| 1913 .. | 468,588 | 347,963 | 816,551 | 179,514 | 665,084 | 4,484 | 852,082 |
| 1914 .. | 485,018 | 347,053 | 832,071 | 154,565 | 705,768 | 6,529 | 866,862 |
| 1915 .. | 541,668 | 349,421 | 891,089 | 137,589 | 774,873 | 6,685 | 919,147 |

Charitable institutions—average cost per inmate.

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1914-15.

| Description of Institution. | Daily average Number of Inmates. | Total Cost of Maintenance. | Average cost of each Inmate. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| General Hospitals | 2,238 | 179,145 | 80 | 0 | 11 |
| Women's Hospital | 133 | 12,083 | 90 | 17 | 0 |
| Children's Hospital | 151 | 13,350 | 88 | 8 | 3 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 59 | 5,153 | 87 | 8 | 6 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 26 | 2,330 | 89 | 12 | 4 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 144 | 11,837 | 82 | 4 | 0 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ... | 89 | 1,456 | 16 | 7 | 2 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 160 | 4,541 | 28 | 7 | 7 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 72 | 4,375 | 60 | 15 | 3 |
| Heatherton Sanatorium | 81 | 4,892 | 60 | 7 | 11 |
| Receiving Houses for the Insane | | | | | |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 5,802 | 227,422 | 39 | 3 | 11 |
| Idiot Asylum | | | | | |
| Benevolent Asylums | 2,017 | 41,511 | 20 | 11 | 7 |
| Convalescent Homes | 39 | 1,829 | 46 | 17 | 11 |
| Blind Asylums | 141 | 4,373 | 31 | 0 | 3 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 106 | 3,345 | 31 | 11 | 1 |
| Orphan Asylums | 1,560 | 24,478 | 15 | 13 | 10 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 9,753 | 155,977 | 15 | 19 | 8 |
| Female Refuges | 707 | 25,901 | 36 | 12 | 9 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 152 | 5,629 | 37 | 0 | 8 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 73 | 3,821 | 52 | 6 | 10 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 35 | 2,943 | 84 | 1 | 8 |
| Brightside Inebriates' Institution | 24 | 1,332 | 55 | 10 | 0 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 79 | 2,607 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Freemasons' Home | 18 | 723 | 40 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 23,664 | 741,053 | 31 | 6 | 4 |

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being somewhat higher. 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. Within 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 might 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, where St. Paul's Cathedral now stands, 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. At a public meeting £265 was subscribed, and 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; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. 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 327 beds, in which 6,648 in-patients were treated in 1914-15. In the out-patients' department, 26,458 persons were treated last year, including 8,543 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 127,950.

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 245,309; the out-patients, 1,028,422.

In 1914-15 the Government grant amounted to £15,688; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £774; private contributions amounted to £5,306; proceeds of entertainments to £23; bequests to £27,137; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,968; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £3,837; and out-patients' fees to £1,341; interest yielded a revenue of £4,014; and £3,675 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £64,763. The expenditure was £86,168—£45,530 for buildings, £40,396 for maintenance, and £242 miscellaneous items.

In 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, and in addition to this sum they have since given £20,000, making a total donation of £140,000. The original donation was 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 donation of fittings valued at £500 and the machinery necessary to equip the hospital laundry in a thorough up-to-date manner from Mr. A. T. Danks. The Government, in 1912, contributed £25,000, and by public subscription £36,000 was raised. It was decided to re-build on the present site, and one of the architects for the committee (the late J. J. Clark) 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. On Mr. Clark's return to Melbourne certain matters of detail had to be arranged, the most important of which had reference to the number of beds. The committee decided to provide 400, but the number to be used will depend on the amount available for maintenance. The plans having been prepared, the building operations were commenced on 3rd November, 1910. The greater portion of the work has now been completed, the out-patient department, the casualty department, and the wards being in use. The new Pathological Department is in course of erection, and will be available for use towards the end of the year 1916.

**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. This portion was replaced and during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. Extensive alterations and additions, including a new laundry and plant and a new kitchen block, have recently been completed. The 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 one grade, and pay an entrance fee of £5 5s., receiving a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1915, the daily average number of in-patients was 157.5. The total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1915, was 12,034.

The average cost per occupied bed was £84 13s. 4d. The total revenue from all sources was £17,154, including—Government grant, £5,150; municipal grants, £536; private contributions, £2,303; proceeds of entertainments, £77; legacies, bequests, &c., £2,750; Hospital Saturday and Sunday and church collections, £1,292; interest on

endowment fund, £113 ; other interest, £437 ; in-patients—from or on account of, £2,410 ; out-patients' fees, £1,787 ; other sources, £299.

The year's expenditure was £18,217, made up as follows :—Provisions, £3,655 ; surgery and dispensary, £2,210 ; domestic, £1,982 ; establishment charges, £390 ; salaries and wages, £4,957 ; miscellaneous, £276 ; administration, £1,333 ; buildings and repairs, £3,414.

On 11th August, 1915, two wards of 32 beds each, comprising an entire pavilion, were set apart for the treatment of patients suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis, in which up to 31st December, 1915, no fewer than 255 cases had been treated, viz., 164 soldiers and 91 civilians. The death rate from this disease was 48·6 per cent.

The Defence Department has provided accommodation in the hospital grounds for between 100 and 200 sick and wounded soldiers, but up to the end of the year 1915 only a portion of these military wards had been occupied.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a **Homoepathic Hospital.** dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876 the buildings were enlarged, and converted into 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. From the date of the opening of the institution to 30th June, 1915, 232,239 patients received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 12,611 patients were treated, comprising 1,481 in-patients, and 11,130 out-patients. The average stay of in-patients was 20 days, as against 22 days in the previous year ; 1,361 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 3,026 casualty cases were attended to. The general death rate for 1914-15 was 6·34 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 p.m. and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £7,130—made up of £1,400 Government grant ; £349 municipal grants ; £217 proceeds of entertainments ; £1,411 private contributions ; £326 legacies, bequests, &c. ; £538 Hospital Sunday collections ; £864 contributions by in-door, and £760 by out-door patients ; £550 visitors' contributions ; £613 interest ; and £102 from all other sources. The expenditure was £6,885—£201 for buildings ; and £6,684 for maintenance. The average cost per bed per annum in 1914-15 was £61.

The institution has accommodation for 102 patients. On 30th June, 1915, there were remaining under care 31 men and 46 women,

The operating theatre is equipped with all the latest modern instruments and appliances. There is a separate building in the grounds which contains two large wards and provides accommodation for 28 children. There are also connected with the institution a building for nurses' accommodation, a laundry containing the latest modern machinery, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms.

Austin Hospital for Incurables. 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. Mrs. Austin died on 2nd September, 1910, aged 89 years, and a colonist of 69 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed that given by her, 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. Of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building, £5,110 was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. A new building for the accommodation of nurses, presented by Mr. William Drummond in memory of his deceased wife, is now in occupation. The committee of the hospital is anxious to convert the accommodation contained in the "old" nurses' home to the use of patients, but has been unable, so far, to finance the matter. The new wards are sadly needed for cancer patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1915, 4,512 patients were admitted; of this number 3,204 died in the institution, 1,093 were discharged, and 215 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been 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, 25 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 75 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. The patients treated during the year 1914-15 numbered 439, of whom 223 were new admissions,

and the daily average was 217.3. The institution is fairly well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1914-15—£14,990—£3,737 was spent on buildings, and £11,253 related to maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £16,823, made up of £3,650 Government grant; £292 municipal grants; £3,324 private contributions; £4,316 proceeds of entertainments (of this amount £4,100 was received as proceeds of Druids' Easter Gala); £2,188 legacies and bequests; £948 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,102 contributions from in-door patients; £976 interest; and £27 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 128 males and 87 females under care on 30th June, 1915.

**St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.**

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The present building in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy, forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 138 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings was made, and fully equipped, and the work of the clinical school has been carried out with highly satisfactory results. To commemorate the centenary of the Order of the Sisters of Charity a project has been launched to add 150 beds to the hospital. To provide funds for this purpose a body has been formed called "The League of the Million Shillings," and a promising start has been made in the collection of the £50,000 required for the Centenary Memorial. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, 2,662 patients were treated in the institution; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 20,349 (including 4,105 casualty and 1,144 dental cases), the total number of patients for the year being 23,011. The number of surgical operations performed on patients was 2,613; of these patients 43 died, the death rate after operations thus being under 2 per cent. The receipts totalled £14,136, made up of £3,600 Government grant; £254 from municipalities; £1,919 private contributions; £3,013 proceeds of entertainments; £1,374 bequests; £1,132 Hospital Sunday fund; £2,367 patients' contributions; and £477 from other sources. The expenditure was £24,251, of which £7,091 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £17,160 on maintenance, &c.

**Women's
Hospital.**

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne sixty 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 in-

stitution 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. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block, an eclamptic ward, a new out-patients' department, fresh quarters for nurses, an infirmary wing, and a septic ward. 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. A special appeal was recently made to the women of Victoria for funds to provide a pre-maternity ward, to which those patients requiring special observation and treatment might be admitted before the time of labour. This ward has now been completed. Through lack of accommodation of this nature, it is feared that lives of mothers and infants have been lost which otherwise might have been saved to the State. The institution is a special training school in gynaecology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1915, the number of patients received into the hospital was 67,748, of whom 47,949 were admitted for confinements, and the attendances of out-patients reached a total of 218,224. During the year ended on that date, 1,814 midwifery and 1,392 gynaecological patients were admitted, which, together with 110 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 3,316 treated. There were also in the same period 4,475 attendances of 2,386 out-patients. There is now accommodation in the institution for 170 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 amounted to £12,697, made up of £2,815 Government grant; £375 municipal grants; £1,038 private contributions; £2,017 bequests and donations; £938 Hospital Sunday collections; £3,802 from patients; £1,122 from medical students and pupil nurses; and £590 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £12,083, on buildings, furniture, repairs, &c., £826, and on miscellaneous items, £33—a total of £12,942. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many 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, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. In this establishment 26 patients remained under care on 1st July, 1914. During the year 1914-15, 377 were admitted, making a total of 403 treated; 358 were cured or relieved; 9 were discharged at their own request or on other grounds; 4 left incurable; and 5 died, leaving 27 in the hospital on 30th June, 1915. As regards out-patients, the total number of distinct cases treated was 2,704, and the attendances numbered 10,251. The income for 1914-15 was £2,619, made up as follows:—Government grants, £425; municipal grant, £109; private contributions, £236; legacies, bequests, &c., £699; Hospital Sunday collections, £205; out-patients' contributions, £446; in-patients' fees, £327; interest, £26; and miscellaneous receipts, £146. The expenditure was £2,579.

Children's Hospital. The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, was founded in 1870, when a small cottage was rented in Stephen-street, Melbourne. The present buildings cover over two acres of land in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, and the institution ranks amongst the foremost Children's Hospitals in the world. The honorary medical staff numbers 39, and a Pediatric Society in connexion with the hospital meets monthly, when most interesting cases are shown and diseases peculiar to children are discussed. At the out-patients' department the largest portion of the hospital work is done. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, there were 1,999 patients admitted, which, with 157 in the hospital on 1st July, 1914, made a total of 2,156 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,733 were discharged relieved, 278 died, and 145 were in the institution on 30th June, 1915. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 40,467. In the out-door patients' department during the year 1914-15, 13,378 children attended 80,727 times, and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,896,316 attendances of 357,254 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £13,668, which, with £3,572 expended on building, gave a total expenditure of £17,240. The revenue was £16,679, made up of £2,500 Government grant; £437 municipal grants; £3,817 private contributions; £196 proceeds of entertainments; £5,638 bequests, &c.; £1,506 Hospital Sunday and church collections; £1,860 contributions by patients; £526 interest; and £199 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, are peculiar to the eye and ear, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to those organs, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus, classes of ailments are treated in

the institution, which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of 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, provided they are unable to pay for private treatment. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth, New Zealand also contributing its quota. The patients admitted during 1915 numbered 1,048, making with 57 in the institution at the commencement of the year a total of 1,105 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,040, of whom 1,018 were stated to be cured or relieved, 18 were incurable, and 4 died. Besides these, there were 8,139 out-patients treated, of whom 94 were from the other States and New Zealand, 120 were from the various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 72 were wards of the State. The total number of attendances was 36,400, and of operations 1,762, the latter number not including minor operations in the out-patients' surgery. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, opposite the Central Fire Station at East Melbourne. The hospital is bounded on three sides by Gisborne and Brunswick streets and Victoria-parade, and the buildings include considerable additions made since their first erection. The accommodation for the out-patient department requires to be enlarged so that the, at present, alternate clinics may be conducted simultaneously to the greater convenience of the patients. The total number of beds available for in-door patients is 84, and the hospital is the largest of its kind in Australasia. The total of the receipts for the year 1914-15 from all sources and on all accounts was £5,656, made up of £950 Government grant; £318 from municipalities; £518 private contributions; £578 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,401 out-patients' fees; £755 in-patients' fees; £450 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; and the balance from other sources. The total expenditure on all accounts was £5,982.

**Royal
Victorian
Institute for
the Blind.**

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institute 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. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the assistance of the destitute. Its programme of scholastic education

is similar to that of the State schools, and it is carried out under the supervision of the State Education Department. Under the Education Act of 1910 (now incorporated in the Education Act 1915, No. 2,644), the education of blind children between the ages of seven and sixteen years is compulsory, and the institute provides all the necessary facilities for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Education is free, but, where parents are able to do so, they are required to contribute towards the cost of pupils' maintenance. In cases where this is not possible, the whole cost is borne by the institute. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, or as piano-tuners. During the earlier period of their trade training, pupils may be admitted to reside at the institute, or, if residing at home, they may be allowed wages based on those fixed by the wages logs of their various trades. Adults receive a minimum wage, and, when they gain skill, they are paid piece wages at a higher rate than the ordinary trade standards, which are also supplemented by bonus additions, married workers receiving special consideration.

Non-resident workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society," the funds of which are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute 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 four dormitories with 72 beds. There were under care on the 1st July, 1914, 119 persons; 25 were admitted during 1914-15, and 7 were discharged, leaving 137 under care at the end of the financial year.

The sales of manufactured goods realized £12,044. Other receipts in 1914-15 reached a total of £5,439, comprising £1,700 Government grant; £194 municipal grants; £2,127 private contributions; £107 proceeds of entertainments; £846 interest; £273 bequests; and £192 from all other sources. The total ordinary expenditure was £3,358.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, 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 103 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, 23 new pupils were admitted, and 15 discharged, leaving 111 on the roll. A total of 593 pupils have been educated at the institution, and the great majority of these are not only able to earn their own living, but are useful members of the community.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used

here, with very gratifying results. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. The education of the deaf is now compulsory, but unfortunately there are many deaf children in various parts of the State who are not receiving any instruction. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,580, made up of £900 Government grant; £238 municipal grants; £1,676 private contributions; £252 legacies, bequests, &c.; £314 proceeds of entertainments; £432 payments and contributions for pupils; £700 interest; and £68 from other sources. The expenditure for maintenance, buildings, and improvements was £4,253.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

Benevolent asylum.

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, and one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1914, was 1,986; the number admitted during the year was 1,513; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,431, leaving under care on 30th June, 1915, in all the institutions, 2,068. The Government grant in aid for the year 1914-15 was £22,519; from municipalities a sum of £876 was received; private contributions amounted to £4,496; proceeds of entertainments to £491; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £1,316; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,115; and payments by patients to £10,363; interest was £1,405; and from all other sources £394 was received, making a total income of £42,975. The expenditure was £43,267, of which £1,451 was spent on buildings.

Benevolent societies.

Eighty-nine benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1915. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two 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 16,437; the receipts amounted to £30,926, of which £9,167 was from Government, £1,650 from municipalities, and £20,109 from private sources; the expenditure was £29,734.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Orphan asylums.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1914, was 1,663; the number admitted during the twelve months was 481;

and the total discharged and died, 482; leaving under care on 30th June, 1915, 1,662. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £29,165—made up of £4,825 Government grant; £340 municipal grants; £5,722 private contributions; £394 proceeds of entertainments; £1,473 legacies and bequests; £256 Hospital Sunday contributions; £3,899 payments on account of orphans maintained; £8,788 interest; and £463 other receipts. The total expenditure was £29,929—£4,110 for buildings, and £25,819 for maintenance and other expenses.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient cases 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 permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1915, 396 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 83 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 232 did very well, 60 were classed as incurable, and 25 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Eleven deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 68 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 3,225 patients. Of these, 2,240 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 501 were incurable; 42 died; 374 left of their own accord; and 68 remained at end of 1915. 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 100 patients.

Amherst and Heatherton Sanatoria.

The Amherst Sanatorium, for incipient cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 60 patients. During the year 1915, 178 patients were treated, of whom 143 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 9 left, described as incurable; 2 died; and 24 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,285 patients; of these, 1,172 were discharged cured or relieved; 26 left of their own

accord; 50 were incurable; 13 died; and 24 remained on 31st December, 1915.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing provision for 92 beds. There were on 1st January, 1914, 84 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 188, making a total of 272 who received treatment during the year 1915. Of these, 112 were discharged, 73 died, and 87 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convalescent 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 1914-15 was 35; 1,028 were admitted during the year, 1,018 were discharged, and 45 remained under care on 30th June, 1915. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £367; and municipal grants to £127; the revenue from private contributions was £309; from legacies, bequests, &c., £860; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £251; from relatives, £103; and from interest and other sources, £229—a total of £2,246. The expenditure was £1,822 on buildings, &c.; and £1,890 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £3,712.

Free dispensaries. Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1915—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1915, numbered 4,372. The visits to or by these persons numbered 13,585. The receipts amounted to £717, of which £74 was from the municipalities, £200 from the Government, and £443 from other sources. The total expenditure was £711.

St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows. This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £4,900 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The number of inmates on 30th June, 1914, was 87, 125 were admitted during the year, 8 died, 113 were adopted or discharged, and 91 were under care on 30th June, 1915. This institution, which contains seven dormitories with 101 beds, 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 unfortunate mothers.

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, if the child is over six months old, must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three to six months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them, either with or without the child. In the latter case the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase, and, since foster-mothers are paid till the child reaches 14 years of age, it entails a heavy expenditure on the part of the institution. Probationers are trained as baby nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency, provided they pass the test examination set at the close of the course. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, 243 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 41 were discharged to friends or relations, 13 were adopted, 125 were boarded out, 3 died, and 61 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1915. During that year 113 adults received treatment. Of these 63 were pre-maternity cases. The number of adults is accounted for as follows:—50 were discharged to friends, 24 went to service, and 39 remained in the home on 30th June, 1915. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £6,261, of which £3,752 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £5,128, of which £1,774 was for boarding out, £2,910 for maintenance, and £444 for buildings.

In April, 1913, a purchase of a property to be utilized for a country home to be worked in connexion with the institution was effected. This property adjoins the Beaconsfield railway station. It consists of a substantially built brick house standing in well laid out grounds, and surrounded by 38 acres of arable and pastoral land watered by a running creek. The purchase of the property absorbed all the special funds available. It cost the institution £2,750, of which the Government contributed £1,000 by a special grant. The home was opened on 6th May, 1914, by Lady Stanley, and is working very well and amply justifying its acquirement. It is self-supporting in dairy and garden produce, and is beginning to furnish these commodities to the central institution. To the country home babies are drafted who,

in the city, would probably succumb for lack of fresh air and other health-giving elements obtainable only away from a city, and this doubtless accounts to some extent for the low death rate.

Since 1st July, 1914, the Government has granted a subsidy at the rate of 5s. per week for each child boarded out. The total of these subsidies for the year 1914-15 was £1,452, which sum is included in the receipts given above.

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 the 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, 1915, the Government subsidized the establishments to the extent of £2,650; £20,888 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £2,948 from other sources, making the total receipts £26,486. The expenditure amounted to £26,581—made up of £281 spent on buildings, and £26,300 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1914-15:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1914-15.

| Female Refuges. | Number Admitted. | | Born in the Home. | Number Discharged. | | Inmates on 30th June, 1915. | |
|--|------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | Women and Girls. | Infants. | | Women and Girls. | Infants. | Women and Girls. | Infants. |
| Ballarat Refuge and Alexandra Infants' Home ... | 20 | ... | 15 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 26 |
| Bendigo Rescue Home | 13 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 6 |
| Carlton Refuge | 71 | 65 | ... | 67 | 58 | 40 | 32 |
| Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ... | 68 | 1 | ... | 63 | 1 | 24 | ... |
| Geelong ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| House of Mercy, Cheltenham ... | 22 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 26 | ... |
| Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford, ... | 179 | ... | ... | 162 | ... | 396 | ... |
| Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne | 58 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 162 | ... |
| South Yarra Home ... | 42 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 32 | ... |
| Temporary Home, for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood | 31 | 14 | ... | 34 | 15 | 10 | 4 |
| Total ... | 508 | 84 | 26 | 463 | 107 | 730 | 73 |

**Salvation
Army
rescue homes.**

There are five rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 196 beds on 1st July, 1914, when there were under care 139 adults and 24 children. During the succeeding year 896 adults and 125 children were admitted; of the adults, 239 were placed at service or restored to friends; 534 were discharged at their own request; 62 were discharged for misconduct or otherwise; 1 died; and 34 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; of the infants, 17 died and 94 went out with their mothers. The Army received £400 from the Government in aid of the institutions; £134, private contributions; £4,129, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates; and £932 from other sources—a total of £5,595. The total expenditure was £5,629.

Night shelter.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 2,682 women were accommodated during the year 1914-15. The expenses were £38, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund." In addition to the amount obtained from this source, there were numerous contributions in the shape of food.

**Prison
Association
of Victoria.**

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 assistance 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 1914-15 was 449. The receipts amounted to £782, including grants from the Government (£195) and the Penal Department (£346), and contributions from private sources (£161); while the expenditure was £864.

**St. John
Ambulance
Association.**

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 had been trained to 30th April, 1916, was 45,350; the number of persons who are fully qualified is

27,255 ; 7,934 railway employés and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work ; and 27,255 certificates and medallions have been issued. Four motor ambulances and one horse-drawn ambulance waggon are stationed at 463 Swanston-street (Tel. Cent. 121), and one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 121). Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city. The waggons attended to 7,963 calls during the year, of which 2,234 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 72,500 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. The secretary is H. Wardale Greenwood, M.A., 463 Swanston-street, Melbourne (Tel. Cent. 122).

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

**Charity
Organization
Society.**

This 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 mendicity, 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. All of these objects have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent, but the philanthropic work of the State still provides an extensive field for further efforts towards organization and co-operation. The governing body of the society is an executive committee consisting of the honorary officers and twelve members elected by contributors, which is empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. A link with practically all the charities of Melbourne is maintained through nominee members of the society, one of whom is elected by each charity. Nominee members have virtually the same voice in the conduct of the society as have contributing members.

The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1915, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,475 ; expenditure, £1,203 ; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,215 ; expenditure, £1,123 ; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £145 ; expenditure, £158 ; Woodyard—Receipts, £773 ; expenditure, £766. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,860, of which 1,088 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 1,088 cases showed that in 836 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 222 to misconduct ; while 30 cases come under other headings.

The year 1914-15 was the most strenuous in the history of the society. A special commission was undertaken, involving the investigation of approximately 1,200 cases which are not included in the statistics set out above. In addition, the society took an active part in dealing with the unemployed, who gathered together in large numbers in Melbourne during the first six months of 1915. The increased demand for charitable aid placed a heavy strain on the staff and the resources of the society.

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 an extent 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. During 1914-15, 552 temporary and 103 permanent positions were found, 248 unemployed persons being thereby substantially benefited. In many cases, also, 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 child. 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. Last year 644 men availed themselves of the facilities provided at the woodyard on 1,785 occasions.

The society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice and with its assistance twenty-three years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated 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, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The present trustees are P. J. Carroll, Esq. (chairman and superintendent), J. R. Pescott, Esq., S. Whitehead, Esq., F. Johnston, Esq., and T. Keiley, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is Government Labour Bureau, corner of King and Bourke streets, Melbourne.

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 8,856 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. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, for the last financial year, was 8s. 10d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1916, it was found that there was a credit balance of £398 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,558, as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Dairy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 683 |
| Figs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,357 |
| Hides, Bones, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| Wages of men working off the place | | | | | ... | 263 |
| Prizes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |

The following are the amounts of Government grants expended each year 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 |
| 1909-10 | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| 1910-11 | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| 1911-12 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1912-13 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| 1913-14 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1914-15 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 1915-16 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 39,812 | 15 | 6 |

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 applying in winter than in spring or summer. This institution enables these unfortunate individuals to tide over periods when employment is scarce. 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.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Health
Society.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 200 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and sixteen members of council, nine 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 organizes 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 by the society, with the co-operation of the Education Department, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 182 candidates presented themselves, of whom 105 passed (21 with distinction), and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Humane
Society.

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, 1916, 59 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 16 certificates and 10 bronze medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £396, and the expenditure to £380. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1915-16, 16 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 in New South Wales, 2 in Western Australia, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Queensland, and 1 in New Zealand. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows:—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 as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no necessity 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 makes 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. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1896 to 1905 | 1,365 | 273 | 1,638 |
| 1906 to 1915 | 1,166 | 267 | 1,433 |

A considerable reduction 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 10 for the later decennium as against 12 for the earlier one.

Taking the ten years ended 1915, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA, 1906 TO 1915.

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 10 years | 220 | 59 | 279 |
| 10 to 20 years | 249 | 37 | 286 |
| 20 to 40 years | 291 | 69 | 360 |
| 40 to 60 years | 277 | 76 | 353 |
| 60 years and over | 129 | 26 | 155 |
| Total | 1,166 | 267 | 1,433 |

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

**Society for
the Protection
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 have been appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service, under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, 1,687 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,268 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 216 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 £681, and the expenditure to £625.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

**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 employees, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated :—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1915.

| | £ | | £ |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| 1873 to 1898 | 190,104 | 1908 | 9,146 |
| 1899 | 5,853 | 1909 | 9,398 |
| 1900 | 5,901 | 1910 | 10,555 |
| 1901 | 6,034 | 1911 | 11,650 |
| 1902 | 6,669 | 1912 | 11,806 |
| 1903 | 7,058 | 1913 | 12,274 |
| 1904 | 7,795 | 1914 | 11,686 |
| 1905 | 8,235 | 1915 | 15,911 |
| 1906 | 8,011 | | |
| 1907 | 8,813 | Total | £346,899 |

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1914, and for the year 1915, are given below :—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1915.

| Institution. | Amount Distributed. | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1873 to 1914. | 1915. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Melbourne Hospital | 89,690 | 4,362 | 94,052 |
| Alfred Hospital | 40,029 | 1,490 | 41,519 |
| Benevolent Asylum | 26,385 | 811 | 27,196 |
| Women's Hospital | 27,847 | 1,430 | 29,277 |
| Children's Hospital | 37,236 | 1,597 | 38,833 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 15,568 | 687 | 16,255 |
| Homœopathic Hospital | 15,572 | 775 | 16,347 |
| Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm | 8,654 | 100 | 8,754 |
| Richmond Dispensary | 1,960 | 50 | 2,010 |
| Collingwood Dispensary | 1,900 | ... | 1,900 |
| Austin Hospital for Incurables | 20,408 | 1,148 | 21,556 |
| Convalescent Home for Women | 3,735 | 175 | 3,910 |
| " " Men | 3,220 | 175 | 3,395 |
| Melbourne District Nursing Society | 2,544 | 450 | 2,994 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital | 11,021 | 1,475 | 12,496 |
| Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon | 3,151 | ... | 3,151 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 2,620 | 285 | 2,905 |
| Melbourne Dental Hospital | 714 | 50 | 764 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 86 | ... | 86 |
| St. John Ambulance Association | 903 | 360 | 1,263 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 709 | 100 | 809 |
| Total distributed | 313,952 | 15,520 | 329,472 |
| Total collected | 330,988 | 15,911 | 346,899 |

Wattle Day.

In August, 1912, a movement was initiated by the ladies of Melbourne to celebrate the flowering of the wattle tree, which heralds the approach of spring, and at the same time to help children's charitable institutions in the metropolis. Ladies, attired in white costumes, sell sprays of wattle blossoms in the streets, Government offices, banking institutions, warehouses, offices, shops, and factories, leaving to the generosity of buyers the amounts to be placed by them in the collection boxes. More than 1,000 ladies annually take part in the campaign. In 1916 the amount collected was allotted to the children's charities. The idea is spreading in the country districts of Victoria and in other States, and Wattle Day will, doubtless, in the near future be generally observed throughout

Australia. The amounts which have been raised each year are as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 1912 | ... | ... | £ | 800 | 1915 | ... | ... | £ | 2,553 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 1,935 | | 1916 | ... | ... | 8,346 | |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 2,115 | | | | | | |

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension being 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. Every woman who has attained the age of 60 years.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted (1) by occasional absences from Australia, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or (2) by any absence in a territory then or now under the authority of the Commonwealth, or (3) if the applicant proves that during the 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 twelve 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 any of her children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property (not including the home in which the pensioner permanently resides) must not exceed £310. From the maximum pension of £26 per annum a

deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net capital value exceeds £50. Where, however, both husband and wife are pensioners—except where they are living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation—the exemption is £25. In the case of husband and wife, even if one of the parties only is a claimant, the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both. This rule does not apply where the parties are living apart pursuant to a decree, judgment, order or deed of separation, or where in certain cases the Commissioner directs that it shall not apply. Income is similarly treated.

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, and gifts or allowances from children, step-children, grand-children or adopted children are not considered as income.

The exemption of the pensioner's home from the amount of his property and of payments made by children, &c., from the amount of his income was provided for in an amending Act assented to on 24th December, 1912.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for or obtain a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons also are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens ;

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand,

but no woman, having married one of these persons shall, in consequence only of such marriage, be or become disqualified to receive a pension.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910. Pensions not exceeding 10s. a week in any case may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid or who is permanently blind, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated or permanently blind 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 the 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.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are :—

Aliens ;

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand,

but no woman, having married one of these persons shall, in consequence only of such marriage, be or become disqualified to receive a pension.

The number of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1915, and in June, 1916, was as follows :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1915 AND 1916.

| State. | Number of Pensioners. | | Pensions Granted, &c., from Inauguration of Commonwealth System to 30th June, 1916. | | | | Claims in Course, 30th June, 1916. | Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1916. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | 30th June, 1915. | 31st December, 1915. | Granted. | Rejected. | Deaths. | Cancelled. | | |
| Victoria ... | 28,365 | 23,597 | 46,062 | 3,354 | 15,452 | 2,164 | 330 | 28,446 |
| New South Wales ... | 32,904 | 33,171 | 53,063 | 5,231 | 17,144 | 2,670 | 126 | 33,249 |
| Queensland ... | 11,924 | 11,994 | 18,696 | 2,927 | 5,478 | 1,169 | 74 | 12,049 |
| South Australia ... | 9,018 | 9,261 | 13,972 | 875 | 4,086 | 568 | 14 | 9,318 |
| Western Australia ... | 4,153 | 4,247 | 5,992 | 715 | 1,516 | 277 | 55 | 4,199 |
| Tasmania ... | 4,528 | 4,634 | 7,034 | 501 | 2,151 | 361 | 75 | 4,522 |
| Australia ... | 90,892 | 91,904 | 144,819 | 13,603 | 45,827 | 7,209 | 674 | 91,783 |

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 15th December, 1910. The numbers granted, &c., since that date are as under:—

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| State. | From 15th December, 1910, to 30th June, 1916. | | | | Claims in Course, 30th June, 1916. | Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1916. |
|---------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Granted. | Rejected. | Deaths. | Cancelled. | | |
| Victoria ... | 9,619 | 2,187 | 2,364 | 386 | 220 | 6,869 |
| New South Wales | 12,378 | 2,699 | 2,352 | 670 | 88 | 9,356 |
| Queensland ... | 3,918 | 1,109 | 747 | 217 | 49 | 2,954 |
| South Australia ... | 2,412 | 476 | 583 | 154 | 4 | 1,675 |
| Western Australia | 1,366 | 391 | 251 | 58 | 65 | 1,057 |
| Tasmania ... | 2,138 | 367 | 445 | 165 | 61 | 1,528 |
| Australia ... | 31,831 | 7,229 | 6,742 | 1,650 | 487 | 23,439 |

Cost of pensions, 1915-16.

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1916, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £2,859,766, but the liability on account of the 91,783 old-age and 23,439 invalid pensioners on the registers at 30th June, 1916, is £2,900,352, or an average per individual of £25 3s. 5d. per annum.

Pensioners, 1901 to 1915-16.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the

register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1916, it had reached a total of 28,446 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year from the inception of the system and the amount expended each year are as under :—

**OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,
1901 TO 1916.**

| Financial Year. | Number of Pensioners at end of Period. | | | Actual Amount Paid in Pensions. |
|---|--|----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Old-Age. | Invalid. | Total. | |
| | | | | £ |
| 18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act) | 16,275 | ... | 16,275 | 129,338 |
| 1901-2 | 14,570 | ... | 14,570 | 292,432 |
| 1902-3 | 12,417 | ... | 12,417 | 215,973 |
| 1903-4 | 11,609 | ... | 11,609 | 205,150 |
| 1904-5 | 11,209 | ... | 11,209 | 200,464 |
| 1905-6 | 10,990 | ... | 10,990 | 189,127 |
| 1906-7 | 10,732 | ... | 10,732 | 187,793 |
| 1907-8 | 11,288 | ... | 11,288 | 233,573 |
| 1908-9 | 12,368 | ... | 12,368 | 270,827 |
| 1909-10 (under Federal Act) | 20,218 | ... | 20,218 | 470,656 |
| 1910-11 " " | 23,722 | 2,272 | 25,994 | 573,699 |
| 1911-12 " " | 24,449 | 3,162 | 27,611 | 672,593 |
| 1912-13 " " | 25,434 | 3,918 | 29,352 | 715,924 |
| 1913-14 " " | 27,150 | 4,844 | 31,994 | 795,449 |
| 1914-15 " " | 28,365 | 6,054 | 34,419 | 839,718 |
| 1915-16 " " | 28,446 | 6,869 | 35,315 | 908,159 |

The following table shows the estimated number of persons in Australia eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1916, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1916.

| State. | Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to receive Old-age Pensions. | | | Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions, on 30th June, 1916. | Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis. |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| | Women aged 60 Years and over. | Men aged 65 Years and over. | Total. | | |
| Victoria ... | 53,850 | 37,000 | 90,850 | 28,446 | 31·3 |
| New South Wales .. | 54,250 | 42,000 | 96,250 | 33,249 | 34·5 |
| Queensland ... | 16,500 | 15,100 | 31,600 | 12,049 | 38·1 |
| South Australia ... | 16,300 | 10,350 | 26,650 | 9,318 | 35·0 |
| Western Australia ... | 5,600 | 4,500 | 10,100 | 4,199 | 41·6 |
| Tasmania ... | 6,250 | 4,120 | 10,370 | 4,522 | 43·6 |
| Australia ... | 152,750 | 113,070 | 265,820 | 91,783 | 34·5 |

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Tasmania (44 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (31 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 34½.

Nearly 59 per cent. of the old-age pensioners and 50 per cent. of the invalid pensioners on 30th June, 1916, were women. The numbers in each State are as under:—

SEXES OF OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS ON 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| State. | Old-age Pensioners. | | | Invalid Pensioners. | | | Total Old-age and Invalid Pensioners. |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Victoria ... | 10,708 | 17,738 | 28,446 | 3,325 | 3,544 | 6,869 | 35,315 |
| New South Wales | 14,630 | 18,619 | 33,249 | 4,819 | 4,537 | 9,356 | 42,605 |
| Queensland ... | 5,501 | 6,548 | 12,049 | 1,581 | 1,373 | 2,954 | 15,003 |
| South Australia ... | 3,522 | 5,796 | 9,318 | 720 | 955 | 1,675 | 10,993 |
| Western Australia | 1,890 | 2,309 | 4,199 | 586 | 471 | 1,057 | 5,256 |
| Tasmania ... | 1,581 | 2,941 | 4,522 | 722 | 806 | 1,528 | 6,050 |
| Australia ... | 37,832 | 53,951 | 91,783 | 11,753 | 11,686 | 23,439 | 115,222 |

Cost of State old-age pension schemes. Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

Maternity allowance. An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. No additional sum is paid for twins, but payment is made in respect of still-born children, if they are viable. Where the child is not born alive, or dies within twelve hours after birth, a medical certificate must be furnished certifying that the child was a viable child, but if the Commissioner is satisfied that no medical practitioner was available to attend the case, and he is satisfied by evidence that the child born was born alive, or was a viable child, he may dispense with such certificate. When the birth of a child is registered the person effecting the registration can obtain the forms of application for maternity benefit. On a claim being made and passed, a money order is sent to the mother, or to the person authorized by her in writing to receive it. No receipt is required by the Treasurer. Application must be made within three months after date of birth. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein, but not to Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the islands of the Pacific. The penalty for false representation is a fine of £100, or one year's imprisonment. The following table shows the number of payments made in each State since 10th October, 1912. It appears that the allowance has been claimed in about 93 per cent.

of the total confinements in the Commonwealth during the period stated.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE—CLAIMS GRANTED, REJECTED, ETC., FROM 10TH OCTOBER, 1912, TO 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| State. | Granted. | Rejected. | Under Consideration. | Total Claims. | Amount Paid. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | | £ |
| Victoria | 129,553 | 468 | 444 | 130,465 | 647,765 |
| New South Wales ... | 188,311 | 1,082 | 270 | 189,663 | 941,555 |
| Queensland | 71,799 | 390 | 179 | 72,368 | 358,995 |
| South Australia ... | 44,683 | 228 | 72 | 44,983 | 223,415 |
| Western Australia ... | 32,639 | 211 | 70 | 32,920 | 163,195 |
| Tasmania | 21,286 | 93 | 47 | 21,426 | 106,430 |
| Australia | 488,271 | 2,472 | 1,082 | 491,825 | 2,441,355 |

PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Old-age, widows', military, minors' and war pensions in New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth by an Act of Parliament which was passed on 1st November, 1898. The scope of this measure has been greatly extended by subsequent legislation, the whole of which has now been consolidated in the *Pensions Act* 1913 passed in November of that year. An amendment of that Act was passed in 1914:

New Zealand Pension Statistics.

The following particulars relate to pensions payable in New Zealand on 31st March, 1916:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of old-age pensioners (including Maoris) .. | 19,804 |
| Annual amount payable | £484,232 |
| Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 and upwards (at 31st March, 1916) .. | 53,700 |
| Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are in receipt of pensions | 37% |

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to the 31st March, 1916, the sum of £5,329,350 was expended on account of old-age pensions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Number of widow pensioners (including Maoris) .. | 1,890 |
| Annual amount payable | £37,042 |

MILITARY PENSIONS (payable to Veterans of Maori War).

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number of military pensioners (including Maoris) .. | 1,323 |
| Annual amount payable | £47,628 |

MINERS' PENSIONS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Number | 120 |
| Annual amount payable | £5,445 |

WAR PENSIONS (in connexion with present war).

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Number | 1,214 |
| Annual amount payable | £55,690 |

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

Lunacy Department. A diminished annual increment is revealed in the numbers of those known to the Lunacy Department for the year 1915, as the subjoined table will show, the increment in the State Hospitals for the year being 61, as against an average of 82 taken over a period of eleven years.

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914 AND 1915.

| | On 31st December— | | Increase(+). Decrease(-). |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| | 1914. | 1915. | |
| In State Hospitals... .. . | 5,070 | 5,131 | + 61 |
| On Trial Leave from State Hospitals | 514 | 502 | - 12 |
| Boarded out | 145 | 134 | - 11 |
| In Licensed Houses | 75 | 77 | + 2 |
| On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses | 23 | 19 | - 4 |
| Total Number of Registered Insane ... | 5,827 | 5,863 | + 36 |
| In Receiving Institutions | 50 | 58 | + 8 |
| Total | 5,877 | 5,921 | + 44 |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|
| Voluntary Boarders | 17 | 20 | + 3 |
| Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers — | — | 6 | + 6 |

(Not included in other statistics).

It should be noted that 1915 is the first complete year since the admission of voluntary applicants for care and treatment has been recognized, and under this heading 63 males and 52 females have been received into the various institutions. These voluntary boarders do not appear in the statistical returns; they are not regarded as being actually insane. At the end of the year there were remaining in the various institutions 20 voluntary boarders. It is to be hoped that this innovation will result in the early application for care and treatment of incipient cases of mental disorder. It is, of course, quite clear that the earlier a case comes under proper treatment the greater will prove to be the chances of recovery. It is possible, also, that this step will prove to have a preventive as well as a curative effect, and that, although it may appear to increase the total amount of lunacy in the State, it will ultimately have the effect of diminishing it.

An Act of Parliament was passed sanctioning the separate treatment of mental cases of soldiers suffering from the effects of warfare. At the end of the year there were six such cases in the special ward at Royal Park, and these cases also do not appear on the statistical returns. They are dealt with entirely separately.

The admissions to the State Hospitals for the Insane have been numerous during the last six years, as the following figures show:—

| Year. | First Admissions. | | | Re-admissions. | | | Total Admissions. |
|-------|-------------------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| 1910 | 379 | 328 | 707 | 43 | 52 | 95 | 802 |
| 1911 | 366 | 315 | 681 | 66 | 70 | 136 | 817 |
| 1912 | 411 | 298 | 709 | 45 | 52 | 97 | 806 |
| 1913 | 461 | 331 | 792 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 858 |
| 1914 | 407 | 306 | 713 | 38 | 56 | 94 | 807 |
| 1915 | 371 | 315 | 686 | 63 | 75 | 138 | 824 |

Voluntary Boarders (not included in above figures) .. 115

This table indicates that a rather larger number of cases was received in 1915 than in 1914, but a considerably smaller number than in 1913. Moreover, an unusually large proportion of the 1915 cases are re-admissions, the first cases being well below the average for recent years. No especial reason can be assigned for this fact, and it is as yet quite impossible to conjecture what the influence of the great European war will have upon lunacy statistics. It is reasonable to suggest that it will tend to considerably increase the number of the

insane—at any rate for some years to come—unless on the other hand the restrictive measures dealing with the problems of drink and venereal disease are found to be really efficacious.

The work done in the Receiving House remains quite satisfactory, as one-third of the total number of admissions are discharged as recovered, thereby obviating the necessity of sending them on to the State Hospitals for the Insane.

The proportion of insane to the total population is 1 in 247·5.

Patients in Hospitals for the Insane in Australasia. 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, 1914, were as follows :—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| State or Dominion. | Number of Insane on 31st December, 1914. | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 100,000 of Population. |
| Victoria | 5,729 | 400 |
| New Zealand | 4,111 | 375 |
| New South Wales | 6,906 | 371 |
| Queensland | 2,448 | 362 |
| Western Australia | 981 | 304 |
| Tasmania | 537 | 267 |
| South Australia | 1,080 | 245 |

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

Recoveries of Insane persons in Australia, 1914. The proportionate number of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1914 was below the average of the twenty-four years ended with 1914, the ratio in that year being 3,755 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 4,203 in the period stated. The

proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1914 were as follows:—

RECOVERIES IN 1914.

| — | Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions. | — | Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Queensland | 5,243 | New Zealand | 4,251 |
| South Australia | 5,211 | Tasmania | 4,219 |
| New South Wales | 4,785 | Victoria | 3,755 |
| Western Australia | 4,362 | | |

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years 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 asylums. 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 South Australia in 1914 than in any other State of the Commonwealth or in New Zealand. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of
insane persons
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

DEATHS IN 1914.

| — | Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients. | — | Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| South Australia | 1,194 | New South Wales | 721 |
| Western Australia | 878 | New Zealand | 711 |
| Queensland | 763 | Tasmania | 413 |
| Victoria | 760 | | |

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN VICTORIA.

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 as compared with ten years previously.

There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

Blind and
deaf and
dumb persons
in Victoria.

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected and reformatory children.

There were at the end of 1915 three industrial and six reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1915, numbered 10,176—9,984 neglected and 192 reformatory children—and there were 35 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, 1911 TO 1915.

| 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. | |
| 1911 ... | 5,316 | 694 | 653 | 344 | 8 | 7,015 |
| 1912 ... | 5,969 | 673 | 613 | 336 | 6 | 7,597 |
| 1913 ... | 6,786 | 675 | 566 | 328 | 7 | 8,362 |
| 1914 ... | 7,486 | 741 | 539 | 370 | 13 | 9,149 |
| 1915 ... | 8,040 | 911 | 625 | 401 | 7 | 9,984 |

| Year. | NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR. | | | | | Total Reformatory Children. |
|----------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | In Reformatory Schools. | Placed with Relatives. | Maintaining themselves at Service. | In Institutions (including Hospitals). | Visiting Relatives, &c. | |
| 1911 ... | 97 | 29 | 34 | 1 | 5 | 166 |
| 1912 ... | 126 | 22 | 37 | ... | 2 | 187 |
| 1913 ... | 140 | 17 | 30 | ... | 4 | 191 |
| 1914 ... | 143 | 24 | 19 | 4 | ... | 190 |
| 1915 ... | 120 | 29 | 43 | ... | ... | 192 |

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 10s. per week for children under 12 months, 7s. per week for children between

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1915—
continued.

| Cases in which Parents were held to be— | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Blameless—Both Parents— | |
| Father dead and mother poor | 848 |
| " " " " an invalid | 1 |
| " " " " in lunatic asylum | 1 |
| " poor and mother an invalid | 2 |
| " " " " in lunatic asylum | 4 |
| " " " " dead | 24 |
| " in hospital and mother poor | 12 |
| " an invalid " " " | 268 |
| " " " " " dead | 6 |
| " blind and mother poor | 6 |
| " in lunatic asylum and mother poor | 27 |
| " " " " " dead | 3 |
| Parents poor | 99 |
| " in hospital | 1 |
| " invalids | 6 |
| " dead | 47 |
| Total | 1,355 |
| Total number of children placed under control during the year | 2,356 |

The number of children placed under care in 1915, viz., 2,356, was 457 more than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last seven years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1915 being 1,475, as compared with 1,172 in the previous year, 1,231 in 1913, 1,040 in 1912, 747 in 1911, 750 in 1910, and 668 in 1909. The total number of children boarded out with their own mothers at the end of 1915 was 4,681. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 186 children in 1915 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 Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1915 to £144,452, and that for reformatory school children to £4,188; the expenses of administration amounted to £7,337, making a total gross expenditure of £155,977. A sum of £6,606 was received from parents for maintenance, and £47 from other sources, making the net expenditure

Cost of
maintenance
of neglected
and reformatory
children.

£149,324. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1915, was 9,984; of this total, 8,040 were maintained in foster homes, 72 were in Government receiving depôts, 45 were in private industrial schools, 254 were in other institutions, 625 were at service earning their own living, 30 were in hospitals, 7 were on visits to friends, and 911 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1915, was 192. Of this number 120 were maintained in private schools, 43 were in service earning their own living, and 29 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children has increased greatly during the past ten years, as is shown by the following tabulation:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Net Expenditure. | Year. | Net Expenditure. |
|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| 1906 | 59,623 | 1911 | 93,781 |
| 1907 | 61,660 | 1912 | 103,092 |
| 1908 | 68,743 | 1913 | 114,264 |
| 1909 | 76,457 | 1914 | 122,564 |
| 1910 | 86,160 | 1915 | 149,324 |

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1915 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if there be sufficient cause to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1915 :—

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 31.12.14. | Admissions during 1915. | | | Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.15. |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Court Committals. | Transfer of Guardianship. | Voluntary Admissions. | |
| Burwood Boys' Home | 89 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 71 |
| Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society | 96 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 116 |
| Clifden Home, Wedderburn .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Gordon Institute, Melbourne .. | 134 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 132 |
| Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East | 48 | 1 | .. | 38 | 54 |
| Methodist Homes for Children .. | 434 | .. | 7 | 33 | 392 |
| Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East | 22 | .. | .. | 24 | 25 |
| Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society | 281 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 283 |
| Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick | 32 | 4 | 7 | .. | 34 |
| St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills | 173 | .. | .. | 42 | 175 |
| Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn | 22 | .. | .. | 38 | 35 |
| Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society | 207 | .. | 1 | 27 | 151 |
| Sutherland Home | 180 | .. | 1 | 75 | 138 |
| Total | 1,772 | 29 | 45 | 356 | 1,626 |

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1915, reached the large total of 13,464, viz., 10,176 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 1,626 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,662 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. These Acts are now incorporated in the Infant Life Protection Act 1915 (Consolidating Act), No. 2670. The principal provisions of Act No. 2102 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, and 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, the Secretary, if he is satisfied that the home is suitable, 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 taken charge of by the parents or guardians or 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 and 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.

No child dying under five 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 a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

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 a child under the age of five years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a 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 by or received into 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, 1915, there were 587 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act. The deaths during the year numbered 35. In addition, 186 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 15 of the Act. One hundred and eighty-three cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Five 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 1915 the illegitimate births numbered 2,012, and the deaths of illegitimate children under one year were 304, being equal to a rate of 15.11 deaths for 100 births as compared with 6.38 for legitimate children under one year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus about two and a half times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Training ship
"John
Murray."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not more than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment; a parent or guardian must enter into an agreement in writing that the boy remain in the care and under the control of the committee until the expiration of the period specified in the agreement or until he attains the age of seventeen years.

An honorary committee of management numbering seven, with the Hon. J. A. Boyd as Chairman, was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and continued to act until 3rd October, 1912, during which period 84 meetings were held. The Training Ships Act was assented to on 3rd October, 1912, and the committee of management was appointed the training ships committee, which continues to direct the institution.

The first meeting of the Committee of Management was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with. The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910.

The ship has made several cruises in the bay, and has performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship,

although vessels have sailed through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. The vessel sailed for Sydney on 8th September, 1911, her absence from the home port extending over two months. The passage from Port Phillip Heads to Sydney Heads took four and a half days, and the return journey ten days. The ship behaved well, and thoroughly proved her seaworthiness in a heavy gale experienced off Gabo Island, which lasted twenty hours.

In June, 1912, the *Dart* was purchased from the Imperial Government, to be used as a tender by the *John Murray*, and she arrived in Hobson's Bay in July, having been sailed from Sydney by a crew of trainees and instructors from the *John Murray*, in charge of the captain superintendent.

During the year ended 30th June, 1916, there were 36 admissions, 32 discharges, and 1 desertion, the number on board at the end of the year being 123. Since the inception of the institution 366 boys have been admitted to the ships, 113 have been granted full discharges, 98 have been discharged against the Committee's wish on their parents' demand, 34 deserters have not been apprehended, 3 boys have been dismissed, and 9 returned as unfit. Ninety-nine boys have gone into the merchant service, and 21 into the Navy. Up to June, 1916, 74 old boys were known to have enlisted in the Expeditionary Forces, 2 of these had won commissions, 5 had been listed as wounded, and 2 had unfortunately lost their lives. To assist in relieving the pressure of goods for shipment, the "*Dart*" has run two trips to Hobart, carrying cargo both ways.

RELIEF FUNDS.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund. In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1915, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,682, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £3,600 was in Government debentures, and £82 was cash in hand.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian
Coal Miners'
Accidents
Relief Fund.**

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240)—now the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1915*, No. 2630—related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employees' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 9 in 1915), their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. During 1915 the contributions from employees amounted to £1,248, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £575. For the year ended 31st December, 1915, the total revenue was £2,280—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £705, interest to £289, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£640) and the Government (£646). The expenditure included £474 paid in allowances and £326 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £9,429—£8,700 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, £250 in 4½ per cent. Commonwealth war loan, and £479 bank balance and cash in hand. Relief was given in 255 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents there are five persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being three. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are eight widows, two mothers and twelve children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1915 and previous years.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

**The Watson
Sustentation
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. Immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident he 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 annum for ten years, if the Association 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 draw 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 ten 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. In the last four years the Government has made grants to the Fund, the amount of these being £348 in 1912, £457 in 1913, £941 in 1914, and £1,231 in 1915.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the Fund :—

**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 |
| 1900 ... | 54 | 47 | 7 | ... | 641 | 641 |
| 1901 ... | 66 | 48 | 18 | ... | 591 | 591 |
| 1902 ... | 52 | 41 | 11 | ... | 549 | 549 |
| 1903 ... | 50 | 43 | 7 | ... | 742 | 742 |
| 1904 ... | 58 | 48 | 10 | ... | 1,049 | 1,049 |
| 1905 ... | 60 | 40 | 20 | ... | 875 | 875 |
| 1906 ... | 76 | 40 | 36 | ... | 1,235 | 1,235 |
| 1907 ... | 68 | 35 | 33 | ... | 1,131 | 1,131 |
| 1908 ... | 56 | 40 | 16 | ... | 735 | 735 |
| 1909 ... | 50 | 35 | 15 | ... | 1,065 | 1,065 |
| 1910 ... | 66 | 42 | 24 | ... | 911 | 911 |
| 1911 ... | 80 | 48 | 32 | ... | 652 | 652 |
| 1912 ... | 67 | 43 | 24 | ... | 1,674† | 1,674 |
| 1913 ... | 89 | 51 | 21 | ... | 1,488† | 1,488 |
| 1914 ... | 110 | 58 | 25 | ... | 1,896 † | 1,896 |
| 1915 ... | 100 | 71 | 13 | ... | 2,115† | 2,115 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 354 | 1,500 | 25,042 | 26,542 |

* Particulars not available.

† Including grant from the Government.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Expenditure.

| Year. | Sick Pay. | Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members. | Administration. | Total Expenditure. | Balance at End of Year. |
|-----------|-----------|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1890 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,617 |
| 1891 ... | 104 | 87 | 6 | 197 | 1,626 |
| 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 | 20 | 886 | 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 |
| 1909 ... | 768 | 129 | 27 | 924 | 1,665 |
| 1910 ... | 811 | 80 | 92 | 983 | 1,593 |
| 1911 ... | 744 | 32 | 31 | 807 | 1,438 |
| 1912 ... | 899 | 98 | 21 | 1,018 | 2,094 |
| 1913 ... | 1,162 | 192 | 31 | 1,385 | 2,197 |
| 1914 ... | 1,535 | 303 | 24 | 1,862 | 2,231 |
| 1915 ... | 2,250 | 335 | 21 | 2,606 | 1,740 |
| Total ... | 21,391 | 2,866 | 545 | 24,802 | — |

QUEEN'S FUND.

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 1915-16 was 79, to whom £486 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £76. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the fund (£659) an amount of £479 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar

positions who from age or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £493 was distributed in this manner, £3 was expended on management, and £225 remained in the bank at the date of balancing. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1916, was £14,811.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

Immigration Bureau. The Immigration Bureau, which is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey, deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, &c., and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria for the nomination of friends and relatives in Great Britain for passages at reduced rates, particulars of which are set forth in schedules hereunder.

The Bureau especially seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers, and it assists in finding employment for the latter as well as placing British lads on approved farms. Farmers and experienced farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £8 for third-class passages: in the former case a further reduction in the charge of £2 per adult is made in the form of a refund to the settler who takes up land from the Crown within twelve months of arrival in the State. Inexperienced farm labourers obtain passages at a fare of £10.

Domestic servants are charged a fare of £6, and are placed in situations on arrival. Vessels conveying assisted immigrants are met by officers of the Bureau (including a matron), who give every necessary advice to new arrivals, arranging where required for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, after they have taken up and entered into effective occupation of land in the State.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases must be filled in and forwarded to the Immigration Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. Communications should be addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Immigration and Labour Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne." Persons desiring to communicate with the London Office should address correspondence to "The Assistant Superintendent of Immigration for New South Wales and Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C."

NOMINATED PASSAGES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

TABLE SHOWING TERMS OF PAYMENT OF ADULT FARES.

When the nominees are the wife, husband or family of the nominator, the payments are :—

| SPECIAL FAMILY NOMINATION. | Net Passage Money. | | Government Contribution. | Total Fare. |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Deposit (see foot- note.)† | Balance payable by six equal monthly instal- ments. | | |
| Wife | £ s. d. 2 0 0 | £ s. d. 2 0 0 | £ s. d. 10 0 0 | £ s. d. 14 0 0 |
| Daughters, 12 years and over* ... | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Husband | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Sons, 12 years and over* | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Children, 3 to 12 years | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| One child under 3 years | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. |
| Each additional child under 3 years | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 3 10 0 |

*These special rates do not apply to sons or daughters who may be married or who (if travelling without their parents) exceed 18 years of age. The rates payable under the next table then apply.

When the nominees are friends or relatives of the nominator, the payments are :—

| ORDINARY NOMINATION. | Net Passage Money. | | Government Contribution. | Total Fare. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Deposit (see foot- note.)† | Balance payable by six equal monthly instal- ments. | | |
| Adults (either sex) | £ s. d. 6 0 0 | £ s. d. 4 0 0 | £ s. d. 4 0 0 | £ s. d. 14 0 0 |
| Children (3 to 12 years) | 3 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| One child (under 3 years)... .. | Free. | Free. | Free. | Free. |
| Each additional child, under 3 years | 1 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 10 0 |

† NOTE (applicable to both of above tables).—For accommodation in a Four-berth Cabin, £2 extra per berth, and for accommodation in a Two-berth Cabin, £4 extra per berth, should be deposited at the time of nomination. If this is not done the extra sum must be paid by the nominee in England when arranging for berths.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

**Customs and
Excise.** By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 there was a revision of the Tariff, which was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. This Tariff is given in detail on page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9.

Amendments of some rates of duty in the Tariff of 1908 came into force in 1910, and further amendments came into operation on 1st December, 1911. These are given on page 407 of the *Year-Book* 1910-11 and page 355 of the *Year-Book* for 1911-12 respectively.

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment of the schedule as there stated is that the duty on sugar has been repealed.

Proposed amendments of some rates of duty in the Customs and Excise Tariffs became operative on 3rd December, 1914, but the Bill has not yet been finally dealt with by Parliament.

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, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, i.e., direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, and it has not been made since that year.

In order that uniformity in statistical compilation should be secured, especially in the matter of production and trade statistics, an arrangement was made with the Commonwealth Statistician in September, 1914, to the effect that the annual tabulation of imports and exports be recorded for the year ended 30th June, instead of 31st December, as formerly.

**Trade Returns.
Alteration of
the Statistical
Year.**

On the 23rd October, 1914, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Trading with the Enemy Act which declares that any person trading with the enemy is guilty of an offence. The Customs Act (No. 19 of 1914) amends the *Customs Act* 1901-10 by giving the Governor-General authority to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war. By virtue of the latter Act, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time—hence the Acts mentioned have materially affected the figures for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, as shown in the following tables.

**Regulation of
Trade during
the War.**

Overseas
imports and
exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for the ten years 1906 to 1915-16 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,
1906 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Imports Oversea. | | Exports Oversea. | |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per head of population | Total. | Per head of population. |
| 1906 ... | £ 14,855,163 | £ s. d. 12 0 0 | £ 18,110,020 | £ s. d. 14 12 6 |
| 1907 ... | 17,101,022 | 13 12 10 | 17,112,298 | 13 13 0 |
| 1908 ... | 16,433,382 | 12 19 6 | 15,165,031 | 11 19 6 |
| 1909 ... | 16,531,981 | 12 18 1 | 17,842,876 | 13 18 6 |
| 1910 ... | 20,002,606 | 15 7 11 | 18,188,236 | 14 0 0 |
| 1911 ... | 21,850,963 | 16 10 9 | 18,915,716 | 14 6 4 |
| 1912 ... | 25,081,074 | 18 10 5 | 19,113,121 | 14 2 3 |
| 1913 ... | 24,387,073 | 17 10 10 | 17,835,395 | 12 16 7 |
| 1914-15 ... | 20,997,294 | 14 13 6 | 12,335,779 | 8 12 6 |
| 1915-16 ... | 26,782,893 | 18 17 10 | 14,744,135 | 10 8 0 |

The oversea trade of 1913 was considerably less than that of 1912, but during the period 1905-1913 imports had increased by £11,429,218, and exports by £3,806,754, which represent increases of £6 19s. 5d. and £1 7s. 8d. per head of population respectively. The figures for 1914-15, which, in proportion to population, are the lowest since 1905, are effected not only by the war but also by a drought which occurred in 1914.

Total imports
and exports,
1900-9.

The values of the combined oversea and inter-state trade, which are not available since 1909, were as follows, in the ten years 1900-1909:—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

| Year. | Imports. | | Exports. | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per Head of Population. | Gold. | Merchandise. | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| 1900 ... | £ 18,301,811 | £ s. d. 15 6 9 | £ 4,132,061 | £ 13,290,491 | £ 17,422,552 | £ s. d. 14 12 0 |
| 1901 ... | 18,927,340 | 15 14 8 | 4,298,528 | 14,347,569 | 18,646,097 | 15 10 0 |
| 1902 ... | 18,270,245 | 15 2 8 | 4,305,697 | 13,904,826 | 18,210,523 | 15 1 8 |
| 1903 ... | 17,859,171 | 14 15 6 | 5,420,974 | 14,286,094 | 19,707,068 | 16 6 0 |
| 1904 ... | 20,096,442 | 16 12 10 | 4,444,011 | 19,960,906 | 24,404,917 | 20 4 2 |
| 1905 ... | 22,337,886 | 18 8 5 | 1,999,297 | 20,759,531 | 22,758,828 | 18 15 5 |
| 1906 ... | 25,234,402 | 20 11 4 | 4,910,177 | 24,007,815 | 28,917,992 | 23 11 4 |
| 1907 ... | 23,198,257 | 22 12 4 | 2,660,544 | 26,074,460 | 28,735,004 | 23 0 1½ |
| 1908 ... | 27,197,696 | 21 10 2 | 4,363,078 | 22,833,123 | 27,196,201 | 21 10 2 |
| 1909 ... | 23,150,198 | 21 18 6 | 2,846,981 | 27,049,294 | 29,896,275 | 23 5 8 |

Imports from
and exports to
principal
countries.

The value of Victorian trade with various oversea countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case during 1915-16 are as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,
1915-16.

| Country. | Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country. | Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country. | Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 14,204,562 | 7,176,338 | +7,028,224 |
| Canada | 379,322 | 26,793 | + 352,529 |
| Ceylon | 547,988 | 35,061 | + 512,927 |
| Egypt | 9,573 | 61,760 | - 52,187 |
| Fiji | 132,968 | 36,695 | + 96,273 |
| Hong Kong | 101,079 | 41,725 | + 59,354 |
| India (including Burmah) | 1,280,481 | 251,158 | +1,029,323 |
| Mauritius | 14,223 | 75 | + 14,148 |
| New Zealand | 952,157 | 1,121,227 | - 169,070 |
| Ocean Island | 108,228 | 14,779 | + 93,449 |
| South African Union | 156,389 | 675,436 | - 519,047 |
| Straits Settlements | 247,911 | 101,028 | + 146,883 |
| Other British Possessions | 13,947 | 3,210 | + 10,737 |
| Alaska | 13,954 | .. | + 13,954 |
| Argentine | 487,195 | 4,746 | + 482,449 |
| Asia Minor | 10,551 | .. | + 10,551 |
| Canary Islands | .. | 958,720 | - 958,720 |
| Chili | 167,661 | 3 | + 167,658 |
| China | 79,377 | 45,744 | + 33,633 |
| Denmark | 45,203 | .. | + 45,203 |
| East Indies—Borneo (Dutch) | 4,849 | 10,397 | - 5,548 |
| Celebes | 5,581 | 11,144 | - 5,563 |
| Java | 757,194 | 242,077 | + 515,117 |
| Sumatra | 3,921 | 15,327 | - 11,406 |
| France | 110,376 | 565,865 | - 455,489 |
| Holland (Netherlands) | 30,350 | 375 | + 29,975 |
| Italy | 181,282 | 784,008 | - 602,726 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 1,242,383 | 126,125 | +1,116,258 |
| Makatea Island | 22,856 | 22 | + 22,834 |
| Malay States | 193 | 10,168 | - 9,975 |
| Nauru Island | 39,130 | 9,299 | + 29,831 |
| Norway | 213,468 | 2,550 | + 210,918 |
| Philippine Islands | 76,723 | 33,608 | + 43,115 |
| Russia | 1,322 | 93,826 | - 92,504 |
| Siam | .. | 25,331 | - 25,331 |
| Spain | 10,972 | 152,702 | - 141,730 |
| Sweden | 257,480 | .. | + 257,480 |
| Switzerland | 23,451 | 43 | + 23,408 |
| United States of America | 4,808,234 | 2,099,476 | +2,708,758 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 40,359 | 7,294 | + 33,065 |
| Total | 26,782,893 | 14,744,135 | +12,038,758 |

The oversea trade in 1915-16 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £12,038,758. The excess in favour of imports from British countries was £8,603,543, there being a balance of imports to the amount of £9,343,847 as regards the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Canada, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Ocean Island, Fiji, and Straits Settlements; and a balance of exports amounting to £740,304 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the values of the imports from the United States and Japan were greater by £2,708,758 and £1,116,258 respectively than the values of the exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to Italy and France showed surpluses over imports of £602,726 and £455,489 respectively. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £668,414.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| Countries. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imports (Oversea). | | | | | |
| From— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New Zealand ... | 978,677 | 999,958 | 772,194 | 786,601 | 952,157 |
| United Kingdom ... | 12,502,234 | 14,631,958 | 14,096,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 |
| Canada ... | 241,170 | 283,929 | 239,586 | 236,959 | 379,322 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 1,128,654 | 1,124,888 | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,828,469 |
| South African Union | 16,454 | 60,148 | 43,631 | 71,071 | 156,389 |
| Other British Pos- sessions | 421,970 | 465,959 | 729,525 | 607,886 | 627,929 |
| Belgium ... | 608,891 | 613,955 | 683,083 | 154,708 | 397 |
| France ... | 250,411 | 226,343 | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 |
| Germany ... | 1,631,455 | 1,878,043 | 1,738,678 | *474,410 | †6,365 |
| Italy ... | 96,796 | 126,000 | 128,951 | 126,718 | 181,282 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 258,662 | 303,835 | 328,127 | 540,316 | 1,242,383 |
| United States of America | 2,592,032 | 2,913,341 | 2,580,362 | 2,668,565 | 4,808,234 |
| Other Foreign Coun- tries | 1,123,557 | 1,452,717 | 1,322,282 | 1,427,910 | 2,285,028 |
| Total ... | 21,850,963 | 25,081,074 | 24,387,073 | 20,997,294 | 26,782,893 |

* Approximately one month's trade. † On account of interned vessels.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1911 TO
1915-16—*continued.*

| Countries. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Exports (Oversea). | | | | | |
| To— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New Zealand ... | 805,029 | 781,723 | 834,354 | 912,471 | 1,121,227 |
| United Kingdom ... | 10,507,025 | 9,023,343 | 9,095,329 | 8,346,832 | 7,176,338 |
| Canada ... | 2,841 | 7,334 | 5,383 | 17,707 | 26,793 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 302,255 | 2,476,143 | 330,570 | 298,039 | 286,219 |
| South African Union | 567,781 | 434,728 | 606,945 | 399,416 | 675,436 |
| Other British Pos- sessions | 366,579 | 400,852 | 382,904 | 308,906 | 259,272 |
| Belgium ... | 755,106 | 812,674 | 767,749 | *14,911 | ... |
| France ... | 2,407,978 | 2,136,898 | 2,563,201 | 243,640 | 565,865 |
| Germany ... | 801,302 | 1,287,540 | 1,029,433 | *36,552 | ... |
| Italy ... | 100,955 | 182,278 | 211,308 | 106,329 | 784,003 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 49,141 | 40,172 | 176,638 | 83,557 | 126,125 |
| United States of America | 412,160 | 331,259 | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 |
| Other Foreign Coun- tries | 1,337,564 | 1,198,177 | 1,198,585 | 399,594 | 1,623,376 |
| Total ... | 18,915,716 | 19,113,121 | 17,835,395 | 12,335,779 | 14,744,135 |

* Approximately one month's trade.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian States represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by £435,182. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, France, and Italy (with the exception of the year 1914-15); but, in trade with the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and the United States of America, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with New Zealand in each of the last three years, and with India, Burmah, and Ceylon in 1912; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. Prior to the war trade with Germany showed an excess of imports, and that with Belgium an excess of exports.

The principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victoria during the year 1915-16 are shown in the sub-joined statement:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA, 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|--|-----------|--|---------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Acids | 61,080 | Gloves | 128,399 |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter | 55,129 | Gold—Bullion and Specie | 58,876 |
| Alkalies | 117,900 | Grain— | |
| Animals—Horses | 38,903 | Beans and Peas | 23,405 |
| Apparel and Attire | 1,071,678 | Bran, Pollard, and Sharps | 64,721 |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives | 230,226 | Maize | 111,488 |
| Bags and Sacks | 684,283 | Oats | 187,342 |
| Bags, Purses, N.E.L., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, &c. | 57,452 | Wheat | 789,324 |
| Bark (Tanning) | 25,997 | Rice | 92,665 |
| Belting—Composition, Leather, and Rubber | 20,334 | Other—Prepared and Un-prepared | 11,955 |
| Blankets and Blanketing | 49,868 | Grass, Straw, &c.—Straw Platt | 34,158 |
| Books, printed | 225,122 | Gums, dry | 81,072 |
| Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, &c. | 92,058 | Hats, Caps, and Bonnets | 117,572 |
| Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c. | 26,728 | Hay and Chaff | 78,625 |
| Brushware | 44,770 | Hesslans, &c. | 113,662 |
| Butter | 234,972 | Hops | 18,991 |
| Buttons, Buckles, &c. | 91,724 | Inks | 11,211 |
| Calcium, Carbide of | 17,693 | Insecticides and Disinfectants, &c. | 15,368 |
| Canvas and Duck | 306,106 | Instruments—Musical, and parts thereof— | |
| Caramel, Caramel Paste, &c. | 53,968 | Pianos | 70,424 |
| Carpets and Carpeting, Floor Coverings, Rugs, and Mats | 207,852 | Other | 29,324 |
| Cement, Portland | 91,538 | Instruments— | |
| Cheese | 28,095 | Surgical and Dental | 80,794 |
| China, Porcelain and Porcelain Ware | 39,930 | Scientific, &c. | 13,564 |
| Clocks | 27,113 | Kinematographs, Bioscopes, &c. | 20,509 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Chocolate | 216,367 | Talking Machines, &c. | 9,806 |
| Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory | 40,737 | Iron and Steel— | |
| Confectionery | 52,391 | Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee | 339,669 |
| Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, wire, &c. | 145,209 | Girders, Beams, Joists, &c. | 74,056 |
| Copra | 17,455 | Hoop | 25,916 |
| Cordage and Twines— | | Ingots and Blooms | 15,901 |
| Sewing Silks, Twists Cottons, &c. | 184,545 | Pig | 59,994 |
| Other | 63,696 | Plate and Sheet | 599,051 |
| Corks, Bungs, and Rings | 10,432 | Other | 1,279 |
| Costes, Cushions, Drapery for furniture, Quilts, &c. | 123,207 | Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery, &c. | 64,279 |
| Cotton—Raw, Waste, &c. | 24,787 | Kapok | 33,040 |
| Curtains and Blinds | 21,731 | Lamps and Lampware | 62,889 |
| Cutlery | 85,928 | Lard, Lard Oil, &c. | 23,642 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 281,962 | Leaf and Foil of any Metal | 17,148 |
| Dyes | 54,217 | Leather | 196,848 |
| Earthenware, Brownware, &c. | 89,115 | Leather Manufactures, N.E.L. | 17,741 |
| Electrical Articles and Materials | 318,687 | Liquorice | 11,030 |
| Fancy Goods | 103,342 | Machines and Machinery— | |
| Feathers, Dressed and Undressed | 33,736 | Agricultural | 199,713 |
| Fibre—Flax, Hemp, &c. | 260,565 | Electrical and Gas | 439,658 |
| Fibro-Cement, N.E.L. | 10,874 | Engines | 17,314 |
| Fish—Fresh and Preserved, &c. | 253,673 | Machine Tools | 52,517 |
| Floorcloths and Linoleums | 59,291 | Mining | 39,937 |
| Fruits—Dried and Preserved | 41,718 | Motive Power | 131,510 |
| Fresh | 137,843 | Printing | 20,109 |
| Furniture | 22,202 | Sewing | 77,291 |
| Furs | 38,534 | Typewriters | 18,118 |
| Gelatine and Glue | 24,348 | Other | 249,313 |
| Glass and Glassware | 154,026 | Manures | 170,504 |
| | | Matches and Vestas | 89,131 |
| | | Meats | 41,794 |
| | | Medicines | 69,918 |
| | | Metals | 31,414 |

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA,
1915-16—continued.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Metals, Manufactures of— | £ | | £ |
| Bolts and Nuts | 38,450 | Sago and Tapioca | 23,852 |
| Nails | 33,152 | Sausage Casings | 28,682 |
| Pipes and Tubes | 256,970 | Seeds | 100,193 |
| Wire | 191,888 | Silver—Bullion and Specie | 206,784 |
| Wire Netting | 34,211 | Skins and Hides | 241,893 |
| Other | 510,339 | Soap | 24,854 |
| Milk and Cream | 80,134 | Spices— | 41,168 |
| Mustard | 13,057 | Spirits— | |
| Nuts, Edible | 48,405 | Brandy | 25,738 |
| Oakum and Tow | 15,444 | Gin and Schnapps | 32,718 |
| Oilmen's Stores | 68,697 | Whisky | 153,720 |
| Oils, Bottled and in bulk— | | Other | 38,080 |
| Benzine | 195,943 | Stationery, manufactured, &c. . | 77,390 |
| Benzoline, Gasoline, &c. . | 73,734 | Stone, Marble, and Slate, &c. . | 28,684 |
| Essential, N.E.I. | 34,218 | Sugar (produce of Cane) | 808,088 |
| Kerosene | 197,050 | Sulphur, Brimstone | 67,955 |
| Linseed | 42,302 | Tea | 744,077 |
| Lubricating | 113,214 | Tiles | 14,171 |
| Other | 95,074 | Timber | 647,024 |
| Packings | 11,701 | Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain) | 299,902 |
| Paints and Colours | 149,317 | Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 253,165 |
| Paper— | | Tools of Trade (not being ma- | |
| Printing | 295,117 | chine tools) | 130,206 |
| Writing and Typing | 133,162 | Trimmings and Ornaments | 200,079 |
| Other, including Millboard, | | Turpentine | 35,307 |
| Strawboard, Paperhang- | | Varnishes | 21,203 |
| ings | 276,262 | Vehicles and parts thereof— | |
| Perfumery, &c. | 37,503 | Motor Bodies and Chassis | 433,466 |
| Personal and Household Effects | 11,413 | Other | 327,825 |
| Photographic Goods and Acces- | | Vessels (ships) | 211,143 |
| ories | 37,706 | Washes—Sheep, Cattle, and | |
| Pickles and Sauces | 14,936 | Horse | 11,265 |
| Piece Goods— | | Watches and Chronometers | 71,072 |
| Cottons and Linens | 1,995,325 | Waxes | 78,379 |
| Silks | 730,692 | Wines | 17,554 |
| Velvets and Velveteens | 377,458 | Wood, Articles made of | 56,109 |
| Woolens | 1,125,532 | Wood Pulp | 15,123 |
| Other | 278,519 | Yarns | 492,856 |
| Pipes, Smoking | 31,093 | Zinc (Spelter) | 23,808 |
| Plaster of Paris, &c. | 12,953 | All other Articles | 429,467 |
| Rails, Fishplates, &c. | 173,844 | | |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufac- | | Total | 26,782,893 |
| tures | 601,239 | | |

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during the year 1915-16 were as shown hereunder:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA
FROM VICTORIA, 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Ammonia, Sulphate | 37,603 | Glassware | 12,596 |
| Animals— | | Glycerine, Lanoline, &c. | 10,240 |
| Horses | 25,410 | Gold—Bullion, Ore and Specie | 320,995 |
| Sheep | 10,876 | Grain, &c.— | |
| Apparel and Attire | 15,320 | Barley | 17,929 |
| Bark (Tanning) | 13,460 | Oats | 44,781 |
| Biscuits | 74,819 | Wheat | 2,767,099 |
| Books (Printed), &c. | 41,390 | Flour | 653,490 |
| Butter | 719,653 | Rice | 15,430 |
| Confectionery | 17,097 | Other, Prepared and Un- | |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 83,298 | prepared | 18,118 |
| Fodder | 10,874 | Hair | 10,516 |
| Fruits—Fresh, Dried, and Pre- | | Hay and Chaff | 16,826 |
| served | 368,218 | Jams and Jellies | 196,979 |

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM VICTORIA,
1915-16—continued.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|--|---------|--|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Jewellery, Cameos, and Precious Stones | 22,762 | Piece Goods | 22,786 |
| Lead | 338,093 | Rags | 11,195 |
| Leather | 492,751 | Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | 103,115 |
| Machines and Machinery— | | Seeds | 10,940 |
| Agricultural | 19,392 | Silver—Bullion, Ore, and Specie | 10,971 |
| Mining | 55,129 | Skins and Hides | 534,440 |
| Other | 25,950 | Soap | 45,942 |
| Manures | 84,337 | Stearine | 25,457 |
| Meats— | | Tallow—Unrefined | 45,214 |
| Lamb (Frozen) | 47,348 | Tea | 43,837 |
| Rabbits and Hares (Frozen) | 90,588 | Tin Ingots | 224,593 |
| Other | 21,479 | Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 117,489 |
| Medicines | 11,767 | Vehicles and Parts | 10,722 |
| Metals | 15,659 | Vessels (Ships) | 66,000 |
| Metals, Manufactures of | 43,659 | Wines | 41,007 |
| Milk | 15,053 | Wool | 6,203,565 |
| Oilmen's Stores | 11,047 | Zinc (Spelter) | 19,671 |
| Oils—Bottled and in bulk | 51,118 | All other Articles | 272,005 |
| Onions | 11,928 | | |
| Ores other than Gold and Silver | | | |
| Ores | 111,180 | | |
| Personal Effects, &c. | 12,269 | Total | 14,744,135 |

Principal
articles of
trade.

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and oversea countries during the last five years is as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value in Year. | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | 1915. | 1916. |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i> | | | | | |
| Piece Goods | 3,388,937 | 3,525,788 | 3,233,855 | 3,162,086 | 4,507,526 |
| Machines and Machinery | 1,218,516 | 1,449,019 | 1,339,688 | 1,206,394 | 1,245,490 |
| Iron and Steel | 1,177,275 | 1,294,912 | 1,380,030 | 1,037,485 | 1,115,866 |
| Apparel and Attire | 797,566 | 1,049,221 | 993,922 | 823,574 | 1,071,678 |
| Metal Manufactures | 1,145,434 | 1,398,562 | 1,119,405 | 1,016,106 | 1,064,508 |
| Vehicles and parts | 530,012 | 842,340 | 791,006 | 579,778 | 761,291 |
| Oils | 432,768 | 602,593 | 486,356 | 537,021 | 751,535 |
| Tea | 517,172 | 527,618 | 519,046 | 596,737 | 744,077 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. | 600,535 | 686,113 | 666,250 | 642,444 | 704,541 |
| Timber | 1,107,317 | 979,354 | 951,295 | 700,719 | 647,024 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | 568,740 | 543,125 | 616,654 | 384,940 | 601,239 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 369,191 | 424,172 | 398,751 | 303,734 | 253,165 |
| Gold—Bullion | 541,268 | 333,796 | 238,749 | 131,176 | 54,638 |
| All Other Articles | 9,456,132 | 11,418,961 | 11,647,066 | 9,374,200 | 13,260,325 |
| Total | 21,850,963 | 25,081,074 | 24,387,073 | 20,997,294 | 26,782,893 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i> | | | | | |
| Wool | 6,255,599 | 6,990,918 | 6,282,291 | 5,251,177 | 6,203,565 |
| Wheat and Flour | 4,221,961 | 2,436,654 | 2,763,870 | 351,856 | 3,420,589 |
| Butter | 2,361,587 | 1,545,771 | 1,631,937 | 800,385 | 719,653 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,089,451 | 1,329,400 | 1,668,409 | 585,075 | 534,440 |
| Leather | 151,552 | 253,914 | 227,497 | 495,801 | 492,751 |
| Tin Ingots | 338,982 | 346,113 | 232,817 | 109,337 | 224,593 |
| Gold—Specie | 1,084,479 | 3,155,987 | 611,025 | 400,120 | 217,371 |
| Meat | 996,388 | 935,293 | 1,634,806 | 2,037,001 | 159,415 |
| Tallow | 480,256 | 324,497 | 371,316 | 192,400 | 45,214 |
| All Other Articles | 1,935,461 | 1,794,569 | 2,291,377 | 1,812,627 | 2,726,039 |
| Total | 18,915,716 | 19,113,121 | 17,835,395 | 12,335,779 | 14,744,135 |

It is worthy of notice that the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. During the last five years the value of wool exported exceeded that of the three principal items included in the imports, while the value of wool, meat, butter, wheat and flour and skins and hides exported almost equalled that of the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 53 per cent. of the total value; in the case of the exports, on the other hand, 87 per cent. of the value came under nine headings.

Victorian trade with the United Kingdom increased from £21,907,879 in 1910 to £23,655,301 in 1912 and to £23,191,450 in 1913, from which it receded in 1914-15 and 1915-16 to £20,744,284 and £21,380,900 respectively. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by £388,441 in 1910, and by £7,028,224 in 1915-16. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June: 1915. 1916. | |
| Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom. | | | | | | |
| Piece Goods— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Cotton and Linen .. | 1,424,097 | 1,511,023 | 1,517,849 | 1,478,678 | 1,480,357 | 1,802,562 |
| Woolen .. | 724,447 | 791,258 | 826,701 | 715,566 | 620,488 | 1,134,057 |
| Velvets, &c. .. | 459,633 | 352,376 | 427,864 | 346,383 | 259,365 | 340,170 |
| Silk .. | 323,947 | 923,193 | 299,954 | 292,338 | 679,653 | 869,952 |
| Apparel and Attire .. | 561,195 | 651,798 | 830,066 | 827,118 | 685,392 | 781,366 |
| Iron and Steel .. | 779,696 | 800,117 | 885,441 | 925,224 | 790,151 | 738,741 |
| Machines, Tools, and Im- plements .. | 641,408 | 688,147 | 912,090 | 751,667 | 746,547 | 667,285 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. | 226,348 | 339,937 | 354,795 | 396,333 | 359,246 | 351,165 |
| Vessels (Ships) .. | 319,500 | 10,000 | 245,210 | 705,000 | 182,000 | 211,143 |
| Vehicles and Parts .. | 366,537 | 306,493 | 460,073 | 457,529 | 523,723 | 230,318 |
| Books .. | 368,635 | 251,904 | 267,200 | 229,853 | 197,038 | 195,874 |
| All other Articles .. | 5,610,717 | 6,476,988 | 7,555,515 | 6,979,224 | 6,889,538 | 7,341,929 |
| Total .. | 11,648,160 | 12,502,234 | 14,631,958 | 14,098,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 |
| Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom. | | | | | | |
| Wool .. | 8,965,410 | 8,261,285 | 8,573,697 | 2,701,688 | 3,901,335 | 3,469,079 |
| Wheat and Flour .. | 2,424,848 | 2,137,043 | 1,220,403 | 1,291,836 | 35,768 | 855,352 |
| Butter .. | 1,595,268 | 2,173,650 | 1,360,978 | 1,520,499 | 645,728 | 522,568 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 568,519 | 442,006 | 574,036 | 622,899 | 575,345 | 377,783 |
| Leather .. | 92,704 | 84,762 | 169,138 | 157,068 | 422,970 | 374,276 |
| Tin Ingots .. | 219,162 | 294,363 | 289,354 | 186,473 | 92,482 | 139,717 |
| Meat, Frozen— | | | | | | |
| Beef, Mutton and Lamb .. | 796,255 | 815,147 | 781,326 | 1,387,961 | 1,618,931 | 47,848 |
| Rabbits and Hares .. | 67,921 | 65,351 | 55,636 | 104,723 | 127,504 | 90,588 |
| Tallow .. | 236,850 | 316,730 | 190,423 | 172,544 | 163,594 | 29,827 |
| Copper .. | 265,320 | 46,239 | 769 | 59,000 | 63,000 | 2,049 |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) .. | 34,098 | 318,372 | 342,911 | 891,630 | 1,029 | 1,395 |
| All other Articles .. | 523,264 | 547,448 | 600,596 | | 699,144 | 1,216,868 |
| Total .. | 10,239,749 | 10,507,025 | 9,928,848 | 9,095,329 | 8,346,862 | 7,176,338 |

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 from the figures for 1915-16 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent 31 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 48 per cent., and, if to its value be added that of butter, frozen meat, wheat and flour, hides and skins, and leather, 78 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1916, exceeded that for 1910 by £202,546, of which £176,208 was due to exports. The principal articles imported and exported during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Imported into Victoria from New Zealand. | | | | Year ended 30th June. | |
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1915. | 1916. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Skins and Hides | 99,847 | 68,248 | 48,515 | 76,485 | 78,190 | 212,743 |
| Timber | 151,631 | 173,828 | 202,922 | 160,720 | 134,515 | 190,779 |
| Flax and Hemp | 57,717 | 17,965 | 32,116 | 62,531 | 28,218 | 124,790 |
| Gold—Bullion | 411,052 | 541,132 | 338,500 | 238,613 | 130,951 | 54,314 |
| Fish | 17,150 | 21,679 | 23,159 | 17,254 | 21,204 | 29,039 |
| Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) | 91,482 | 71,190 | 30,908 | 30,587 | 7,646 | 19,984 |
| Seeds | 18,667 | 9,254 | 20,526 | 12,582 | 26,506 | 8,724 |
| Meat, preserved in tins | 2,142 | 1,577 | 7,421 | 1,251 | 2,217 | 6,683 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | 6,226 | 6,220 | 10,722 | 4,236 | 5,475 | 3,118 |
| Books | 3,931 | 5,390 | 2,951 | 3,545 | 4,597 | 1,891 |
| All other Articles | 65,974 | 62,194 | 282,218 | 164,410 | 347,082 | 300,089 |
| Total | 925,819 | 978,677 | 999,958 | 772,194 | 786,601 | 952,157 |
| Exported from Victoria to New Zealand. | | | | | | |
| Gold—Specie | 306,108 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 250,000 | 275,000 | 202,000 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 64,058 | 65,425 | 75,291 | 66,652 | 66,357 | 104,434 |
| Rubber manufactures | 60,626 | 91,181 | 61,336 | 71,846 | 77,362 | 100,745 |
| Manures | 19,542 | 27,798 | 30,881 | 42,265 | 48,265 | 80,619 |
| Fruits—Dried | 4,725 | 5,321 | 17,059 | 7,775 | 20,205 | 57,207 |
| Tees | 38,912 | 42,850 | 38,532 | 27,289 | 42,623 | 43,085 |
| Books | 26,846 | 36,964 | 44,267 | 33,711 | 28,325 | 36,714 |
| Machinery | 37,579 | 31,575 | 35,728 | 27,527 | 26,614 | 26,725 |
| Leather | 20,938 | 24,375 | 19,476 | 15,058 | 13,716 | 26,324 |
| Rice and Rice Meal | 11,517 | 19,565 | 17,876 | 18,673 | 25,869 | 18,943 |
| All other Articles | 348,168 | 359,975 | 291,228 | 273,558 | 288,135 | 424,431 |
| Total | 945,019 | 805,029 | 781,723 | 834,354 | 912,471 | 1,121,227 |

In 1915-16 the imports from New Zealand were less than the exports thereto by 15 per cent. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that in the same year the items specified accounted for 54 per cent. of the total in the case of exports.

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to 5 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1915-16, was greater by £360,536 than in 1910, the value of the imports being more by £418,784, but that of the exports less by £58,248. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
| | | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bags and Sacks .. | 600,472 | 405,166 | 264,596 | 588,270 | 410,679 | 682,514 |
| Tea .. | 422,943 | 400,641 | 443,239 | 451,389 | 486,645 | 627,494 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manu- factures .. | 19,473 | 10,618 | 43,539 | 66,904 | 72,093 | 115,325 |
| Hessian .. | 56,332 | 50,847 | 63,476 | 87,520 | 100,932 | 98,027 |
| Rice .. | 55,578 | 67,854 | 118,629 | 89,245 | 86,159 | 75,178 |
| Pig Iron .. | 13,927 | 20,229 | 20,264 | 24,155 | 47,368 | 39,731 |
| Coffee .. | 17,806 | 22,087 | 27,227 | 22,904 | 17,485 | 22,956 |
| Nuts .. | 10,589 | 11,301 | 12,412 | 14,509 | 12,127 | 17,172 |
| Skins .. | 64,126 | 10,628 | 20,543 | 7,506 | 10,966 | 12,721 |
| Cotton (raw) .. | 21,476 | 14,563 | 11,680 | 9,813 | 3,043 | 1,360 |
| All other Articles .. | 127,163 | 114,720 | 99,233 | 96,843 | 124,752 | 135,991 |
| Total .. | 1,409,685 | 1,128,654 | 1,124,888 | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,828,469 |
| Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon. | | | | | | |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) | 162,601 | 611,792 | 2,299,703 | 144,087 | 45,314 | 100,712 |
| Wool .. | 21,693 | 20,797 | 16,463 | 23,886 | 28,127 | 32,442 |
| Biscuits .. | 6,475 | 6,179 | 6,084 | 7,904 | 8,098 | 28,289 |
| Horses .. | 80,880 | 67,764 | 57,681 | 37,769 | 97,449 | 16,578 |
| Hay and Chaff .. | 8,644 | 10,606 | 15,003 | 14,333 | 36,818 | 15,008 |
| Soap .. | 7,800 | 8,969 | 8,815 | 11,709 | 7,933 | 14,219 |
| Butter .. | 6,807 | 6,531 | 7,169 | 6,834 | 4,227 | 6,009 |
| Oats .. | 5,890 | 5,952 | 1,309 | 6,396 | 2,446 | 3,901 |
| Wheat and Flour .. | 9,888 | 11,683 | 20,234 | 19,698 | 17,433 | 2,058 |
| Tallow .. | 3,367 | 3,200 | 2,459 | 3,553 | 1,260 | 36 |
| All other Articles .. | 30,922 | 48,782 | 41,223 | 54,401 | 48,934 | 66,967 |
| Total .. | 344,467 | 802,255 | 2,476,143 | 330,570 | 298,039 | 286,219 |

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of jute goods, tea, rubber, and rice, whose value in 1915-16 formed 87 per cent. of the total. In return gold, wool and biscuits were in that year the leading items of exchange, all other exports being responsible for only 44 per cent. of the total.

Imports from Belgium increased by 102 per cent. between 1909 and 1913, but exports thereto increased by only 3 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in the years immediately preceding 1914-15. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
| | | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imported into Victoria from Belgium. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Iron and Steel | 121,098 | 168,073 | 127,968 | 205,932 | 39,960 | .. |
| Glass and Glassware | 39,071 | 52,072 | 52,521 | 54,718 | 11,232 | 25 |
| Confectionery | 968 | 5,359 | 22,951 | 22,122 | 6,719 | 71 |
| Vehicles, and parts | 16,771 | 30,205 | 68,854 | 25,910 | 6,597 | .. |
| Cameos and Precious Stones.. | 34,858 | 59,419 | 31,596 | 26,947 | 5,800 | .. |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. | 20,748 | 24,722 | 25,290 | 25,052 | 5,354 | 224 |
| Piece Goods | 16,506 | 19,552 | 20,794 | 20,700 | 4,628 | .. |
| Wire and Wire Netting | 20,868 | 23,028 | 24,342 | 24,272 | 4,350 | .. |
| Copper | 9,748 | 8,802 | 21,361 | 28,872 | 3,741 | .. |
| Wine | 7,554 | 20,656 | 17,178 | 15,779 | 1,238 | .. |
| All other Articles | 129,929 | 201,403 | 206,100 | 232,779 | 65,089 | 77 |
| Total | 418,719 | 608,891 | 613,955 | 683,083 | 154,708 | 397 |
| Exported from Victoria to Belgium. | | | | | | |
| Hides and Skins | 241,635 | 194,814 | 233,806 | 280,705 | 11,577 | .. |
| Wool | 381,183 | 365,026 | 442,832 | 387,793 | 1,924 | .. |
| Tallow | 18,998 | 55,650 | 24,358 | 40,085 | .. | .. |
| Wheat | 105,239 | 78,800 | 59,862 | 30,945 | .. | .. |
| Cameos and Precious Stones .. | 1,791 | 3,132 | 17,398 | 9,085 | 605 | .. |
| Leather | 23,897 | 9,050 | 11,119 | 6,010 | .. | .. |
| Ores—Silver, Lead, &c. .. | 23,842 | 22,098 | 16,370 | 120 | .. | .. |
| All other Articles | 14,029 | 26,536 | 7,434 | 13,000 | 805 | .. |
| Total | 809,609 | 755,106 | 812,674 | 767,749 | 14,911 | .. |

During the five years ended 1913 exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles were wool and hides and skins, together representing 82 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

With France there was, on account of the war, considerable interruption in trade in the years 1914-15 and 1915-16. The great bulk of the trade is represented by exports. These amounted in 1913—the year immediately preceding the war—to £2,563,201, as against imports of £215,475. The increase in the total trade in the five years ended 1913 was £671,687, viz., exports £608,653, and imports £63,034. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1910 to 1915-16 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
| | | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imported into Victoria from France. | | | | | | |
| Rubber Manufactures .. | £ 2,171 | £ 3,554 | £ 4,753 | £ 15,899 | £ 5,601 | £ 17,290 |
| Piece Goods .. | 15,504 | 28,935 | 34,867 | 34,330 | 14,252 | 15,330 |
| Cream of Tartar .. | 33,314 | 50,002 | 51,325 | 47,463 | 13,871 | 14,905 |
| Wine .. | 12,817 | 11,874 | 10,538 | 17,021 | 3,281 | 3,870 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones .. | 3,183 | 9,774 | 7,108 | 5,128 | 1,896 | 3,162 |
| Corks, Cork Mats, &c. .. | 5,201 | 6,965 | 4,698 | 3,148 | 1,232 | 3,048 |
| Gelatine, &c. .. | 6,034 | 5,589 | 4,102 | 4,040 | 1,500 | 2,278 |
| Acids .. | 4,951 | 9,691 | 3,562 | 1,822 | 2,317 | 1,749 |
| Vehicles, and parts .. | 22,524 | 26,117 | 10,911 | 9,678 | 4,330 | 454 |
| All other Articles .. | 78,508 | 97,910 | 94,476 | 76,946 | 36,068 | 48,290 |
| Total .. | 184,207 | 250,411 | 226,343 | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 |
| Exported from Victoria to France. | | | | | | |
| Wheat .. | 49,075 | 499,428 | 1,197 | 43,545 | 1,699 | 234,069 |
| Wool .. | 1,967,053 | 1,465,492 | 1,668,081 | 1,792,625 | 42,334 | 205,078 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 397,204 | 390,989 | 437,967 | 675,689 | 194,992 | 76,909 |
| Tallow .. | 24,074 | 38,822 | 24,955 | 40,122 | 670 | 6,774 |
| Horns .. | 255 | 905 | 272 | 611 | .. | .. |
| All other Articles .. | 3,841 | 12,252 | 4,426 | 10,609 | 8,945 | 43,035 |
| Total .. | 2,441,502 | 2,407,978 | 2,136,898 | 2,563,201 | 248,640 | 565,865 |

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1913 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of £879,718 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany, which amounted to 6½ per cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year 1914-15 owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1914. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the six years 1908 to 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.

| Articles. | Value. | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Imported into Victoria from Germany. | | | | | | |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. | £ 57,777 | £ 95,373 | £ 60,279 | £ 110,029 | £ 109,123 | £ 147,570 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements .. | 78,784 | 69,753 | 81,523 | 119,392 | 140,602 | 110,658 |
| Pianos .. | 45,009 | 62,059 | 74,351 | 82,381 | 95,703 | 98,354 |
| Apparel and Attire .. | 131,718 | 112,284 | 136,739 | 125,627 | 97,436 | 98,080 |
| Wire and Wire Netting .. | 68,819 | 53,956 | 65,851 | 60,900 | 80,851 | 76,352 |
| Piece Goods .. | 110,103 | 56,024 | 77,494 | 91,416 | 83,719 | 66,609 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. | 27,557 | 23,777 | 18,523 | 24,533 | 60,972 | 82,333 |
| Vehicles and parts .. | 34,673 | 26,758 | 33,527 | 39,973 | 53,259 | 53,740 |
| Glass and Glassware .. | 24,213 | 31,662 | 61,167 | 39,174 | 78,205 | 48,267 |
| Iron and Steel .. | 636,139 | 603,522 | 646,605 | 810,312 | 950,973 | 823,884 |
| All other Articles .. | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 1,905,902 | 1,205,359 | 1,333,612 | 1,631,455 | 1,873,043 | 1,738,678 |
| Exported from Victoria to Germany. | | | | | | |
| Wool .. | 533,050 | 792,340 | 952,760 | 688,166 | 934,723 | 716,127 |
| Tin Ingots .. | 1,250 | | 5,542 | 10,842 | 33,397 | 79,659 |
| Apples—Fresh .. | 9,630 | 17,405 | 14,080 | 17,213 | 23,149 | 63,544 |
| Wheat .. | | 9,003 | 39,089 | 11,931 | 16,873 | 39,945 |
| Ores .. | 2,958 | 1,436 | 3,770 | 3,072 | 16,146 | 36,317 |
| Sausage Casings .. | 11,698 | 10,596 | 12,431 | 13,400 | 15,170 | 14,471 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 31,961 | 17,733 | 9,908 | 7,711 | 4,465 | 11,468 |
| Tallow .. | 59 | 940 | 11,100 | 15,803 | 3,282 | 6,478 |
| Gold—Specie .. | 1,410,000 | | | | 200,000 | |
| All other Articles .. | 14,930 | 22,503 | 22,711 | 33,164 | 35,335 | 60,924 |
| Total .. | 2,015,536 | 872,461 | 1,071,391 | 801,302 | 1,287,540 | 1,029,433 |

The articles imported from Germany were very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value was accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with the United States in 1915-16 amounted to £6,907,710, of which £4,808,234 represented imports. As compared with the year 1914-15 this trade had increased

by £3,076,320, there having been a growth of £2,139,669 in imports and of £936,651 in exports. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1910 TO 1915-16.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
| | | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Imported into Victoria from the United States. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | 380,178 | 477,271 | 494,569 | 505,743 | 481,222 | 593,391 |
| Oil | 301,867 | 207,004 | 335,901 | 228,975 | 237,423 | 469,490 |
| Vehicles, and parts | 47,702 | 86,906 | 147,943 | 116,658 | 143,289 | 429,023 |
| Iron and Steel | 76,225 | 115,671 | 163,042 | 161,038 | 140,919 | 326,906 |
| Timber | 249,808 | 325,668 | 326,885 | 321,429 | 220,900 | 238,995 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 249,345 | 286,783 | 220,255 | 280,504 | 120,865 | 186,324 |
| Leather | 30,207 | 50,396 | 75,927 | 124,232 | 106,441 | 154,337 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, &c. | 59,530 | 43,592 | 74,393 | 33,962 | 80,299 | 146,419 |
| Wire and Wire Netting | 52,978 | 89,781 | 96,724 | 74,534 | 50,545 | 134,084 |
| Piece Goods | 27,554 | 65,981 | 66,370 | 36,993 | 42,860 | 108,749 |
| Rails, Fishplates, &c. | 129,530 | 139,686 | 41,823 | 2,760 | 3,496 | 39,321 |
| All other Articles | 608,593 | 704,294 | 869,504 | 743,534 | 1,040,306 | 1,980,695 |
| Total | 2,211,517 | 2,592,032 | 2,913,341 | 2,580,332 | 2,668,565 | 4,808,234 |
| Exported from Victoria to the United States. | | | | | | |
| Wool | 391,985 | 362,072 | 260,318 | 500,202 | 1,066,144 | 2,008,725 |
| Hides and Skins | 63,719 | 35,637 | 60,891 | 89,530 | 75,389 | 60,849 |
| Eucalyptus Oil | 1,936 | 3,926 | 1,060 | 4,993 | 2,185 | 7,117 |
| Leather | 3,208 | 3,601 | 2,064 | 1,194 | 1,422 | 5,730 |
| All other Articles | 12,569 | 6,874 | 6,926 | 37,077 | 17,685 | 17,005 |
| Total | 473,467 | 412,160 | 331,259 | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 |

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the five leading items, which in 1915-16 accounted for 43 per cent. of their amount, the next largest five were responsible for only 15 per cent. of the total, and 42 per cent. of the whole was made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports to that country in the same year were equivalent to about 44 per cent. of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for nearly 95 per cent. of the total.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the oversea imports for 1915-16.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1915-16—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Country. | Value of Oversea Imports. | | Percentage of Oversea Imports. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. |
| | £ | £ | | |
| Canada | 379,322 | 613,838 | 1·416 | 2·292 |
| Ceylon | 547,988 | 547,876 | 2·046 | 2·046 |
| Fiji | 132,968 | 147,672 | ·496 | ·551 |
| Hong Kong | 101,079 | 7,628 | ·377 | ·028 |
| India (including Burmah) | 1,280,481 | 1,293,129 | 4·781 | 4·828 |
| New Zealand | 952,157 | 813,825 | 3·555 | 3·039 |
| Ocean Island | 108,228 | 110,260 | ·404 | ·412 |
| South African Union | 156,389 | 164,799 | ·584 | ·615 |
| Straits Settlements | 247,911 | 109,067 | ·926 | ·407 |
| United Kingdom | 14,204,562 | 12,193,248 | 53·036 | 45·526 |
| West Indies (British) | 138 | 67,835 | ·001 | ·253 |
| Other British Countries | 37,605 | 90,699 | ·140 | ·339 |
| Alaska | 13,954 | 25,957 | ·052 | ·097 |
| Argentine Republic | 487,195 | 490,606 | 1·819 | 1·832 |
| Belgium | 397 | 30,774 | ·002 | ·115 |
| Borneo (Dutch) | 4,849 | 26,594 | ·018 | ·099 |
| Brazil | 3,089 | 188,013 | ·012 | ·702 |
| Chili | 167,661 | 168,074 | ·626 | ·628 |
| China | 79,377 | 214,800 | ·296 | ·802 |
| Cuba | 554 | 25,423 | ·002 | ·095 |
| Denmark | 45,203 | 42,343 | ·169 | ·158 |
| Formosa Island | 273,243 | 274,707 | 1·020 | 1·026 |
| France | 110,376 | 726,654 | ·412 | 2·713 |
| Germany | 6,365 | 29,170 | ·024 | ·109 |
| Holland (Netherlands) | 30,350 | 134,084 | ·113 | ·501 |
| Italy | 181,282 | 328,624 | ·677 | 1·227 |
| Japan | 969,140 | 936,586 | 3·619 | 3·497 |
| Java | 757,194 | 694,800 | 2·827 | 2·594 |
| Norway | 213,468 | 249,394 | ·797 | ·931 |
| Peru | 7,823 | 28,821 | ·029 | ·108 |
| Philippine Islands | 76,723 | 77,784 | ·286 | ·290 |
| Russia | 1,322 | 23,771 | ·005 | ·089 |
| Spain | 10,972 | 41,757 | ·041 | ·156 |
| Sumatra | 3,921 | 129,357 | ·015 | ·483 |
| Sweden | 257,480 | 247,767 | ·961 | ·925 |
| Switzerland | 23,451 | 582,660 | ·088 | 2·175 |
| United States | 4,808,234 | 4,754,232 | 17·953 | 17·751 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 100,442 | 150,265 | ·375 | ·561 |
| Total | 26,782,893 | 26,782,893 | 100·000 | 100·000 |

Australian
produce
exported.

An examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries reveals the fact that in 1915-16 about 83 per cent. of the total was covered by the nine articles specified below :—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| Principal Articles. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold (Bullion, Ore and Specie) | 638,308 | 2,880,010 | 624,264 | 446,788 | 320,995 |
| Butter | 2,361,587 | 1,545,771 | 1,681,987 | 798,569 | 653,115 |
| Flour | 629,427 | 600,267 | 710,416 | 191,214 | 653,490 |
| Wheat | 3,592,534 | 1,836,387 | 2,053,454 | 160,642 | 2,767,099 |
| Leather | 143,036 | 245,707 | 221,454 | 492,553 | 488,956 |
| Meat, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Mutton and Lamb | 798,508 | 762,344 | 1,296,741 | 1,248,085 | 47,348 |
| Other | 142,898 | 126,953 | 268,320 | 531,867 | 92,807 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,089,258 | 1,328,817 | 1,685,700 | 884,997 | 534,396 |
| Tallow | 480,256 | 324,497 | 371,316 | 192,400 | 45,214 |
| Wool | 6,255,599 | 6,990,918 | 6,282,291 | 5,237,304 | 6,203,565 |
| All other articles | 1,804,606 | 1,724,421 | 1,554,335 | 1,825,078 | 2,472,497 |
| TOTAL | 17,936,017 | 18,366,092 | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Per Head of Population | 13 11 6 | 13 11 3 | 12 0 11 | 8 7 11 | 10 1 5 |
| Percentage of Total Oversea Exports | 94·82 | 96·09 | 93·92 | 96·54 | 96·85 |

Those articles of Australian produce exported oversea which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "All other Articles," represented only 10 per cent. of the oversea exports in 1911, 9 per cent. in 1912 and 1913, 15 per cent. in 1914-15, and 17 per cent. in 1915-16.

Distribution of
Australian
produce.

The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in each of the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1911 TO
1915-16.

| Destination. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom ... | 10,222,247 | 8,864,218 | 8,606,317 | 8,281,709 | 7,074,914 |
| Other British Possessions | 1,906,761 | 3,582,434 | 1,637,256 | 1,692,457 | 2,101,525 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 5,807,009 | 5,919,440 | 6,506,705 | 2,035,331 | 5,103,043 |
| Total ... | 17,936,017 | 18,366,092 | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 |

Of the Australian produce exported oversea in 1915-16, 49½ per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 14½ per cent. to "Other British Possessions," and 36 per cent. to foreign countries.

The following statement illustrates the development of Inter-State trade in each of the Australian States between the year preceding Federation and the ninth year thereafter—the latest year for which Inter-State records are available:—

Trade between
Australian
States.

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900
AND 1909.

| State. | Value of Trade with Other States. | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1900. | | | 1909. | | |
| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 6,364,167 | 5,257,188 | +1,106,979 | 11,618,217 | 12,053,399 | -435,182 |
| New South Wales .. | 10,164,080 | 9,979,214 | +184,866 | 17,146,943 | 15,792,608 | +1,354,335 |
| Queensland | 3,067,278 | 5,412,881 | -2,345,603 | 5,504,309 | 8,982,846 | -3,388,537 |
| South Australia .. | 4,225,870 | 4,018,678 | +207,192 | 6,239,257 | 4,177,986 | +2,061,271 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,675,156 | 1,125,031 | +1,550,125 | 3,084,578 | 2,000,537 | +1,024,041 |
| Tasmania | 1,372,552 | 1,071,829 | +300,723 | 2,337,854 | 3,003,732 | -615,928 |

The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of

£6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, £1,042,934 in Queensland, £526,084 in Western Australia, and £916,651 in Tasmania; whereas the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,169,469 in New South Wales, and £1,854,079 in South Australia.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1911-12 TO
1915-16.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Import Duty— | | | | | |
| Alcoholic Liquors ... | 647,474 | 655,313 | 652,416 | 687,599 | 574,690 |
| Narcotics ... | 434,913 | 459,874 | 434,413 | 434,447 | 476,721 |
| Sugar... .. | 21,821 | 397,189 | 74,735 | 11,957 | 249,220 |
| All other Articles ... | 2,456,694 | 2,569,625 | 2,612,855 | 2,395,549 | 2,901,721 |
| Total ... | 3,560,902 | 4,082,001 | 3,774,419 | 3,529,552 | 4,202,352 |
| Excise Duty— | | | | | |
| Spirits | 110,171 | 111,812 | 113,184 | 129,821 | 139,437 |
| Beer | 227,398 | 229,108 | 260,825 | 401,041 | 494,161 |
| Tobacco | 260,880 | 254,869 | 265,237 | 282,412 | 290,365 |
| Sugar... .. | 291,960 | 57,703 | 3,945 | 1,481 | 350 |
| Total ... | 890,409 | 653,492 | 643,191 | 814,755 | 924,313 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 11,122 | 14,645 | 12,685 | 12,522 | 13,553 |
| Grand Total ... | 4,462,433 | 4,750,138 | 4,430,295 | 4,356,829 | 5,140,218 |

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department. The discrepancies between the totals in the table and those given in part "Finance" of the *Year-Book* are due to refunds recorded at the Treasury but not at the Customs House. The item "Miscellaneous" in the table is distributed between Customs and Excise duties in part "Finance."

The amounts shown for the five years are exclusive of drawbacks and refunds. No record has been kept since 1st July, 1910, of goods which were imported into or manufactured in the State, and afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no

adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to £564,746 for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shown for each subsequent year may be assumed to be overstated to at least that extent.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

**Inter-State
Commission.**

The Inter-State Commission is a body incorporated under the terms of Act No. 33 of 1912 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The members of the Commission, of whom there are three, were appointed on 5th August, 1913.

The Commission is charged with the duty of investigating all matters which, in the opinion of the Commission, ought in the public interest to be investigated, affecting—

- (a) the production of, and trade in, commodities ;
- (b) the encouragement, improvement, and extension of Australian industries and manufactures ;
- (c) markets outside Australia, and the opening up of external trade generally ;
- (d) the effect and operation of any Tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenues, Australian manufactures, and industry, and trade generally ;
- (e) prices of commodities ;
- (f) profits of trade and manufacture ;
- (g) wages and social and industrial conditions ;
- (h) labour, employment and unemployment ;
- (i) bounties paid by foreign countries to encourage shipping or export trade ;
- (j) population ;
- (k) immigration ; and
- (l) other matters referred to the Commission by either House of the Parliament, by resolution, for investigation.

Further, the Commission may investigate all matters affecting—

- (a) the extent of diversions or proposed diversions, or works or proposed works for diversions, from any river and its tributaries, and their effect or probable effect on the navigability of rivers that, by themselves or by their connexion with other waters, constitute highways for Inter-State trade and commerce ;
- (b) the maintenance and the improvement of the navigability of such rivers ;
- (c) the abridgment by the Commonwealth by any law or regulation of trade or commerce of the rights of any State or the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation ;

- (d) the violation by any State, or by the people of any State, of the rights of any other State, or the people of any other State, with respect to the waters of rivers.

The Act requires that all rates fixed or made by any common carrier for any service rendered in respect of Inter-State commerce, or which affect Inter-State commerce, shall be reasonable and just, and prohibits all such rates which are unreasonable or unjust, and all undue preferences upon State railways in respect of Inter-State commerce.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 645 *post* shipping trading on the Victorian coast is included. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | 1915. | 1916. |
| Vessels Entered— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,335 | 2,399 | 2,481 | 2,324 | 2,392 |
| Tons | 5,148,184 | 5,426,146 | 5,950,035 | 5,290,063 | 4,935,129 |
| Average tonnage | 2,205 | 2,262 | 2,398 | 2,276 | 2,063 |
| Crews | 153,184 | 163,055 | 176,844 | 157,209 | 142,885 |
| Vessels Cleared— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,347 | 2,385 | 2,469 | 2,329 | 2,385 |
| Tons | 5,156,952 | 5,410,801 | 5,902,277 | 5,308,817 | 4,902,245 |
| Average tonnage | 2,197 | 2,269 | 2,391 | 2,279 | 2,055 |
| Crews | 152,683 | 161,611 | 175,704 | 157,745 | 141,698 |

The figures for the year 1915-16 in the above table show a decrease in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with the average of the last five-year period. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1916, steamers numbered 2,174 of the vessels entered, and 2,171 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,804,417 and 4,776,588 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1915-16 included 85 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 288,242, whilst the outward shipping included 524 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 759,953.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1915-16 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1915-16.

| Countries. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Australian States | 1,736 | 2,800,103 | 1,906 | 3,285,036 |
| United Kingdom | 183 | 973,512 | 114 | 482,498 |
| New Zealand | 85 | 140,716 | 80 | 215,868 |
| Other British | 119 | 387,565 | 166 | 652,445 |
| Total British Countries | 2,128 | 4,301,896 | 2,266 | 4,635,787 |
| Japan | 53 | 134,395 | 28 | 80,867 |
| Java | 20 | 59,082 | 14 | 44,318 |
| United States | 127 | 273,071 | 54 | 85,272 |
| Other Foreign | 64 | 166,685 | 23 | 56,001 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 264 | 633,233 | 119 | 266,458 |
| Total | 2,392 | 4,935,129 | 2,385 | 4,902,245 |

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1911 to 1915-16 was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | NUMBER OF VESSELS. | | | | TONNAGE OF VESSELS. | | | |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign | Total. |
| | Entered. | | | | | | | |
| 1911... | 1,347 | 724 | 264 | 2,335 | 1,855,341 | 2,534,846 | 757,997 | 5,148,184 |
| 1912... | 1,372 | 749 | 278 | 2,399 | 1,880,992 | 2,713,182 | 831,972 | 5,426,146 |
| 1913... | 1,444 | 741 | 296 | 2,481 | 2,278,624 | 2,757,350 | 914,061 | 5,950,035 |
| 1914-15 | 1,430 | 709 | 135 | 2,324 | 2,294,137 | 2,633,365 | 362,561 | 5,290,063 |
| 1915-16 | 1,499 | 714 | 179 | 2,392 | 2,044,398 | 2,519,317 | 371,414 | 4,935,129 |
| | Cleared. | | | | | | | |
| 1911... | 1,351 | 729 | 267 | 2,347 | 1,852,717 | 2,544,239 | 759,996 | 5,156,952 |
| 1912... | 1,356 | 752 | 277 | 2,385 | 1,866,304 | 2,720,180 | 824,317 | 5,410,801 |
| 1913... | 1,447 | 731 | 291 | 2,469 | 2,276,338 | 2,722,324 | 903,615 | 5,902,277 |
| 1914-15 | 1,484 | 712 | 133 | 2,329 | 2,303,739 | 2,645,617 | 359,461 | 5,308,817 |
| 1915-16 | 1,498 | 709 | 178 | 2,385 | 2,034,655 | 2,494,320 | 373,270 | 4,902,245 |

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality, as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1911 to 1916 are, Australian vessels, 58, 57, 58, 64 and 63 per cent., Australian tonnage, 36, 35, 39, 43 and 41 per cent.; other British vessels 31, 31, 30, 30 and 30 per cent.; other British tonnage 49, 50, 46, 50 and 51 per cent.; foreign vessels, 11, 12, 12, 6 and 7 per cent., and foreign tonnage 15, 15, 15, 7 and 8 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1915-16 are given:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1915-16.

| Nationality. | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| British— | | | | |
| Australian | 1,499 | 2,044,398 | 1,498 | 2,031,655 |
| United Kingdom | 538 | 2,358,151 | 534 | 2,334,534 |
| Canadian | 3 | 2,526 | 2 | 1,146 |
| Indian | 2 | 7,506 | 2 | 7,506 |
| New Zealand... .. | 164 | 143,672 | 164 | 143,672 |
| South African | 7 | 7,462 | 7 | 7,462 |
| Total British | 2,213 | 4,563,715 | 2,207 | 4,528,975 |
| Foreign— | | | | |
| Belgium | 1 | 2,074 | 1 | 2,074 |
| Chilian | 3 | 4,304 | 3 | 4,306 |
| Danish | 8 | 23,862 | 8 | 23,862 |
| Dutch | 22 | 69,419 | 22 | 69,419 |
| French | 14 | 39,228 | 15 | 41,133 |
| Japanese | 45 | 114,234 | 47 | 119,652 |
| Norwegian | 28 | 48,805 | 27 | 46,811 |
| Peruvian | 1 | 1,297 | 1 | 1,297 |
| Russian | 1 | 2,324 | 1 | 2,324 |
| Swedish | 8 | 18,320 | 7 | 15,759 |
| United States | 48 | 47,547 | 46 | 46,633 |
| Total Foreign | 179 | 371,414 | 178 | 373,270 |
| Total | 2,392 | 4,935,129 | 2,385 | 4,902,245 |

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1915, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1915.

| Port of Registration. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Melbourne | 218 | 125,468 | 198 | 38,819 | 416 | 164,287 |
| Geelong | 3 | 449 | 5 | 360 | 8 | 809 |
| Port Fairy | 3 | 621 | ... | ... | 3 | 621 |
| Total | 224 | 126,538 | 203 | 39,179 | 427 | 165,717 |

During 1915 there were added to the register 13 steamers with net tonnage of 7,727, and 6 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 5,268; whilst 6 steamers having net tonnage of 6,055, and 3 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 442, were taken off the register.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1916:—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1916.

| States, &c. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Victoria ... | 199 | 127,605 | 226 | 39,445 | 425 | 167,050 |
| New South Wales ... | 544 | 91,899 | 598 | 40,083 | 1,142 | 131,982 |
| Queensland ... | 92 | 14,367 | 196 | 7,675 | 288 | 22,042 |
| South Australia ... | 112 | 49,505 | 207 | 19,000 | 319 | 68,505 |
| Western Australia ... | 36 | 20,411 | 401 | 16,913 | 437 | 37,324 |
| Tasmania ... | 59 | 6,054 | 156 | 5,710 | 215 | 11,764 |
| Total Australia ... | 1,042 | 309,841 | 1,784 | 128,826 | 2,826 | 438,667 |
| Fiji ... | 5 | 432 | 6 | 594 | 11 | 1,326 |
| New Guinea ... | ... | ... | 9 | 157 | 9 | 157 |
| New Zealand ... | 264 | 63,398 | 317 | 24,845 | 581 | 93,243 |
| Total ... | 1,311 | 378,671 | 2,116 | 154,722 | 3,427 | 533,393 |

Compared with 1915, vessels owned in Australia have decreased by 16 in number, and by 11,665 in tonnage.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 9.94 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 54 acres, of which 17 acres 2 roods are under sheds. An outline of some of the Trust's activities is given below.

The river has been widened from Queen's Bridge to the Bay from about 140 to 300 feet, and three swinging basins have been provided, one just below Queen's Bridge, 500 feet wide, one three-quarters of a mile further down the river, 550 feet wide, and one at the entrance to the Victoria Dock, 500 feet wide. The depth of the river has been gradually increased, until at the present time it is 27 feet at low water for all but the upper half-mile, where the depth is from 18 feet upwards, but is being increased to 27 feet. Turning to the wharfrage available for shipping, there is a berthing space of 44,070 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of

Works undertaken by Trust in River and Victoria Dock.

water—7,140 feet at Williamstown, 8,510 feet at Port Melbourne, 19,920 feet in the River Yarra, and 8,500 feet in the Victoria Dock. This dock, which is 4 miles from the river entrance, was opened in 1892, and has an area of 96 acres, and a depth of 30 feet of water at low tide. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide, and on the 8,500 feet of wharfage there are six closed and seven open sheds, all 53 feet in width, and two open and closed sheds 60 feet in width, the total length of all the sheds being 4,870 feet.

Coode Canal. In 1886 a canal across the flats below Fisherman's Bend was completed at a cost of £96,000, the length being 2,002 yards. The construction of the canal had the effect of reducing the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance from 7 miles to $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and of greatly facilitating navigation. This channel, which is called Coode Canal, has been widened by 164 feet, making its total width 487 feet, its width at low water 430 feet, and its bottom width 264 feet. It has a depth of 27 feet at low water, and is being dredged to 32 feet.

Dredging. The material dredged and disposed of during 1915 amounted to 4,235,043 cubic yards, viz., 2,212,126 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 2,022,917 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 31,425,903, and the Bay dredgings to 22,754,751 cubic yards, making a total of 54,180,654 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 40,825,014 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,355,640 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1915 was 5.47d. per cubic yard.

Plant. The floating plant of the Trust consists of 7 dredgers, 2 steam tugs, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron dumb hopper barges, 3 steam launches, 4 motor launches, 1 Lobnitz rock-breaker, 4 grab cranes, 3 coal hulks, 2 derrick punts, and diving equipment. Included in the above is one steam hopper barge at present on loan to the Geelong Harbor Trust. In addition, the Melbourne Harbor Trust has on hire from the Geelong Harbor Trust one steam tug and two iron towing hopper barges.

Trade of the Port. Since the inception of the Trust in the year 1877, the trade of the port has greatly increased. In the year 1878 vessels to the number of 5,060, comprising 164 ships, 414 barques, 96 brigs, 849 schooners, 350 cutters, 458 ketches, 2,084 steamers, and 645 lighters, with a registered tonnage aggregating 1,169,320, berthed within the port, whereas in the year 1915 the total number of vessels was 5,429, comprising 4,521 steamers, 7 ships, 55 barques, 14 barquentines, 305 ketches, 163 schooners, and 364 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 5,994,000. The tonnage of imports in 1915 was 2,982,000, and that of exports 969,000.

The trade of the port for the past five years was as follows :—

| Year. | Imports. | | Exports. | | Net Registered Tonnage. |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Oversea. | Inter-State. | Oversea. | Inter-State. | |
| | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | |
| 1911 | 1,327,000 | 1,436,000 | 880,000 | 637,000 | 6,077,000 |
| 1912 | 1,445,000 | 1,511,000 | 657,000 | 607,000 | 6,343,000 |
| 1913 | 1,620,000 | 1,305,000 | 665,000 | 705,000 | 7,004,000 |
| 1914 | 1,313,000 | 1,663,000 | 576,000 | 740,000 | 6,934,000 |
| 1915 | 1,299,000 | 1,683,000 | 239,000 | 730,000 | 5,994,000 |

The abnormal conditions arising out of the war are responsible for the decrease of vessels' tonnage in 1914 and 1915.

Of the trade in 1915, 87 per cent. of imports and 87 per cent. of exports were dealt with in the river and Victoria Dock, the balance, of course, being handled at the piers in the Bay.

Coal forms a great part of the above Inter-State imports, the particulars being as follows :—

COAL IMPORTED FROM OTHER STATES.
(Exclusive of Coal transhipped.)

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1911 | 639,758 | 1914 | 906,962 |
| 1912 | 801,074 | 1915 | 846,980 |
| 1913 | 831,219 | | |

Port Improvement. A new railway pier at Port Melbourne has been completed, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet.

The total cost of the pier and superstructures is £195,350, and the cost including dredging to the end of 1915 is £318,368. Dredging is being carried to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelter sheds are being provided, to enable passengers to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic.

Progress is being made in connexion with the construction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock, the first contract for which was let for £102,785. A contract for reinforced concrete plates to form a bed for the centre roadway on this pier has also been let for £16,668. The pier is to be 1,631 feet in length by 250 feet in width.

A contract for reinforced concrete sheet piling with relieving platforms at the middle swinging basin has been let for £37,445. This is the first contract in connexion with the widening and lengthening of this Basin.

A new wharf at Newport in the River Yarra is also in course of construction, the contract for which was let for £13,263.

The new Railway Pier, Williamstown, is being extended a further 100 feet and widened by contract for £6,762.

The old Railway Pier, Williamstown, is being extended a further 250 feet and widened to 81 feet, the contract being for £15,040, and the Town Pier, Port Melbourne, is also being extensively renovated.

Other improvements proposed for the near future include the widening of the river by 100 feet on the south side between the swinging basin and Coode Canal, lengthening and widening the middle swinging basin by increasing its size from 550 feet by 800 feet to 650 feet by 1,000 feet, the re-alignment of the Australian Wharf, provision for greater facilities for the timber trade, a re-arrangement of the berths at Yarraville, the provision of machinery for the handling of cargo, and the lighting of the port throughout by electricity. Timber is being accumulated for the carrying out of these works, and contracts have been let for the supply of over £60,000 worth of timber, which will form an addition to large quantities already in hand.

The expenditure for the year 1915 was £434,625, as compared with £205,664 in 1911, £366,954 in 1912, £439,191 in 1913, and £427,001 in 1914.

With a view to preventing pillage on the wharves, the Trust is paying for a police patrol of 21 men, and this, together with the cost of providing wharfingers and shedmen, costs £6,132 per annum. During the year 1915 prosecutions for pillaging goods were instituted in 47 cases, and 38 convictions were obtained. Fines ranging up to £75 were inflicted, this maximum amount being imposed in one case where there had been interference with goods subject to Customs control. Rewards amounting to £177 were paid during the year for the apprehension of offenders.

The police patrol has proved effective, the powers of the police and their sources of information having been of assistance in obtaining convictions.

PARTICULARS OF BERTHAGE ACCOMMODATION AND DEPTH OF WATER
AT THE WHARVES AND PIERS WITHIN THE PORT OF MELBOURNE.

| Name. | Berthing Space, in Feet. | Depth, in Feet, O.L.W. |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Breakwater Pier, Williamstown | 920 | 28 to 30 |
| Railway Pier, Williamstown (old) | 2,190 | 28 to 30 |
| Railway Pier, Williamstown (new) | 1,250 | 27 to 29 |
| Graving Dock Pier, Williamstown | 440 | 25 to 28 |
| Reid-street Pier, Williamstown | 1,000 | 19 to 24 |
| Ann-street Pier, Williamstown | 800 | 17 to 22 |
| Gem Pier, Williamstown | 500 | 8 to 10 |
| New Railway Pier, Port Melbourne | 2,600 | 30* |
| Railway Pier, Port Melbourne | 3,000 | 28 to 30 |
| Town Pier, Port Melbourne | 2,860 | 26 to 28 |
| Footscray Wharf (river) | 700 | 13 to 14 |
| Queen's Wharf (river) | 1,800 | 17 to 24 |
| Princes' Wharf (river) | 2,050 | 17 to 24 |
| Australian Wharf (river) | 7,620 | 24 to 26 |
| South Wharf (river) | 7,750 | 23 to 25 |
| Victoria Dock (river) | 8,800 | 24 to 26 |
| | 44,280 | |

* Dredging in progress to 37 feet.

NOTE.—For rise of spring tides throughout harbor, 2 ft. 8 in. to be added to all depths; for rise of neap tides, 2 feet to be added.

At the various piers and wharves are the following cranes:—

- One steam crane, to lift 75 tons.
- One hydraulic crane, to lift 35 tons.
- One hydraulic crane, to lift 15 tons.
- Seven hand cranes, to lift from 1 to 10 tons.

Some idea of the relative importance of Melbourne and Sydney, in comparison with the principal ports in the world, is obtainable from the following table:—

SHIPPING AT PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE WORLD, 1914.†

| Ports. | Entered. | | | Cleared. | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Foreign or Oversea Trade. | Coasting Trade. | Total. | Foreign or Oversea Trade. | Coasting Trade. | Total. |
| <i>British.</i> | Tonnage. | Tonnage. | Tonnage. | Tonnage. | Tonnage. | Tonnage. |
| Melbourne .. | 2,037,971 | 3,620,959 | 5,658,930 | * | * | * |
| Sydney .. | 2,614,995 | 5,549,338 | 8,164,333 | * | * | * |
| Cardiff .. | 6,907,123 | 4,257,467 | 11,164,590 | 8,069,214 | 2,021,162 | 10,090,376 |
| Liverpool (including Birkenhead) | 6,001,563 | 4,103,427 | 10,104,990 | 7,394,416 | 4,769,919 | 12,164,335 |
| London .. | 10,801,691 | 5,826,595 | 16,628,286 | 7,900,825 | 7,868,619 | 15,769,444 |
| Newcastle, and North and South Shields .. | 5,683,245 | 3,171,326 | 8,854,571 | 7,047,466 | 3,171,326 | 10,218,792 |
| Southampton .. | 4,157,938 | 1,191,911 | 5,349,849 | 4,013,266 | 1,210,982 | 5,224,248 |
| Colombo .. | 7,713,987 | * | * | 7,657,597 | * | * |
| Singapore .. | 8,636,467 | * | * | 8,618,486 | * | * |
| Victoria (Hong Kong) .. | 11,483,663 | * | * | 11,455,470 | * | * |
| <i>Foreign.</i> | | | | | | |
| Antwerp‡ .. | 13,686,297 | * | * | 13,665,346 | * | * |
| Hamburg .. | 12,346,600 | * | * | 12,594,733 | * | * |
| Marseilles .. | 7,986,609 | * | * | 8,076,767 | * | * |
| Rotterdam .. | 11,559,443 | * | * | 11,539,469 | * | * |
| New York .. | 13,673,765 | * | * | 13,549,138 | * | * |
| Rio de Janeiro .. | 6,387,400 | * | * | 6,324,341 | * | * |
| Monte Video .. | 8,598,326 | * | * | 8,598,013 | * | * |

NOTE.—The tonnage of British vessels employed by the Government in connexion with the War is not included, Melbourne and Sydney excepted.

* Not available.

† The figures for Melbourne and Sydney relate to the year ended 30th June, 1915, those for Colombo, Singapore and Victoria (Hong Kong) to the year 1913, and those for foreign ports to the year 1912.

‡ The figures relating to entrances and clearances at Belgian ports are stated in net tonnage, according to the system in force in that country, under which the deduction from the gross tonnage for the space occupied by the propelling power is less than that adopted in the United Kingdom. The recorded net tonnage of steamers is accordingly greater in the Belgian returns than that recorded for the same vessels when entering or clearing at ports in the United Kingdom.

The following particulars relating to the dry and floating docks in Australasia have been taken from *Lloyd's Register*.—

DOCKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Port. | | Description of Dock. | Extreme Length. Length on Bottom. | Breadth at Entrance | Height of Sill above Bottom of Dock. | Depth on Sill at High Water. Ordinary Spring Tides. |
|----------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| Albany | W.A. | Small Floating Dock .. | { 130 0 121 0 } | { 22 2 } | 3 0 | 6 10 |
| Brisbane | Q. | Government Dry Dock | 431 6 | 53 0 | 3 2 | 19 0 |
| Clarence River | N.S.W. | Dry Dock | 110 0 | 42 0 | 3 0 | 8 6 |
| Launceston | Tas. | Floating Dry Dock . | 180 0 | 37 0 | 0 6 | 12 6 |
| Melbourne | V. | Graving Dock .. | { 520 0 510 0 } | { 70 0 (top) 60 0 (bottom) } | } 4 0 | 23 6 |
| " | " | " " .. | { 430 0 420 0 } | { 64 0 (top) 52 0 (bottom) } | | |
| " | " | Alfred Graving Dock | { 470 0 459 0 } | { 80 0 } | 2 6 | 26 0 |
| " | " | Floating Dry Dock .. | { 216 0 200 0 } | { 36 0 } | 1 0 | 12 6 |
| Sydney | N.S.W. | Mort's Graving Dock | { 640 0 640 0 } | { 69 0 } | 4 6 | 18 0 |
| " | " | New Graving Dock .. | 700 0 | 83 0 (top) | 4 0 | 28 9 |
| " | " | Floating Dock .. | { 320 0 317 0 } | { 44 0 } | .. | .. |
| " | " | " " .. | { 109 0 100 0 } | { 23 0 extreme } | .. | .. |
| " | " | Pontoon Floating Dock | 195 0 (on blocks) | 60 6 (inside walls) | .. | .. |
| " | " | Floating Dock .. | 163 0 | 40 0 | .. | 12 0 |
| " | " | Fitzroy Graving Dock | { 477 0 463 0 } | { 59 0 } | 1 4 | 21 6 |
| " | " | Sutherland Dock .. | { 637 0 630 0 } | { 84 0 } | 3 6 | 32 0 |
| " | " | Drake's Floating Dock | { 150 0 150 0 } | { 40 0 } | 5 0 | 8 0 |
| Auckland | N.Z. | Graving Dock .. | { 312 0 300 0 } | { 43 0 } | 1 6 | 13 6 |
| " | " | Calliope Graving Dock | { 566 0 521 0 } | { .. } | 1 7 | 33 0 |
| Lyttelton | " | Graving Dock .. | { 481 6 450 0 } | { 62 0 } | 2 0 | 23 0 |
| Port Chalmers | " | Dry Dock | { 348 0 328 0 } | { 50 0 } | 3 0 | 19 6 |
| " | " | " " | 500 0 | 70 0 | 3 0 | 22 0 |

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

The rates of postage in force within the Commonwealth and Papua are as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----------------------|
| Rates of postage. | | | | | | |
| Letters ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per half ounce |
| Letter-cards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Single, 1d. each |
| | | | | | | Reply, 1d. each half |
| Post-cards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Single, 1d. each |
| | | | | | | Reply, 1d. each half |
| Printed papers (other than newspapers) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 2 ounces |
| Books printed in Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 8 ounces |
| Books printed outside Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 4 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published in Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each | 1d. per 8 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published outside Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each | 1d. per 4 ounces |
| Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 2 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published in Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 10 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published outside Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 4 ounces |

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is 1d. per half-ounce.

Cable rates. The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. 6d. per word. Deferred cablegrams are transmitted only after the despatch of non-urgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s. Week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday.

Postal returns. The post-offices in the State on 30th June, 1916, numbered 1,787, and in addition there were 872 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 12 travelling offices, and 1,657 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 5,090 persons, and there were in addition 4,543 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and casual employees employed part time only in the service. The postal routes in 1915 covered a distance of 15,327 miles, of which 3,841 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,810,716 miles, including 4,331,057 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Posted and Received— | | | | | |
| Letters and Post-cards ... | 159,092,001 | 175,588,805 | 189,975,987 | 188,440,698 | 191,427,078 |
| Newspapers ... | 36,125,728 | 37,826,929 | 40,950,516 | 40,737,663 | 40,246,088 |
| Packets ... | 20,951,712 | 20,631,887 | 18,292,538 | 16,464,556 | 11,146,357 |
| Parcels ... | 720,245 | 764,821 | 893,934 | 961,755 | 1,163,140 |
| Total ... | 216,889,686 | 234,812,442 | 250,112,975 | 246,604,672 | 243,982,663 |

Registered letters and articles are included in this statement, and numbered 1,480,547 in 1915-16. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1915-16 showed a decline of 1.06 per cent. from the number for 1914, though it was slightly above the average for the preceding five-year period. A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that in 1915-16 the letters posted and received represented 136 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 37 per head of the population.

The next table gives in three groups the destination 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: 1911 TO 1915-16.

| Service. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LETTERS AND POSTCARDS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland .. | 121,078,121 | 129,610,388 | 135,963,724 | 139,043,933 | 134,212,538 |
| " " in other States .. | 13,636,148 | 15,177,996 | 15,201,166 | 16,234,172 | 16,267,863 |
| " " outside the States .. | 5,179,176 | 6,780,247 | 7,687,758 | 6,760,903 | 13,944,397 |
| Total | 139,893,445 | 151,568,631 | 158,852,648 | 162,039,008 | 164,424,798 |
| Received from other States .. | 13,248,800 | 15,220,243 | 16,977,659 | 16,326,068 | 16,481,811 |
| " " outside the States .. | 5,949,756 | 8,799,931 | 14,145,680 | 10,181,622 | 10,520,469 |
| Total | 19,198,556 | 24,020,174 | 31,123,339 | 26,401,690 | 27,002,280 |
| NEWSPAPERS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland .. | 12,658,570 | 10,894,399 | 14,980,478 | 13,526,750 | 14,410,719 |
| " " in other States .. | 11,926,548 | 13,934,818 | 14,548,365 | 16,962,880 | 14,823,566 |
| " " outside the States .. | 3,200,478 | 3,153,631 | 3,332,069 | 2,793,660 | 3,955,133 |
| Total | 27,785,596 | 27,982,848 | 32,860,912 | 32,283,290 | 33,189,418 |
| Received from other States .. | 3,984,990 | 4,748,731 | 4,762,405 | 5,212,038 | 4,685,452 |
| " " outside the States .. | 4,355,142 | 5,095,350 | 3,327,199 | 3,242,335 | 2,371,218 |
| Total | 8,340,132 | 9,844,081 | 8,089,604 | 8,454,373 | 7,056,670 |
| PACKETS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland .. | 13,577,951 | 13,084,847 | 11,725,748 | 9,783,256 | 6,136,500 |
| " " in other States .. | 2,659,704 | 2,577,753 | 3,095,332 | 4,051,319 | 2,495,132 |
| " " outside the States .. | 1,213,746 | 1,400,431 | 1,149,648 | 750,184 | 922,389 |
| Total | 17,451,401 | 17,063,031 | 15,970,728 | 14,584,759 | 9,554,021 |
| Received from other States .. | 2,048,596 | 1,870,407 | 1,511,567 | 1,232,022 | 1,039,866 |
| " " outside the States .. | 1,451,715 | 1,698,449 | 810,243 | 647,775 | 552,470 |
| Total | 3,500,311 | 3,568,856 | 2,321,810 | 1,879,797 | 1,592,336 |
| PARCELS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland .. | 410,290 | 421,342 | 508,652 | 577,585 | 598,395 |
| " " in other States .. | 169,352 | 184,457 | 213,047 | 210,404 | 248,655 |
| " " outside the States .. | 18,784 | 21,248 | 23,573 | 17,058 | 145,907 |
| Total | 598,426 | 627,047 | 745,272 | 805,047 | 983,457 |
| Received from other States .. | 82,678 | 90,678 | 96,985 | 107,327 | 113,626 |
| " " outside the States .. | 39,141 | 47,096 | 51,677 | 48,781 | 61,057 |
| Total | 121,819 | 137,774 | 148,662 | 156,108 | 179,683 |

Dead letters, &c. Dead letters in 1915-16 numbered 646,960, of which 39,942 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £15,139, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 465,208; destroyed, 111,367; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 70,385. There were also 749,959 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 123,915 were returned to the senders, 616,347 were destroyed, and 9,697 were returned to other States and countries.

Money orders and postal notes. There are 539 money order offices in the State, which, in 1915-16, issued 654,324 orders for £2,646,488. Of these 536,423 (for £2,236,481) were inland, 45,923 (for £215,747) inter-state, and 71,978 (for £194,260) international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 676,062, and were for an aggregate amount of £2,800,880, the inland being 534,194 (for £2,226,660), the inter-state 100,079 (for £451,992), and the international 41,789 (for £122,228). Inland postal notes paid totalled 2,173,546 (for £731,044), Victorian notes paid in other States 616,666 (for £197,412), and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 360,070 (for £132,429). The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1910:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| — | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Money Orders Issued— | | | | | |
| Number | 279,622 | 316,538 | 376,961 | 381,671 | 654,324 |
| Amount £ | 1,139,505 | 1,261,829 | 1,673,878 | 1,714,513 | 2,646,488 |
| Money Orders Paid— | | | | | |
| Number | 338,384 | 355,540 | 408,988 | 405,841 | 676,062 |
| Amount £ | 1,437,537 | 1,506,658 | 1,922,665 | 1,928,550 | 2,800,880 |
| Postal Notes— | | | | | |
| Victorian—Paid in Victoria £ | 770,740 | 811,606 | 849,013 | 849,888 | 731,044 |
| Victorian—Paid in Other States £ | 164,301 | 181,540 | 215,334 | 225,836 | 197,412 |
| Of Other States— Paid in Victoria £ | 160,462 | 168,771 | 177,967 | 171,414 | 132,429 |

The value of money orders issued and paid has increased year by year, but the large increase in 1915-16 was due to the payment of military allotments.

The business in postal notes showed a considerable reduction in 1915-16, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during that year being £118,844 less than the amount paid in 1914. The business with the other States also showed a decline, the amount of Victorian notes paid in other States during 1915-16 being less by £28,424 than the amount in 1914; and notes of other States paid in Victoria being of less value than in 1914 by £38,985.

**Telegraphs
and
telegrams.**

There are 1,796 telegraph offices in the State, 346 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 5,048 miles of line carrying 23,060 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,721 miles of line carrying 5,846 miles of wire by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Offices ... | 1,455 | 1,538 | 1,648 | 1,748 | 1,796 |
| Miles open— | | | | | |
| Line (poles) ... | 7,273 | 7,455 | 7,628 | 7,998 | 8,769 |
| Wire ... | 17,403 | 18,649 | 19,403 | 26,146 | 28,906 |
| Telegrams despatched— | | | | | |
| Inland ... | 2,017,997 | 1,994,436 | 1,969,752 | 2,217,361 | 2,189,333 |
| Inter-State ... | 790,403 | 882,051 | 902,969 | 948,497 | 1,012,605 |
| International ... | 86,264 | 92,750 | 98,320 | 101,337 | 133,088 |
| Total ... | 2,894,664 | 2,969,237 | 2,971,041 | 3,267,195 | 3,335,026 |
| Telegrams received— | | | | | |
| Inter-State ... | 923,911 | 950,015 | 1,006,618 | 1,009,362 | 1,061,206 |
| International ... | 84,129 | 89,709 | 92,456 | 95,489 | 150,951 |
| Total ... | 1,008,040 | 1,039,724 | 1,099,074 | 1,104,851 | 1,212,157 |

The total telegrams despatched show a gradual improvement annually in the five-year period, the number for 1915-16 exceeding that for the previous year by 67,831. Compared with 1911 the telegrams despatched in 1915-16 showed an increase of 440,362, of which 171,336 were inland, 222,202 inter-state, and 46,824 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 204,117 since 1911. In 1915-16 the value of inland telegrams was £82,905, of inter-state despatched £82,802, of inter-state received £82,101, of international despatched £185,332, and of international received £224,928.

Telephones. 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 and the number of subscribers, telephones, and private lines :—

TELEPHONES, 1911 TO 1915-16.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Miles Open— | | | | | |
| Lines (Poles and under-ground | | | | | |
| Cables | 2,071 | 2,467 | 2,902 | 3,097 | 3,145 |
| Wire | 118,521 | 153,400 | 189,193 | 208,444 | 218,603 |
| Subscribers | 22,859 | 26,562 | 30,640 | 34,071 | 36,372 |
| Telephones | 30,817 | 35,541 | 39,968 | 44,505 | 46,454 |
| Private Lines | 525 | 530 | 548 | 562 | 578 |

The length of wire has increased by 84 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 59 per cent., since 1911. The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions. The actual number of telephones in use was 46,454 in 1915-16. This number represents an increase of 4 per cent. as compared with 1914, and of 51 per cent. as compared with 1911.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £1,353,287 in 1915-16, the items being postage £727,221, commission on money orders and postal notes £32,152, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £175,961, telephones, &c., £340,221, and various, £77,732. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £210. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1915-16 was 153,273,930, and the value thereof £856,126. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £1,211,123 in 1915-16, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £257,456. The items of ordinary expenditure were :— Salaries, &c., £834,729; inland mail services, £156,785; British and foreign mail services, £19,238; maintenance of buildings, &c., £77,716; and miscellaneous, £122,655. In the following table the revenue and expenditure of the Department are summarized for the last five years :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1912 TO 1915-16.

| | 1912. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue | 1,068,516 | 1,172,639 | 1,191,206 | 1,220,681 | 1,353,287 |
| Value of unpaid Services | 5,761 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Revenue Earned | 1,074,277 | 1,172,849 | 1,191,416 | 1,220,891 | 1,353,497 |
| Expenditure (ordinary)... .. | 1,009,851 | 1,157,841 | 1,140,823 | 1,206,202 | 1,211,123 |
| Surplus | 64,426 | 15,008 | 50,593 | 14,689 | 142,374 |
| Capital Expenditure | 501,740 | 324,329 | 397,793 | 323,084 | 257,456 |

RAILWAYS.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 660, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the motive power of which, with the exception of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway, is steam. Parliament has sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways, and it is expected that electric traction will be introduced in January, 1918. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·9 miles of single lines, 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, 1912, TO 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| — | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Length of Lines on 30th June— | | | | | |
| Double Lines (miles) | 321·03 | 325·71 | 325·71 | 325·71 | 328·19 |
| Single Lines (miles) | 3,354·42 | 3,374·69 | 3,562·26 | 3,602·47 | 3,825·33 |
| Total ... | 3,675·45 | 3,700·40 | 3,887·97 | 3,928·18 | 4,153·52 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost of Construction | 34,258,950 | 34,732,556 | 35,792,561 | 36,411,149 | 37,906,057 |
| Average Cost per mile | 9,321 | 9,386 | 9,206 | 9,269 | 9,126 |

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1916 :—

| | Miles. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | |
| Dartmoor to Mumbannar ... | 13·48 |
| Shelley to Cudgewa ... | 19·64 |
| Cavendish to Toolondo ... | 44·00 |
| Neerim South to Toorongo River ... | 14·00 |
| Rushworth to Stanhope North ... | 14·25 |
| Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track ... | 30·75 |
| | <u>136·12</u> |
| 4-ft. 8½-in. Gauge. | |
| Sandringham to Black Rock ... | 2·38 |

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

| | Miles. |
|--|-----------|
| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | |
| Part of Woomelang to Mildura and Yelta ... | 10 |
| Alberton to Won-Wron ... | 12½ |
| Nandaly to Kulwin ... | 19½ |
| Bittern to Red Hill ... | 10 |
| | <u>52</u> |

Cost of
railways and
equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1912 TO 1916.

| 30th June. | £ |
|-------------|------------|
| 1912 | 45,603,114 |
| 1913 | 47,076,911 |
| 1914 | 49,311,907 |
| 1915 | 51,620,187 |
| 1916 | 54,560,106 |

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1916, £3,900,322 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£50,659,784) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £52,309,488, on which the annual interest payable is £1,940,682, or at the average rate of 3·71 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,649,704—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1916, was 3·71 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3·83 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £392,741, and for surveys of lines not constructed £406,356.

Railway
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1911, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Miles Constructed ... | 3,675·45 | 3,700·40 | 3,887·97 | 3,928·18 | 4,153·52 |
| „ Dismantled ... | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 |
| „ Closed to Traffic | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 |
| „ Open for Traffic | 3,627·49 | 3,652·44 | 3,840·01 | 3,880·22 | 4,105·56 |
| Train Mileage ... | 14,203,681 | 14,648,489 | 15,570,098 | 15,830,677 | 14,424,357 |
| Passengers carried ... | 105,909,650 | 113,430,526 | 119,002,397 | 119,978,898 | 118,898,222 |
| Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ... | 5,297,685 | 5,150,404 | 5,816,088 | 5,410,045 | 5,829,835 |

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1916, was 4,462·12 miles of main tracks, and 795·87 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1914-15 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1913-14—by 976,501, and those of 1915-16, the

next in volume, by 1,080,676. Of the passenger journeys in 1915-16, 110,054,765 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,843,457 by country passengers, the former being a decrease of 1,385,388, and the latter an increase of 304,712, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1915-16 was the highest recorded, and exceeded that for 1914-15 by 419,790. The items of goods carried in 1915-16 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 1,073,376 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 821,399 tons; firewood, 475,723 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 396,372 tons; hay, straw, and chaff, 274,420 tons; and timber, 249,364 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 453,264 tons, and comprised 67,714 horses, 414,374 cattle, 5,759,544 sheep, and 196,534 pigs. Comparing 1915-16 with 1911-12, the passenger traffic had increased by 12,988,572 passengers, or 12 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 532,150 tons, or 10 per cent., whilst the number of train miles run was greater by only 220,676, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1911-12 TO 1915-16.**

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Receipts— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Passenger Fares ... | 2,322,067 | 2,445,324 | 2,541,285 | 2,481,621 | 2,667,289 |
| Freight on Goods and Live Stock | 2,528,380 | 2,373,978 | 2,625,338 | 2,289,482 | 2,628,487 |
| Sundries ... | 383,532 | 402,969 | 414,851 | 412,584 | 434,967 |
| Total ... | 5,233,979 | 5,222,271 | 5,581,474 | 5,183,687 | 5,730,743 |
| Working Expenses— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Way and Works... | 920,071 | 959,836 | 939,902 | 1,200,298 | 1,128,286 |
| Rolling-stock ... | 1,397,020 | 1,471,346 | 1,644,180 | 1,724,358 | 1,676,395 |
| Transportation ... | 905,805 | 953,976 | 1,075,021 | 1,090,796 | 1,094,877 |
| General Charges* | 232,190 | 219,843 | 227,245 | 242,864 | 242,030 |
| Total ... | 3,455,086 | 3,605,001 | 3,886,348 | 4,258,316 | 4,141,588 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,778,893 | 1,617,270 | 1,695,126 | 925,371 | 1,589,155 |
| Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts | 66·01 | 69·03 | 69·63 | 82·15 | 72·27 |

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts for 1915-16 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1914-15 by £547,056 or more than 10 per cent. The passenger fares received in 1915-16 exceeded those received in 1914-15 by £171,901 in the case of country passengers, and by £13,767 in the case of metropolitan—suburban passengers. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1915-16 as compared with the previous year were decreases of £68,427 for the carriage of hay, straw and chaff, and £20,707 for the carriage of wool, and increases of £449,038 and £19,043 for the carriage of wheat and fruit respectively. The freight on live stock in 1915-16 was less than that for the previous year by £139,745. There has been an increase in working expenses in recent years, chiefly on account of the improved train facilities, the higher cost of materials, &c., and the increased payments and the better conditions which have been provided for the staff. Abnormal expenditure for the purpose of meeting adverse conditions occasioned by the war, and alterations connected with electrification and the construction of new lines amounted to £292,264 in 1915-16 and is included in the working expenses for that year.

Railway
interest
charges
compared
with net
revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Interest, &c. | Net Revenue. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1911-12 | 1,513,102* | 1,778,893 |
| 1912-13 | 1,595,020 | 1,617,270 |
| 1913-14 | 1,677,369 | 1,695,126 |
| 1914-15 | 1,767,807 | 925,371 |
| 1915-16 | 1,927,107 | 1,589,155 |

* After deduction of interest credited on Railway Surplus, &c., £15,689.

The financial position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in three out of the last five years there were surpluses after payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The surpluses were £265,791 in 1911-12, £22,250 in 1912-13, and £17,757 in 1913-14. The deficit in 1914-15 was largely the result of the drought of 1914, and the deficit in 1915-16 was due mainly to special expenditure arising from the war including higher average payments to the staff.

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1912 to 1916, were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1911-12 TO 1915-16.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic | 3,548 | 3,644 | 3,752 | 3,853 | 3,960 |
| Gross Earnings per Mile | £ 1,475 | £ 1,433 | £ 1,488 | £ 1,345 | £ 1,447 |
| Expenses per Mile .. | 974 | 989 | 1,036 | 1,105 | 1,046 |
| Net Profits per Mile | 501 | 444 | 452 | 240 | 401 |

This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1916, showed that there were at that time 808 locomotives, 1,584 carriages, 18,913 trucks, and 865 vans and sundry stock, of which 17 locomotives, 34 carriages, 243 trucks, and 5 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 27 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1915-16, the following new stock (built at the Newport workshops, with the exception of 18 locomotives and 300 trucks) was put into service:—36 locomotives, 88 carriages, 709 trucks, and 3 vans. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £10,669,623, of the narrow-gauge £102,482, and of the electric railway stock £36,159.

The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

| Year. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid. |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1911-12 | 22,504 | £ 2,832,398 |
| 1912-13 | 23,808 | 3,098,657 |
| 1913-14 | 24,860 | 3,430,102 |
| 1914-15 | 27,030 | 3,760,379 |
| 1915-16 | 23,023 | 3,641,856 |

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch and the State Coal Mine are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the staff on the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included. The number of employees includes 1,248 members of the staff who had been granted leave to take up military duty.

**AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON
VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1906-7 TO 1915-16.**

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c. | Passengers. | | | | Employees whilst in the execution of their duty. | | | | Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings; Trespassers, and Others. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | |
| 1907 ... | £ 7,810 | ... | 14 | 6 | 165 | ... | 32 | 8 | 252 | 32 | 35 | 46 | 498 |
| 1908* ... | 9,509 | 45 | 434 | 2 | 203 | ... | 29 | 6 | 263 | 26 | 41 | 79 | 970 |
| 1909 ... | 128,154* | ... | 9 | 5 | 155 | ... | 12 | 10 | 232 | 30 | 43 | 45 | 451 |
| 1910 ... | 8,528 | ... | 11 | 2 | 101 | ... | 7 | 6 | 205 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 353 |
| 1911† ... | 146,135 | 10 | 526 | 8 | 99 | ... | 31 | 5 | 148 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 829 |
| 1912 ... | 23,100 | ... | 13 | 9 | 117 | ... | 44 | 23 | 146 | 35 | 42 | 67 | 362 |
| 1913‡ ... | 66,694 | 2 | 441 | 5 | 131 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 100 | 23 | 36 | 36 | 723 |
| 1914 ... | 13,567 | ... | 33 | 8 | 199 | 1 | 61 | 11 | 142 | 25 | 38 | 45 | 473 |
| 1915 ... | 14,359 | ... | 40 | 6 | 185 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 104 | 32 | 44 | 48 | 409 |
| 1916 ... | 20,766 | ... | 29 | 11 | 198 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 68 | 31 | 37 | 54 | 360 |
| Yearly Average ... | 43,862 | 5·7 | 155 | 6·2 | 155·3 | ·6 | 29·5 | 9·2 | 166 | 27·3 | 37 | 49 | 542·8 |

* Including Sunshine accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June, 1908.
 † Including Richmond accident. ‡ Including West Melbourne accident.

The amounts paid on account of compensation, 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 period are as follows:—

With regard to payments referred to in the above table, it should be pointed out that for the two years ended 30th June, 1908, they only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but that for the remaining eight years they include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employees whilst on duty, such payments being £2,685 in 1908-9, £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, £9,178 in 1911-12, £4,670 in 1912-13, £5,903 in 1913-14, £7,008 in 1914-15, and £17,143 in 1915-16.

It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers. The average annual ratio of those killed or injured, based on the Victorian figures for the last ten years, 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. |
| Austria | 16·1 | 369·5 | ·75 | 17·15 |
| Belgium | 12·2 | 459·9 | ·69 | 25·91 |
| France | 24·2 | 393·5 | ·52 | 8·46 |
| Germany | 108·8 | 546·3 | ·81 | 4·09 |
| Norway | 1·3 | 1·5 | 1·09 | 1·26 |
| Victoria | 11·9 | 310·3 | 1·22 | 31·35 |
| New South Wales | 4·9 | 88·0 | ·96 | 17·18 |
| Holland (The Netherlands) | 3·7 | 19·9 | ·88 | 4·72 |
| Switzerland | 13·0 | 87·5 | 1·33 | 8·98 |
| Sweden | 8·6 | 18·9 | 1·81 | 2·92 |
| Japan | 22·7 | 296·3 | 1·67 | 21·83 |
| Hungary | 24·8 | 122·1 | 2·19 | 10·76 |
| United States | 391·9 | 9,857·5 | 4·99 | 125·46 |
| Spain | 19·6 | 92·4 | 4·62 | 21·77 |
| Canada (Steam Railways) | 38·9 | 842·8 | 11·57 | 101·98 |
| Russia in Europe | 165·5 | 867·8 | 12·28 | 64·38 |

Municipal railway. A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length and, up to the end of 1915, cost £39,229 for construction and equipment. For the year 1915 the gross receipts were £3,977, the working expenses were £2,693, and the amount paid in interest and towards redemption was £1,482. The train mileage for the same year was 18,928.

Private railway. Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is one of 3-ft. gauge and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, does general passenger and goods traffic.

A statement of freights in respect of commodities affecting rural producers has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

| Commodities. | 50 miles. | 100 miles. | 150 miles. | 200 miles. | 250 miles. | 300 miles. | 350 miles. |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Rate per ton. | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Produce, in truck loads of 6 tons* | 5 6 | 8 9 | 10 3 | 11 6 | 12 6 | 13 4 | 14 2 |
| Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese, Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton) and Eggs† | 9 5 | 17 4 | 23 7 | 29 8 | 33 10 | 37 11 | 42 1 |
| Fresh Fruit | 6 2 | 11 2 | 14 8 | 18 1 | 20 8 | 23 2 | 25 10 |
| Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons | 8 3 | 14 11 | 19 6 | 24 1 | 27 6 | 30 11 | 34 5 |
| Poultry† | 13 2 | 24 1 | 32 9 | 41 3 | 47 0 | 52 9 | 58 5 |
| Wool† | 17 0 | 33 6 | 43 0 | 49 3 | 55 6 | 61 9 | 68 0 |
| Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine† | 18 3 | 35 9 | 53 3 | 66 3 | 79 6 | 88 3 | 97 0 |
| Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons | 11 9 | 22 3 | 32 9 | 40 6 | 48 3 | 52 0 | 56 0 |
| Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons | 4 3 | 7 6 | 10 6 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 15 10 | 17 4 |
| Manures, in 5-ton lots | 2 10 | 4 3 | 5 4 | 6 4 | 7 4 | 8 5 | 8 10 |
| Rate per truck. | | | | | | | |
| Live Stock | 40 6 | 78 0 | 91 6 | 120 0 | 149 6 | 178 6 | 208 0 |

* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Bessemer Hay, Straw, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Potatoes, Sharps and Malt, also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Fares on Victorian Railways.

A summary of passenger fares has also been obtained from the same source.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

| Distance. | Single. | | Return. | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class Holiday Excursion. | 2nd Class Holiday Excursion. |
| Miles. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 50 | 8 0 | 5 4 | 13 2 | 8 10 | 10 8 | 7 0 |
| 100 | 15 10 | 10 6 | 26 4 | 17 6 | 21 4 | 14 6 |
| 150 | 23 8 | 15 10 | 39 6 | 26 4 | 32 0 | 21 4 |
| 200 | 31 6 | 21 0 | 52 6 | 35 0 | 42 4 | 28 4 |
| 250 | 39 6 | 26 4 | 65 8 | 43 10 | 53 2 | 35 4 |
| 300 | 46 10 | 31 2 | 77 10 | 52 0 | 63 8 | 42 4 |
| 350 | 54 0 | 36 0 | 89 10 | 60 0 | 74 2 | 49 8 |

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 1½d. per mile for first class return and 1d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th November to the 30th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

Oversea freights to London and Liverpool and direct United Kingdom ports on the undermentioned articles of primary produce have been supplied by the Exports Superintendent:—

OVERSEA FREIGHTS, MELBOURNE TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AND DIRECT UNITED KINGDOM PORTS, 1916.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Butter | ... | ... | { (Mail steamers), 4s. per box |
| | | | { Cargo " 3s. 9d. " |
| Cheese | ... | ... | 1½d. per lb. |
| Lamb | ... | ... | 1½d. " |
| Mutton | ... | ... | 1½d. " |
| Beef | ... | ... | 1d. " |
| Veal | ... | ... | 1½d. " |
| Pork | ... | ... | 1½d. " |
| Rabbits | ... | ... | 100s. per 40 cubic ft. |
| Eggs | ... | ... | 100s. " |
| Fruit | ... | ... | 3s. 3d. per case |
| Wool— | | | |
| Greasy | ... | ... | 1½d. per lb. |
| Scoured | ... | ... | 2½d. " |
| All cased Goods | ... | ... | 8½s. per ton |

NOTE.—The rates quoted are subject to 5 per cent. primage.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·925 miles of cable lines, double track; 82·72064 miles of electric lines, of which 50·488 miles are double, and 32·23264 miles single track; ·625 of a mile of horse-line, double track; and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are:—Ballarat, with 13·85 miles of electric lines; Bendigo, with 8·1125 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4·9 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria :--

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 TO 1915-16.

| Financial Year. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. | Expenditure. * | Rolling Stock. | Persons Employed.* |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | | |
| 1909-10 | 12,241,747 | 80,342,341 | 669,683 | 556,957 | 1,093 | 2,200 |
| 1910-11 | 13,069,693 | 89,168,324 | 747,065 | 583,891 | 1,098 | 2,424 |
| 1911-12 | 14,141,316 | 101,590,969 | 846,305 | 594,081 | 1,115 | 2,472 |
| 1912-13 | 15,037,261 | 110,422,624 | 911,245 | 602,346 | 1,171 | 2,592 |
| 1913-14 | 16,030,684 | 120,240,993 | 984,695 | 661,873 | 1,217 | 2,721 |
| 1914-15 | 15,942,806 | 116,470,706 | 950,011 | 607,761 | 1,217 | 2,709 |
| 1915-16 | 16,188,674 | 127,550,994 | 1,037,681 | 626,306 | 1,247 | 2,958 |

* Including particulars relating to omnibus lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

The sub-surface cable tramways were held by the Melbourne Tramways Trust. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company under lease, which expired on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust was composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways the Trust issued debentures, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company which leased the tramways were to provide its own rolling-stock, keep the tramways in repair and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. On 1st July, 1914, £1,200,000 of the Trust's debentures fell due and were redeemed, leaving a balance of £450,000, which matured and was paid off on 1st July, 1916.

Under authority of the Tramway Board Act, No. 2818, the Melbourne Tramways Trust was dissolved on 31st March, 1916, and a Board created, consisting of five members, nominated by the Government, to take over and operate the undertaking from 1st July, 1916,

to 31st October, 1917, or such earlier date as may be proclaimed by the Governor in Council. The Board is authorized to borrow up to £500,000 for the purposes of the Act, and to finance the amount required to purchase such property of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited as may be necessary to carry on the undertaking. The amount of the compensation is to be fixed by an arbitrator appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Surplus profits are to be paid to the State Savings Bank, and are to be used to repay any moneys borrowed by the Board and in such manner as is directed by any Act of Parliament hereafter enacted.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company:—

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY, 1906-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended 30th June. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1907 | 9,536,397 | 59,069,280 | £ 506,635 |
| 1908 | 9,810,808 | 63,954,512 | 545,269 |
| 1909 | 9,856,345 | 66,522,463 | 565,601 |
| 1910 | 10,010,975 | 68,695,853 | 581,390 |
| 1911 | 10,636,440 | 76,295,825 | 644,187 |
| 1912 | 11,313,212 | 84,926,712 | 715,524 |
| 1913 | 11,839,473 | 89,359,248 | 751,091 |
| 1914 | 12,056,510 | 91,438,777 | 766,426 |
| 1915 | 11,977,920 | 88,060,123 | 735,645 |
| 1916 | 11,977,916 | 96,290,131 | 807,356 |

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1916, comprised 43·675 miles of double track cable tramway, and ·625 of a mile of double track horse tramway. The traffic of 1915-16 eclipsed that of any former year and, though the tram mileage was reduced by 78,594, there was an increase of 4,851,354 in passengers carried, and of £40,930 in traffic receipts, as compared with 1913-14, the year in which the next best results were obtained.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 55·85814 miles of electric tramways (46·503 miles being double track and 9·35514 miles single track), and 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track). These tramways and their mileage are as follows:— The North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7·117 miles; the Prahran and Malvern electric lines, 30·647 miles; the Hawthorn electric lines, 15·562 miles; the Brunswick and Coburg electric lines, 2·532 miles; and the Northcote Municipal cable line, 2½ miles. Particulars of their traffic are given in the following statement:—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

| Financial Year. | Miles of Track. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1908-9 | 17·78 | 860,000 | 4,755,000 | £ 26,500 |
| 1909-10 | 23·275 | 1,104,164 | 6,713,825 | 42,071 |
| 1910-11 | 23·392 | 1,306,688 | 7,997,735 | 56,940 |
| 1911-12 | 25·879 | 1,554,482 | 10,675,443 | 74,503 |
| 1912-13 | 34·351 | 1,848,639 | 14,344,054 | 96,960 |
| 1913-14 | 40·900 | 2,644,574 | 21,841,246 | 151,806 |
| 1914-15 | 48·514 | 2,939,037 | 24,155,592 | 165,576 |

Country tramways. In 1916 there were in country towns 26·8625 miles of electric tramways and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last five financial years are given below:—

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Financial Year. | Miles of Track. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1911-12 | 26·63 | 1,273,622 | 5,988,814 | £ 56,278 |
| 1912-13 | 28·4225 | 1,349,149 | 6,719,322 | 63,193 |
| 1913-14 | 27·8625 | 1,329,600 | 6,960,970 | 66,463 |
| 1914-15 | 27·8625 | 1,320,312 | 6,569,337 | 62,560 |
| 1915-16 | 27·8625 | 1,217,379 | 6,038,061 | 57,926 |

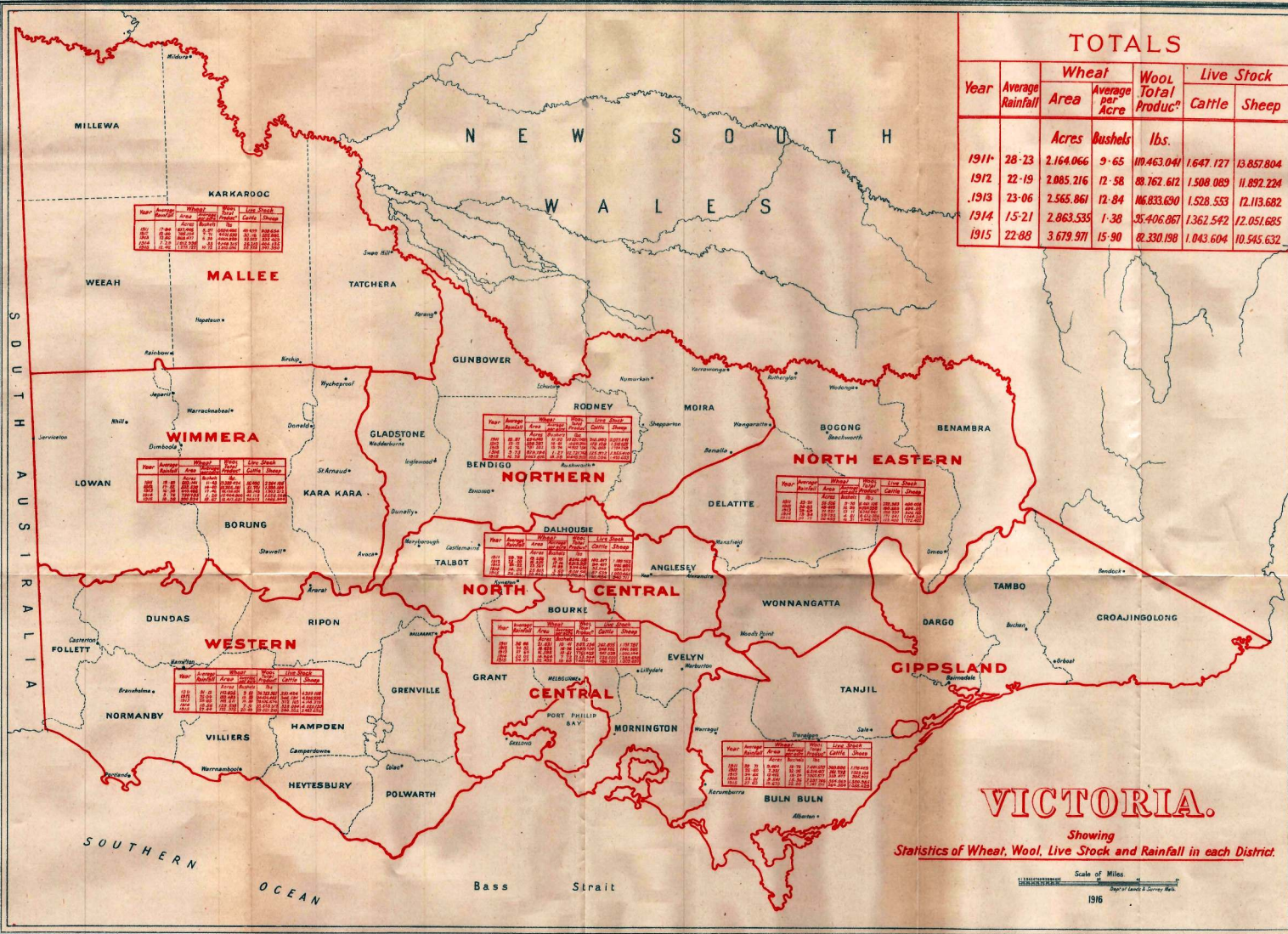
LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. The licensing of vehicles plying, kept, or let out for hire within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne City Council. The appended statement gives details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1911 TO 1915.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>For Passenger Traffic.</i> | | | | | |
| Cabs (4 wheel) | 527 | 527 | 517 | 537 | 577 |
| " (Hansoms) | 235 | 251 | 237 | 231 | 211 |
| Omnibuses | 28 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 6 |
| Tram Cars | 429 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 |
| " Dummies | 359 | 389 | 389 | 389 | 389 |
| Motor Cars | 3 | 17 | 25 | 57 | 212 |
| " Omnibuses | 4 | 12 | 43 | 63 | 69 |
| Total | 1,585 | 1,639 | 1,652 | 1,727 | 1,896 |
| <i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i> | | | | | |
| Drivers licensed | 1,912 | 2,643 | 2,534 | 2,522 | 2,199 |

Motor cars, &c. The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2702, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1915, the number of motor cars registered was 9,175, and the number of motor cycles 7,576. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1915, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 19,595.



TOTALS

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat | | Wool | Live Stock | |
|------|------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Area | Average per Acre | Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
| 1911 | 28-23 | 2,164,066 | 9-65 | 119,463,041 | 1,647,127 | 13,857,804 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 2,085,216 | 12-58 | 88,762,612 | 1,508,089 | 11,892,224 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 2,565,861 | 12-84 | 116,833,690 | 1,528,533 | 12,113,682 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 2,863,535 | 1-38 | 25,406,067 | 1,362,542 | 12,051,685 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 3,679,971 | 15-90 | 82,330,198 | 1,043,604 | 10,545,632 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 60,000 | 8-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 55,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 65,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 70,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 75,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 100,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 95,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 105,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 110,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 115,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 150,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 145,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 155,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 160,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 165,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 200,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 195,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 205,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 210,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 215,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 250,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 245,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 255,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 260,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 265,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 300,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 295,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 305,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 310,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 315,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

| Year | Average Rainfall | Wheat Area | Wheat Average per Acre | Wool Total Produ ^c | Cattle | Sheep |
|------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1911 | 28-23 | 350,000 | 10-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1912 | 22-19 | 345,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1913 | 23-06 | 355,000 | 12-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1914 | 15-21 | 360,000 | 1-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| 1915 | 22-88 | 365,000 | 15-00 | 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 100,000 |

VICTORIA.

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.

Scale of Miles
 1:100,000
 1 inch = 1.609344 kilometers

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

| | Acres. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Lands alienated in fee simple | 24,256,222 |
| Lands in process of alienation | 7,559,827 |
| Crown lands | 24,429,711 |
| Total | 56,245,760 |

The Crown lands comprise—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Permanent forests | 3,107,819 |
| Timber Reserves | 778,727 |
| Water Reserves | 316,204 |
| Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. .. | 85,107 |
| Reserves in the Mallee | 397,881 |
| Other Reserves | 305,584 |
| Roads | 1,732,720 |
| Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. } | 2,685,642 |
| Unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs } | |
| Land in occupation under— | |
| Grazing Area Leases | 2,575,480 |
| Perpetual Leases | 252,947 |
| Other Leases | 132,190 |
| Temporary Grazing Licences | 10,123,743 |
| Unoccupied | 1,935,667 |
| Total | 24,429,711 |

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of such lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1899. A proportion of the area conditionally sold each year

Alienation
of land,
1900 to 1915.

reverts to the Crown in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1900 TO 1915.

| Year. | Area of Crown Lands Sold. | | Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple. | |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Absolutely, at Auction, &c. | Conditionally to Selectors. | Area. | Purchase Money. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | £ |
| 1900 | 7,885 | 225,098 | 494,752 | 526,650 |
| 1901 | 7,052 | 516,412 | 406,145 | 438,363 |
| 1902 | 7,304 | 299,502 | 523,574 | 555,538 |
| 1903 | 13,223 | 374,590 | 510,080 | 542,011 |
| 1904 | 9,588 | 253,592 | 584,010 | 613,511 |
| 1905 | 8,778 | 217,419 | 907,339 | 934,386 |
| 1906 | 6,642 | 173,113 | 344,519 | 375,296 |
| 1907 | 6,313 | 191,232 | 181,050 | 208,619 |
| 1908 | 6,552 | 213,883 | 137,023 | 176,335 |
| 1909 | 7,393 | 257,179 | 150,948 | 188,017 |
| 1910 | 5,795 | 248,694 | 127,993 | 171,904 |
| 1911 | 4,068 | 205,708 | 159,892 | 136,277 |
| 1912 | 4,120 | 114,630 | 128,427 | 165,854 |
| 1913 | 4,205 | 171,449 | 153,051 | 164,065 |
| 1914 | 3,705 | 166,026 | 129,525 | 145,003 |
| 1915 | 3,287 | 129,232 | 117,257 | 113,167 |

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1915 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,405,976, which represents an average of £1 ls. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

Production.

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The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal :—

**CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1915.**

| Location. | Classification. | | | | | Total. |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Agricultural and Grazing. | | | | Auri-ferous. | |
| | First. | Second. | Thir'd. | Un-classed. | | |
| County. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Buln Buln | 2,774 | 46,643 | 44,577 | .. | 58 | 94,052 |
| Croajingolong | 2,510 | 6,056 | 553,110 | 840,400 | 14,150 | 1,416,226 |
| Dargo | .. | .. | 87,880 | 435,400 | 77,800 | 601,080 |
| Tambo | .. | .. | 203,060 | 398,850 | 900 | 602,860 |
| Tanjil | .. | .. | 90,190 | 363,650 | 67,000 | 520,840 |
| Wonnangatta | .. | 80 | 129,618 | 942,100 | .. | 1,071,757 |
| Bogong | 2,935 | 12,242 | 104,005 | 208,692 | 117,877 | 535,751 |
| Benambra | .. | 352 | 220,948 | 294,994 | 101,994 | 618,238 |
| Delatite | 724 | 21,761 | 198,357 | 180,300 | 65,638 | 466,780 |
| Moirs | 41 | .. | 9,386 | .. | .. | 9,377 |
| Anglesey | 37 | 4,094 | 62,337 | .. | 5,923 | 72,391 |
| Bourke | .. | 30 | 100 | .. | .. | 130 |
| Dalhousie | 180 | 951 | 3,074 | .. | 6,082 | 10,287 |
| Evelyn | .. | 23,993 | .. | .. | 8,299 | 27,292 |
| Mornington | .. | 4,953 | 42,808 | .. | .. | 47,761 |
| Bendigo | 14 | 762 | 5,953 | .. | 9,754 | 16,483 |
| Rodney | 17 | 103 | 865 | .. | 2,660 | 3,635 |
| Borung | .. | 455 | 39,197 | 2,300 | 8,881 | 50,838 |
| Gladstone | 335 | 1,211 | 2,536 | .. | 25,430 | 29,512 |
| Lowan | .. | 177 | 41,849 | .. | .. | 42,026 |
| Kara Kara | .. | 221 | 3,922 | .. | 7,998 | 12,141 |
| Talbot | 80 | 485 | 226 | .. | 55,465 | 56,256 |
| Tatchera | .. | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Heytesbury] | .. | 860 | 159,780 | .. | .. | 160,640 |
| Polwarth | 705 | 9,430 | 30,484 | .. | .. | 40,619 |
| Grant | .. | 75 | 25,059 | .. | 16,880 | 42,014 |
| Grenville | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 16,930 | 16,950 |
| Ripon | .. | .. | 16,022 | .. | 8,050 | 24,072 |
| Normanby | .. | 617 | 58,286 | .. | .. | 58,903 |
| Dundas | 425 | 40 | 26,991 | 11,500 | .. | 38,956 |
| Villiers | .. | .. | 238 | .. | .. | 238 |
| Follett | .. | .. | 8,505 | .. | .. | 8,505 |
| Totals | 10,777 | 135,640 | 2,259,293 | 3,678,186 | 612,769 | 6,696,665 |
| Throughout the State | .. | .. | Swamp or reclaimed lands | .. | .. | 1,425 |
| " " | .. | .. | Lands which may be sold by auction | .. | .. | 11,250 |
| The north-western portion of the State | .. | .. | Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection) | .. | .. | 5,350,070 |
| Total area remaining for disposal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,059,410 |

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

The particulars of Crown lands leased for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1915, are as follows :—

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Number of Licences and Leases .. | 14,541 |
| Area (acres) | 13,035,612 |
| Annual Rental | £42,381 |

These licences and leases are not all on the same footing as regards the terms and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes an area not exceeding 200 acres of first class, 320 acres of second class, or 640 acres of third class land, according to classification; and the lessee of a Mallee allotment has a like privilege of selecting out of his lease 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land, according to classification.

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. Pamphlets with fuller details are obtainable from the Crown Lands Inquiry Office, Melbourne.

Persons who may select land. Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

Land Acts. The present system of disposing of the Crown lands 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 consolidated into the *Land Act 1901*, which has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, and 1911, and all these have been consolidated into the *Land Act 1915*. With the *Land Act 1898* (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to repurchase private lands for closer settlement. This subject is dealt with on page 677.

Agricultural and grazing lands. The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third.

The lands of the first class, comprising 10,777 acres, are situated principally in the counties of Buln Buln, Croajingolong, and Bogong, are heavily timbered, and consist for the most part of good chocolate

soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. The second class lands, embracing 135,640 acres, are fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprise silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of these lands has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation, while large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of third class lands, which are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting to 2,259,293 acres.

Grazing area leases.

Grazing area leases may be issued for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, for areas not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class land, at annual rentals, according to classification and valuation, of not less than 3d., 2d., and 1d. per acre respectively. The areas must be enclosed by a fence within the first three years, or, with approval, otherwise improved to an amount equal to the cost of fencing. A lessee may at any time apply to select from his area, as provided in the lease, under the provisions of sections 32 to 44 of the *Land Act* 1915. Grazing area leases are transferable with consent obtained through the Department.

Selection purchase leases.

A person desirous of selecting land and obtaining the freehold thereof may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting therefrom as described in the preceding paragraph, or by taking up direct a selection purchase lease. Selection purchase leases of agricultural and grazing lands may be acquired under the provisions of the table on the next page, with or without residence condition. The Acts provide for either 20 or 40 years' tenure (at option) with half-yearly payments towards the purchase of areas not exceeding 200, 320, or 640 acres of first, second, or third class land respectively. Specified conditions must be complied with, and improvements effected during the first six years, as indicated in the appended explanatory table, after which the Crown grant may be obtained, if desired, upon payment in full of the balance of the purchase money at any time during the currency of the lease. The lease is not negotiable during the first six years, though a lien may be registered upon the improvements effected. After six years the lease may be operated upon as freely as a Crown grant if all conditions have been complied with. The selector under residence conditions is required to reside on the land, or within 5 miles thereof, for a minimum of three years and nine months during the first six years, but substituted occupation by a selector's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may be sanctioned.

EXPLANATORY SELECTION TABLE.

| Classification of Land. | Maximum Area. | | (a) Value per Acre. | | | (b) Value of Improvements per Acre to be effected by a Licensee before the end of specified Periods. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | Ordinary Crown Lands. | Mallee Lands. | Total (Minimum). | Annual Rental (payable half-yearly). | | Residence Lease (Section 49 of Land Act 1915). | | | | Non-Residence Lease (Section 50 of Land Act 1915). | | | | | |
| | | | | 20-Year Period (Residence or Non-Residence). | 40-Year Period (Residence only). | 2nd Year. | 3rd Year. | 4th Year. | 6th Year. | 1st Year. | 2nd Year. | 3rd Year. | 4th Year. | 5th Year. | 6th Year. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | £ s. d. | per Acre. £ s. d. | per Acre. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
| 1st | 200 | 640 | 1 0 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 3 4 | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 6 8 | 0 13 4 | 1 0 0 | 1 6 8 | 1 13 4 | 2 0 0 |
| 2nd | 320 | 1,000 | 0 15 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 4½ | 0 2 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 15 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | 0 15 0 |
| 3rd | 640 | 1,280 | 0 10 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 3 | .. | 0 5 0 | .. | 0 10 0 | 0 3 4 | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | 0 10 0 |

(a) Under Section 8 of the Land Act 1915, if the value of the land is greater than the minimum stated, the half-yearly payments may be increased *pro rata*.

(b) Any payment made by an incoming applicant for existing improvements is credited as expenditure, and improvements made in excess for any one year (if maintained) are set off against expenditure required in the next or following years.

Perpetual leases.

Instead of selecting by way of selection purchase lease under which 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. 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 5 miles of the land for six months during the first year, and for 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.

Mallee lands.

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, it has been possible to clear off the scrub at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and irrigation works successful settlement in this part of the country is rapidly extending. There are now 5,350,070 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands, portions of which, as opportunity offers, may become classified as first, second, or third class lands for selection. The terms of purchase by selection purchase lease are similar to those previously described, viz., for first, second, and third class land, not less than £1, 15s., and 10s. per acre 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.

Auriferous lands.

The "auriferous lands" unalienated comprise 612,769 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as agricultural and grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas of from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas of over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only, cannot assign or sublet without permission, and must either reside on the land or within four months

enclose the 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 purchase lease which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the *Mines Act 1915*, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of 1 acre or less as 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 having been 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.

Special settlement areas. Any area of Crown lands (not being auriferous, nor permanently reserved), on which expenditure has been incurred by the Crown, may be proclaimed a "Special Settlement Area," and surveyed into allotments not exceeding 200 acres. Such allotments may be acquired under Conditional Purchase Lease, with provisions that the land shall at all times be maintained and used for the purpose of residence and agriculture; and, further, that only one such allotment can be held or used by any one person.

Swamp or reclaimed lands. The area of swamp or reclaimed lands unalienated amounts to 1,425 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, 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) and remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1915, comprised 11,250 acres. Any unsold 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 3 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 6 to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Unclassed lands.

The "unclassed lands" unalienated comprise 3,678,186 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Tambo, Tanjil, Benambra, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, Dundas, and Borung. Generally speaking, these lands are difficult of access, and large portions are in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Areas which are found suitable may as occasion requires be reclassified Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection.

Annual grazing licences.

Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. Such licences are renewable for a period not exceeding seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Bee ranges.

Annual licences for bee farms may be granted (not exceeding three to one individual) for areas of not more than 10 acres in the whole at a rental of 1s. per acre per annum—for conditions see section 133, *Land Act* 1915. A bee range licence may be secured on payment of one half-penny for every acre of Crown land within a radius of 1 mile of the apiary, and for the purpose all suitable timber may be protected from destruction on any area, even though held under grazing lease or licence.

Other leases, purchases, &c.

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, brickworks, &c. Licensees 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 such cases any rents previously paid are credited towards purchase money.

Village settlement.

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, and certain lands were set apart in connexion therewith.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proved unsuccessful, and the section 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 that area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was altered by the *Land Act* No. 1957 to such an area as would not exceed £200 in value. The total area now occupied is 20,861 acres, on which there are 860 settlers. These

figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and have become selectors under the *Land Act* No. 1749.

Monetary aid to the extent of £67,379 has been afforded to settlers in these communities and associations by way of loans, but no advances have been made since 1903. At 31st December, 1915, £42,495 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

Official register of private farms for sale. At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

Transfer of Land Act. The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1915 there were submitted 407 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 49,000 acres in extent, and to £724,681 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 31,179 acres valued at £848,989. Up to the end of 1915 there had been brought under the Act 2,902,225 acres valued at £58,631,367. The number of certificates of title issued in 1915 was 14,561.

Assurance Fund. When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 1st July, 1914, was £177,213. Receipts during 1914-15 comprised contributions £2,563, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073, advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, £3,003. The expenditure during the year was £28, the whole of which represented claims paid. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1915, was £185,596. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1915, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,503, representing 39 claims.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer
Settlement.

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act, the Lands Purchase and Management Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase, for the Crown, of privately owned lands throughout the State, for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State in which railways, water supply and markets are provided, and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person and the principle of residence is a permanent condition in the title.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Act provides that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Act, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Lands Purchase and Management Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase it. Agreements with full details and an application on the proper forms must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Act with regard to payments, permanent residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Act, and are for such a term not exceeding 31½ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. In some cases the Board has granted applications made for extension of payments under a lease to 46½ years, the payments being by 93 half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at 4½ per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is thus 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by the lessee. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrears or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money, and the residence condition may be fulfilled thereafter by any one approved by the Governor in Council.

Farm allotments. Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof can issue to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

**Agricultural
labourers'
allotments.**

Agricultural labourers' allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object of providing workmen for the farmer, and of providing small areas for agricultural labourers, who in their sparetime may work the allotments with the aid of their families. Lands for agricultural labourers' allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £350, and no lease thereof can be granted to any person who, at the date of application, is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of an agricultural labourer's allotment are the erection of a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £30 within one year from the date of the lease; and the enclosure of the allotment with a substantial fence within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may, at any time, with the Board's consent, transfer, sublet, or mortgage his lease.

**Workmen's
home
allotments.**

Workmen's home allotments are made available near centres of population, and, being of fair size comparatively and away from congested areas, provide open surroundings. Only one residence or place of business is permitted to be erected on each allotment. Lands for workmen's home allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £250, and no lease thereof can be granted except to a person (a) who is engaged in some form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire or reward, and whose salary is not more than £220 per annum; (b) who at the date of application is not the owner (either directly or indirectly) of any other land in Victoria which exceeds in area one-eighth of an acre if township or suburban, or 50 acres if country land; and (c) whose real and personal estate does not exceed £350. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of a workman's home allotment are as follows:—The allotment must be fenced, and a substantial dwelling house of the value of at least £50 must be erected thereon within one year and additional improvements of a value of at least £25 made within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may at any time transfer, mortgage, or sublet his allotment, subject to the Board's approval.

**Advances to
settlers.**

The Closer Settlement Act provides for advances by the Lands Purchase and Management Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1915.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act* 1915.
- (c) Licensees under section 86 of the *Land Act* 1915 or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act* 1915; or

- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the Murray Settlements Act, now Section 245 *Land Act* 1915.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under Sections 46 and 50, *Land Act* 1915.
- (g) Perpetual lessees under Section 54, *Land Act* 1915.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes:—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee or grantee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Act towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings are made on the following bases:—

For a farm allotment.—An amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the land; but, where the land is valued at less than £500, a maximum not exceeding £50.

For an agricultural labourer's allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50.

For a workman's home allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50 where the lessee is in intermittent employment, but where in permanent employment the advance may be £150. (In special areas within the Metropolitan district the Board has power to advance up to £250.)

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

Wire netting advances: Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Act to owners of land—

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned; or
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, 1½-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Estates purchased.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1916, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money including Discount. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Home Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| Dry Areas— | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Wando Vale .. | 10,446 | 63,985 | 6 2 6 | 67 | .. | .. | 26 |
| Walmer .. | 13,769 | 44,751 | 3 5 0 | 42 | .. | 2 | 6 |
| Whitfield .. | 4,247 | 36,096 | 8 10 0 | 33 | .. | 1 | 236 |
| Brunswick .. | 91 | 2,793 | 29 0 0 | .. | 56 | .. | 9 |
| Eurack .. | 5,109 | 53,640 | 10 10 0 | 46 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Footscray .. | 31 | 2,494 | 80 0 0 | .. | 85 | .. | .. |
| Dal Campbell .. | 45 | 2,357 | 47 8 0 | .. | 63 | .. | 2 |
| Springvale .. | 3,396 | 25,895 | 7 12 6 | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Memsie .. | 10,028 | 57,159 | 5 14 0 | 44 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Richmond Vale .. | 1,851 | 11,000 | 8 11 6 | 11 | .. | 1 | 255 |
| Overnewton .. | 11,336 | 71,492 | 6 4 6 | 67 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wyuna .. | 23,016 | 120,876 | 5 5 0 | 120 | .. | 10 | 39 |
| Bestdown .. | 17,894 | 60,391 | 3 7 6 | 54 | .. | .. | .. |
| Strathkellar .. | 10,227 | 74,150 | 7 5 0 | 55 | .. | 6 | 229 |
| Bona Vista .. | 2,060 | 28,832 | 14 0 0 | 26 | .. | 5 | 518 |
| Cadman's .. | 18 | 844 | 50 0 0 | .. | 42 | .. | .. |
| Lara .. | 3,329 | 45,825 | 5 10 0 | 33 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Tandarra .. | 4,558 | 21,083 | 4 12 6 | 19 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Exford .. | 3,054 | 64,039 | 8 0 0 | 48 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Colbinabbin .. | 19,164 | 110,198 | 5 17 6 | 84 | .. | .. | 69 |
| Pirron Yaloak .. | 1,058 | 23,796 | 22 7 6 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Numurkah .. | 2,360 | 18,901 | 8 0 0 | 13 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Allambee .. | 5,025 | 31,794 | 6 6 4 | 16 | .. | .. | 2,580 |
| Pender's Grove .. | 233 | 23,337 | 100 0 0 | .. | 250 | .. | 2 |
| Phoenix .. | 23 | 968 | 40 0 0 | .. | 47 | .. | 2 |
| Keayang .. | 1,494 | 14,966 | 10 0 0 | 10 | .. | .. | 365 |
| Werneth .. | 6,588 | 31,043 | 4 15 0 | 21 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Staughton Vale .. | 9,857 | 66,466 | 6 15 0 | 45 | .. | .. | 236 |
| Glenhuntly .. | 74 | 7,040 | 94 0 0 | .. | 158 | .. | .. |
| The Heart .. | 3,793 | 56,322 | 14 12 2 | 42 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mooralla .. | 17,199 | 60,197 | 3 10 0 | 25 | .. | .. | 1,249 |
| Maribyrnong .. | 1,112 | 10,842 | 9 15 0 | 12 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Kenilworth .. | 18,440 | 55,321 | 3 0 0 | 22 | .. | 14 | 3,007 |
| Doogalook .. | 4,640 | 29,002 | 6 5 0 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Werribee .. | 15,218 | 148,802 | 13 0 0 | 26 | .. | .. | 3,920 |
| Konongwootong .. | 10,181 | 104,363 | 10 3 0 | 65 | .. | 16 | 53 |
| Cornelia Creek .. | 29,567 | 121,034 | 4 15 0 | 71 | .. | 1 | 1,819 |
| Koyga .. | 789 | 3,914 | 29 0 0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Meadowbank .. | 313 | 9,085 | 29 0 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Oaklands .. | 3,069 | 26,309 | 3 5 0 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hurstwood .. | 6,493 | 31,311 | 4 15 0 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| Eumeralla .. | 10,034 | 57,570 | 5 13 7 | 23 | .. | 6 | 3,861 |
| Morven .. | 3,029 | 39,533 | 4 17 6 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,322 |
| Mt. Widderin .. | 3,300 | 48,634 | 5 15 6 | 23 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Tooronga .. | 101 | 17,675 | 178 4 4 | .. | 210 | .. | .. |
| Nerrin Nerrin .. | 6,809 | 58,497 | 8 10 0 | 15 | .. | .. | 3,217 |
| Bellarine .. | 204 | 5,457 | 26 15 0 | 4 | .. | .. | 80 |
| Daylesford .. | 70 | 2,957 | 42 5 2 | 14 | .. | .. | 8 |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1916—continued.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money including Discount. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Home Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Dry Areas—continued. | | | | | | | |
| Mordialloc .. | 460 | 7,850 | 17 1 6 | .. | .. | 35 | 23 |
| Thomastown .. | 581 | 11,230 | 19 5 6 | 27 | .. | 1 | 37 |
| Wangaratta .. | 796 | 9,660 | 12 3 4 | 19 | .. | .. | 379 |
| Warragul .. | 98 | 2,060 | 21 0 0 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Belmont .. | 113 | 3,161 | 28 0 0 | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| Highton .. | 425 | 11,032 | 26 0 0 | 10 | .. | .. | 201 |
| Deepdene .. | 2,985 | 35,742 | 12 0 0 | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| Glenaladale .. | 2,109 | 23,787 | 13 10 0 | 16 | .. | .. | 44 |
| Cremona .. | 1,292 | 20,140 | Various | 5 | .. | 1 | 704 |
| Belisdale .. | 2,521 | 72,174 | Various | 38 | .. | .. | 571 |
| Pannoc .. | 15,102 | 98,455 | Various | 44 | .. | .. | 428 |
| Marathon and Willow Grove .. | 14,783 | 58,752 | Various | 26 | .. | .. | 1,975 |
| Dunrobin .. | 18,814 | 119,779 | 6 6 0 | 56 | .. | 21 | 10 |
| Kilmany .. | 8,748 | 106,080 | 12 0 0 | 62 | .. | .. | 1,250 |
| Westmere .. | 954 | 9,418 | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 709 |
| Waubra.. .. | 47 | 1,042 | 22 10 0 | .. | .. | 11 | 11 |
| Nathalia .. | 30 | 362 | 12 0 0 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Moyhu .. | 2,422 | 19,580 | 8 0 0 | 12 | .. | .. | 343 |
| † Condah .. | 157 | 1,725 | 10 19 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| † Mackey .. | 1,078 | 20,626 | 19 2 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ascot Park .. | 488 | 3,671 | Various | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nanneella .. | 738 | 7,767 | Various | 6 | .. | 12 | 18 |
| Cohuna .. | 223 | 2,215 | Various | 1 | .. | .. | 106 |
| Bamawm .. | 162 | 1,391 | 8 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | 162 |
| Thornbury .. | 4 | 2,058 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 1 |
| Crown Lands | 2,904 | 20,043 | Various | 13 | 79 | 27 | .. |
| Sec. 6-11—Purchases | 49,078 | 317,959 | Various | 251 | .. | 31 | 1,451 |
| Acquired, but not available | 7 | 3,567 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Irrigable Areas— | | | | | | | |
| Nanneella .. | 8,565 | 78,654 | Various | 87 | .. | 3 | 1,314 |
| Bamawm .. | 13,365 | 122,944 | Various | 141 | .. | 11 | 1,749 |
| Shepparton .. | 9,086 | 133,672 | Various | 205 | .. | 40 | 129 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,878 | 71,717 | Various | 93 | .. | .. | 1,637 |
| Cohuna .. | 11,531 | 114,856 | Various | 35 | .. | 4 | 3,122 |
| Tongala .. | 15,223 | 172,396 | Various | 173 | .. | 21 | 3,099 |
| Kyabram .. | 993 | 14,025 | Various | 20 | .. | 7 | 202 |
| Koondrook .. | 3,423 | 23,201 | Various | 23 | .. | .. | 1,730 |
| Werribee .. | 6,767 | 123,062 | .. | 73 | .. | 17 | 2,428 |
| Koyuga .. | 4,173 | 36,228 | .. | 41 | .. | 8 | 158 |
| Behaca .. | 2,913 | 26,727 | Various | 25 | .. | .. | 188 |
| Dingee .. | 472 | 4,160 | Various | 7 | .. | 7 | 70 |
| Cornelia Creek | 2,507 | 16,501 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 240 |
| Stanhope (including Lauderdale and Bonshaw) .. | 7,984 | 94,913 | Various | 26 | .. | 1 | 4,087 |
| Sec. 6-11—Purchases | 679 | 6,188 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 202 |
| Acquired, but not available | 16,670 | 187,173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 568,078 | 4,230,779 | .. | 2,946 | 1,011 | 364 | 51,379 |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† Disposed of to the Crown Lands Department.

‡ Disposed of for public purposes.

On 30th June, 1916, the Board had 99 properties, with a total area of 568,073 acres, of which 51,879 acres were available for allotment, and 16,677 acres had not at that date been made available for occupation. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 25,451 acres have been sold by public competition and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June in each of the years 1912 to 1916 is summarized in the next statement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS 1912-1916.

| | At 30th June. | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| In occupation— | | | | | |
| Number of Holdings ... | 3,354 | 3,906 | 4,112 | 4,227 | 4,321 |
| Area ... acres | 407,206 | 438,321 | 449,791 | 460,592 | 494,965 |
| Resident Population ... | 13,400 | 16,000 | 16,800 | 17,200 | 17,600 |
| Area unallotted ... acres | 71,367 | 64,550 | 60,028 | 56,977 | 51,879 |

The sum of £1,661,427 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1916. Of this amount £1,004,599 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, £10,000 has been invested to replace amounts written off estates re-valued, and £580,312 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1916, being £66,516. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,878,785, on which the interest payable amounts to £176,148 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1916, 10,562 applications for advances aggregating £857,870 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909* (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act 1906* was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 681 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1916.

Small
Improved
Holdings.

WATERWORKS.

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 AND ADVANCES
BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1915.**

| Controlling Bodies. | Purposes of Supply. | Storage Capacity of Reservoirs. | Capital Expenditure and Advances by State. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Gallons. | £ |
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commission— | | | |
| Coliban System | Domestic and Mining | 8,825,037,000 | 1,223,333 |
| Broken River Works | Stock and Domestic | ... | 14,853 |
| | | Acre feet. | |
| Goulburn-Waranga | Irrigation, &c. ... | 218,090 | 1,326,786 |
| North-west (Kerang) Lakes | Stock and Domestic | 82,650 | 9,587 |
| Kow Swamp Works | Irrigation, &c. ... | 40,860 | 187,084 |
| Loddon River Works | " " ... | 14,000 | 167,379 |
| Sugarloaf Reservoir (1st stage) | " " ... | (Under construction.) | 28,407 |
| | | Cubic feet. | |
| Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ... | Stock and Domestic | 1,981,000,000 | 49,054 |
| Lower Wimmera Compensation Works | " " ... | 125,000,000 | 8,558 |
| Long Lake Pumping Works | " " ... | 160,000,000 | 27,346 |
| Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme | Irrigation, &c. ... | Acre feet. | |
| | | 14,850 | 136,019 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) ... | " " ... | ... | 1,572,527 |
| Waterworks Districts (13) ... | Stock and Domestic | ... | 994,111 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ... | Irrigation | ... | 87,232 |
| | | Gallons. | |
| Waterworks Trusts (94) ... | Stock and Domestic | 1,110,387,500 | 1,173,365 |
| Municipal Corporations (28) ... | " " ... | 3,093,189,000 | 693,258 |
| Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) ... | Irrigation | ... | 31,953 |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure ... | ... | ... | 157,819 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | Domestic | 6,460,000,000 | 4,743,735 |
| Geelong Waterworks Trust ... | " | 1,468,157,000 | 587,454 |
| Total | ... | ... | 13,219,860 |

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,630,148 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £830,148 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1915, was £1,559,786. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 273, Part IV., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,676, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £131,778.

Expenditure
and
Advances
for
Waterworks.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

| | Expenditure and Advances by State. | Interest Capitalized. | Free State Grants. | Capital Written Off. | Payments towards Redemption. | Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1915. |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| State Works | 3,178,406 | .. | 2,798* | .. | .. | 3,178,406 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18) | 1,572,527 | .. | 15,406 | 575,152 | 13,136 | 984,239 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust | 87,232 | .. | .. | .. | 877 | 86,355 |
| Waterworks Districts (15) | 994,111 | .. | 46,439 | 169,927 | 29,666 | 794,513 |
| Waterworks Trusts (94) | 1,135,951 | 6,871 | 37,414 | 130,989 | 100,046 | 911,787 |
| Geelong Water Supply Works | 455,676 | .. | .. | .. | 265,000 | 190,676 |
| Municipal Corporations (19) | 683,715 | 43,633 | .. | 165,870 | 114,131 | 447,347 |
| (9) | 9,543 | 346 | .. | .. | 9,889 | .. |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System | 3,189,934 | .. | .. | .. | 1,630,148 | 1,559,786 |
| Abolished Trusts (3) | 31,710 | .. | 243 | 31,680 | 30 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 157,819 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157,819 |
| Total | 11,496,624 | 50,850 | 102,300 | 1,073,618 | 2,162,923 | 8,310,933 |

* 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 £579,786 have been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1915, amounted to £28,097, viz., £12,022 against the First Mildura Trust, £14,071 against Waterworks Trusts, and £2,004 against Municipal Corporations.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the first Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the *Water Act* 1915, which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1905 and 1909, of which an epitome has been given in previous issues of this work. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation

Progress of
Irrigation.

Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission, a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows the progress made since 1909, the year in which these two factors were first put into operation.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

| District (having allotted Water Rights). | Area Irrigated. | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| | 1909-10. | 1915-16. |
| Supplied from the Goulburn— | Acres. | Acres. |
| Shepparton | .. | 10,894 |
| Rodney | 32,356 | 42,262 |
| Tongala | 2,270 | 12,486 |
| Rochester | 500 | 21,745 |
| Dingee | .. | 1,200 |
| Tragowel Plains | 20,000 | 40,462 |
| Supplied from the Murray— | | |
| Cohuna | 12,000 | 18,088 |
| Gannawarra | 7,825 | 16,524 |
| Koondrook | 5,029 | 14,890 |
| Swan Hill | 5,410 | 9,214 |
| Nyah | 569 | 1,706 |
| Merbein | 202 | 5,274 |
| Supplied from the Werribee— | | |
| Bacchus Marsh | 31 | 3,009 |
| Total | 86,192 | 197,754 |

The progress of settlement in irrigated areas since its commencement in 1909 is shown in the next table:—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATED AREAS.

| Settlement. | Lands purchased by the State. | | Land Subdivided. | | No. of families thereon when purchased. | No. of Closer Settlement Blocks occupied. | Area not Sub-divided. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| | Total Area. | No. of Properties | Total Area. | No. of Blocks. | | | |
| | acres. | | acres. | | | | acres. |
| Shepparton | 9,244 | 21 | 9,087 | 249 | 19 | 245 | 157 |
| Kyabram | 3,049 | 7 | 991 | 31 | 3 | 25 | 2,058 |
| Tongala | 15,228 | 31 | 15,228 | 247 | 30 | 196 | .. |
| Bamawm | 13,364 | 28 | 13,364 | 172 | 21 | 152 | .. |
| Nanncella | 8,565 | 16 | 8,565 | 110 | 6 | 92 | .. |
| Cornelia Creek and Koyunga | 6,680 | 1 | 6,680 | 76 | .. | 62 | .. |
| Cohuna | 11,531 | 27 | 11,531 | 133 | 8 | 92 | .. |
| Swan Hill | 6,878 | 19 | 6,878 | 138 | 10 | 100 | .. |
| Koondrook | 3,423 | 5 | 3,423 | 38 | 3 | 23 | .. |
| Echuca | 3,234 | 6 | 2,912 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 322 |
| Dingee | 471 | 3 | 471 | 17 | 1 | 15 | .. |
| Stanhope | 20,889 | 6 | 8,012 | 157 | 7 | 31 | 12,877 |
| Werribee | 7,996 | 1 | 6,731 | 145 | 6 | 98 | 1,265 |
| Nyah | 3,000 | } 1 { | 3,000 | 137 | .. | 117 | .. |
| Merbein (Crown Lands) | 6,000 | | 6,000 | 206 | .. | 204 | .. |
| Total | 119,552 | 172 | 102,873 | 1,881 | 118 | 1,477 | 16,679 |

The figures show that the settlements referred to in the above table were supporting more than twelve times as many families in 1916 as there were on the same areas when they were purchased. In addition to this, the improvements in cultivation rendered possible by irrigation must be taken into consideration.

During the year 1915-16 there was made available to settlers an area of 5,500 acres in 148 holdings. The total area now subdivided

is about 103,000 acres which, after making the necessary deductions for roads, channels, and township reserves, has been made available in 1881 blocks of an aggregate area of 98,000 acres.

The war conditions have had the effect of retarding settlement on irrigable estates, but there has been a fair demand for blocks, chiefly small fruit areas, on Burton's Estate, Swan Hill, and at Stanhope, where nearly one-half of the area made available has been settled. Taking the irrigation settlements as a whole, including Nyah and Merbein, there are 79,000 acres now settled, of which about two-thirds are under cultivation.

There are now available, including lands at Nyah and Merbein, 382 allotments, in sizes varying from 2 to 100 acres. These, with the 20 blocks about to be thrown open on Dudley's Estate, Shepparton, will bring the total available to 402 allotments of a total area of about 17,330 acres. The terms upon which these allotments may be acquired are explained on page 677.

In addition, there is in reserve an area of about 16,000 acres, mainly at Stanhope, which will be subdivided and made available as required.

**Irrigation
construction
works,
1915-16.**

The construction works carried on by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during 1915-16 were mainly directed towards providing additional storage to meet the increasing demands for water for irrigation and other purposes. The principal works for irrigation requirements are the enlargement of Waranga Reservoir by raising the embankment to provide for a further depth of water of 10 feet; the construction of the first stage of the Sugarloaf Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn, which will store from 240,000 to 300,000 acre-feet and make available an additional 80,000 acre-feet by direct diversion from the river; and the construction of the Melton Reservoir, on the Werribee River, which will impound about 17,000 acre-feet of water. To supplement the domestic and stock supplies to the extensive districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system two very suitable natural basins—Flyans Lake and Taylor's Lake—are being converted into controllable storages which will impound 17,200 and 30,000 acre-feet respectively, while two minor storages will provide a further 6,000 acre-feet. The supply to Bendigo and Castlemaine districts for domestic use, irrigation, and mining is also being improved by the enlargement of the Upper Coliban Reservoir, the depth of which will be increased by 11 feet and the capacity by 2,000 million gallons.

When the works now in hand are completed the total storage capacity of the reservoirs under the Commission's control will be, in round figures, 960,000 acre-feet. The present capacity, including several natural basins more or less improved, which were not in last year's total, is 548,000 acre-feet, which is slightly more than three times the capacity—172,000 acre-feet—in 1902.

Total area irrigated.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State for 1909-10 and each of the last four years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

| Crop. | 1909-10. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Cereals | 23,715 | 64,110 | 74,927 | 74,658 | 61,663 |
| Lucerne | 24,124 | 44,470 | 55,535 | 71,217 | 70,372 |
| Sorghum and other annual fodder crops | 8,094 | 16,898 | 21,374 | 37,759 | 15,412 |
| Pastures | 50,541 | 76,704 | 110,193 | 81,463 | 82,622 |
| Vineyards, orchards, and gardens .. | 17,524 | 22,267 | 26,489 | 28,666 | 32,918 |
| Fallow | 4,988 | 4,600 | 8,536 | 13,368 | 5,621 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 785 | 1,934 | 2,233 | 2,214 | 2,399 |
| | 129,771 | 230,983 | 299,287 | 309,345 | 271,007 |
| Details not available (private diversions).. | 8,000 | 19,000 | 18,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 |
| Total .. | 137,771 | 249,983 | 317,287 | 324,345 | 288,007 |

The extent of irrigation in 1915-16, though less than that in 1914-15 or 1913-14, is still well above the average of the last five years, the figures for the two years referred to representing drought conditions when there was an abnormal demand for water. Of the total detailed area irrigated in 1915-16—271,007 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 30 ; lucerne, 26 ; cereals, 23 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 12 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 6 ; fallow, 2 ; and miscellaneous, 1.

Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the Murray River, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement :—

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1915.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1891 April (Census) | ... 2,321 | 1913 December | 6,300 |
| 1896 September | ... 2,000 | 1914 " | 7,250 |
| 1901 March (Census) | ... 3,325 | 1915 " | 7,618 |
| 1911 April (Census) | ... 6,119 | | |

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1915, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1914-15.

| Receipts. | | £ | Payments. | | £ |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|---|-------|---------------|
| Horticultural Rates | .. | 18,652 | Wages and Salaries | .. | 9,813 |
| Town Rates | .. .. | 45 | Firewood .. .. | .. .. | 10,421 |
| Special Waterings, &c. | .. | 4,759 | Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation | .. .. | 5,405 |
| Miscellaneous | .. .. | 5,803 | Miscellaneous | .. .. | 7,520 |
| Total | .. .. | <u>29,259</u> | Total | .. .. | <u>33,159</u> |

The area of land under cultivation in the settlement was 11,900 acres in April, 1909; 12,189 acres in April, 1910; 12,209 acres in April, 1912; 12,307 acres in September, 1914; and 12,822 acres in September, 1915. The extent of watering done represented 36,909 water acres in 1908-9, 35,475 acres in 1909-10, 40,860 acres in 1911-12, 36,553 acres in 1912-13, 39,541 acres in 1913-14, and 42,475 acres in 1914-15.

In the following statement the principal kinds of fruit, &c., grown are tabulated:—

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION AT MILDURA, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

| Vines. | | | | Citrus. | | Other Fruit Trees. | | | | Miscellaneous | | | | Total. |
|---------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------|--------|
| Gordos. | Sultans. | Currants. | Wine. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Apricots. | Peaches. | Figs. | Unenumerated. | Lucerne. | Crop. | House-garden. | Vacant. | |
| 1,899 | 4,470 | 1,882 | 55 | 677 | 200 | 850 | 195 | 48 | 452 | 551 | 815 | 270 | 968 | 12,822 |

State Water-works Capital Debit

The control of all State waterworks is vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Such works

and their capital debit at 30th June, 1916, are set forth in the following statement :—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

| | | | | | | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1916. |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Free Head-works. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | £ |
| Broken River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,853 |
| Goulburn River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 735,682 |
| Kerang North-west Lakes Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,587 |
| Kow Swamp Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187,084 |
| Lake Lonsdale Reservoir | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,054 |
| Loddon River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167,476 |
| Long Lake Pumping Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,346 |
| Lower Wimmera Compensation Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,558 |
| Total—Free Head-works | | | | | | 1,199,640 |

| (b) Waterworks Districts. | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Total Capital Expenditure. | Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651. | Redemption paid to Treasury. | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1916. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | | |
| Birchip | | | | | | |
| Sea Lake | | | | | | |
| Tyrrell | 226,908 | 700 | 2,185 | 224,023 | | |
| Wycheproof | | | | | | |
| Carwarp | | | | | | |
| Coliban | 6,989 | .. | .. | 6,989 | | |
| Karkaroc | 1,243,519 | .. | .. | 1,243,519 | | |
| Kerang North-west Lakes (free head-works excluded) | 93,252 | .. | 2,493 | 90,759 | | |
| Long Lake (free head-works excluded) | 2,000 | .. | .. | 2,000 | | |
| Ouyen | 45,708 | .. | 571 | 45,137 | | |
| Tyntynder | 3,416 | .. | .. | 3,416 | | |
| Walpeup East | 45,024 | .. | .. | 45,024 | | |
| Walpeup West | 3,471 | .. | .. | 3,471 | | |
| Western Wimmera | 3,220 | .. | .. | 3,220 | | |
| Wimmera United | 249,357 | 132,835 | 13,966 | 102,556 | | |
| Wonthaggi | 185,888 | 36,392 | 11,064 | 138,432 | | |
| Wimmera Main Channels | 62,820 | .. | 1,737 | 61,083 | | |
| Wimmera Storages | 122,367 | .. | .. | 122,367 | | |
| | 46,240 | .. | .. | 46,240 | | |
| Total | 2,340,179 | 169,927 | 32,016 | 2,138,236 | 2,138,236 | |

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY
COMMISSION—*continued.*

| (c) <i>Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i> | Total Capital Expenditure. | Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651. | Redemption paid to Treasury. | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1916. | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1916. |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bacchus Marsh | 56,583 | 8,906 | 493 | 47,184 | |
| Boort | 54,818 | 35,259 | 394 | 19,165 | |
| Campaspe | 63,354 | 52,685 | 305 | 10,364 | |
| Cohuna | 125,594 | 49,197 | 521 | 75,876 | |
| Deakin | 93,655 | 34,748 | 2,144 | 56,763 | |
| Dingee | 12,740 | .. | .. | 12,740 | |
| Dry Lake | 1,704 | 686 | 299 | 719 | |
| Gannawarra | 81,497 | 33,179 | 180 | 48,138 | |
| Kerang | 84,046 | 35,338 | 710 | 47,998 | |
| Koondrook | 109,562 | 30,872 | 1,475 | 77,215 | |
| Merbein | 72,054 | .. | .. | 72,054 | |
| Nyah | 23,361 | .. | .. | 23,361 | |
| Rochester | 114,203 | .. | .. | 114,203 | |
| Rodney | 363,569 | 149,949 | 6,316 | 207,304 | |
| Shepparton | 47,610 | .. | .. | 47,610 | |
| Swan Hill | 53,961 | 19,799 | 342 | 33,820 | |
| Tongala | 60,492 | .. | .. | 60,492 | |
| Tragowel Plains | 185,964 | 124,534 | 444 | 60,986 | |
| Total | 1,604,767 | 575,152 | 13,623 | 1,015,992 | 1,015,992 |
| (d) <i>Main Supply Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Goulburn Main Channels— | | | | | |
| East Goulburn | .. | .. | .. | 129,623 | |
| Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe | .. | .. | .. | 245,219 | |
| Campaspe to Serpentine Main Distributory Channels | .. | .. | .. | 194,278 | |
| | .. | .. | .. | 25,655 | 594,775 |
| 2. Goulburn Storages | | | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135,035 |
| 3. Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme | | | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167,027 |
| (e) <i>Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i> | | | | | |
| Avoca Waterworks Trust | 12,495 | 2,494 | 908 | 9,093 | |
| Carrum Waterworks Trust | 25,732 | 7,732 | 1,784 | 16,216 | |
| Loddon United Waterworks Trust | 21,234 | 1,717 | 1,964 | 17,553 | |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,250,705 |

*In consequence of the undermentioned Trusts having made default in the payment of interest on loans, their districts have been temporarily placed under the Commission's control.

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1916, were as follows:—

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1915-16.

| 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 | 37,490 | 10,539 | .. | 10,539 | 26,951 | .. |
| Goulburn | 255 | 2,058 | .. | 2,058 | .. | 1,803 |
| Loddon River | 7 | 300 | .. | 300 | .. | 293 |
| Kow Swamp | 280 | 1,721 | .. | 1,721 | .. | 1,441 |
| Broken River | 7 | 230 | .. | 230 | .. | 223 |
| North-West Lakes | 344 | 271 | .. | 271 | 73 | .. |
| Lake Lonsdale | 7 | 438 | .. | 438 | .. | 431 |
| Lower Wimmera | .. | 145 | .. | 145 | .. | 145 |
| Irrigation Districts | 110,052 | 50,807 | .. | 50,807 | 59,245 | .. |
| Waterworks Districts | 74,293 | 40,033 | 305 | 39,728 | 34,565 | .. |
| Licences, Diversions, Pumping, &c. | 7,518 | 3,838 | .. | 3,838 | 3,680 | .. |
| | 230,253 | 110,380 | 305 | 110,075 | 120,178 | .. |
| <i>Not Earning Revenue.</i> | | | | | | |
| River Gaugings, Surveys and Reports, New Projects | .. | 3,788 | .. | 3,788 | .. | 3,788 |
| Irrigation Engineering Scholarships | .. | 163 | .. | 163 | .. | 163 |
| Cost of Administration— Waterworks Trusts, Boring for water, Road Clearing, and Land Settlement | .. | 4,690 | .. | 4,690 | .. | 4,690 |
| Loan Works | .. | 2,699 | .. | 2,699 | .. | 2,699 |
| Total | 230,253 | 121,720 | 305 | 121,415 | 108,838 | .. |

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the questions of interest, redemption and depreciation.

Waterworks
Trusts'
Indebtedness.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of such Trusts are exhibited below.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Waterworks Trust. | Cost of Works at 30th June, 1915, defrayed from— | | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest Outstanding at 30th June, 1915. |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | Free State Grant. | Loan Advances made by State. | In-creased by Interest Capitalized. | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1915. | |
| | | | | Amounts Written Off. | Payments towards Redemption. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | .. | 3,800 | .. | .. | 290 | 3,510 | .. |
| Avenel | .. | 2,838 | .. | .. | 250 | 2,133 | 42 |
| Avoca* | 2,662 | 12,433 | .. | 2,494 | 838 | 9,151 | 73 |
| Avoca Township | .. | 10,000 | .. | .. | 72 | 9,928 | 250 |
| Bairnsdale | .. | 43,822 | .. | 23,439 | 1,191 | 19,192 | 332 |
| Ballan | .. | 1,100 | .. | .. | 270 | 830 | 16 |
| Benalla | .. | 15,579 | .. | .. | 3,320 | 12,259 | 245 |
| Bet Bet Shire | 1,384 | 5,694 | .. | .. | 1,543 | 4,145 | .. |
| Boort | 28 | 1,150 | .. | 150 | 87 | 913 | .. |
| Bright | .. | 4,990 | .. | .. | 408 | 4,587 | 79 |
| Broadford | .. | 11,000 | .. | .. | 169 | 10,831 | 215 |
| Carisbrook | .. | 8,400 | .. | 2,400 | 342 | 5,655 | 227 |
| Carrum* | .. | 25,732 | .. | 7,732 | 1,629 | 16,371 | .. |
| Chariton | 4,040 | 11,033 | .. | 887 | 318 | 9,878 | 233 |
| Cobram | .. | 4,500 | .. | .. | 332 | 4,118 | 82 |
| Colac | .. | 44,574 | .. | .. | 918 | 43,656 | 862 |
| Dandenong | .. | 27,623 | .. | 5,123 | 898 | 21,602 | 713 |
| Daylesford Borough | .. | 24,206 | 2,794 | 3,139 | 2,472 | 21,389 | .. |
| Donald | 3,058 | 12,032 | .. | 1,166 | 776 | 10,090 | 196 |
| Donald Shire | 1,691 | 4,353 | .. | .. | 1,230 | 3,073 | .. |
| Echuca Borough | .. | 26,422 | .. | .. | 1,546 | 24,376 | 631 |
| Elmore | .. | 4,150 | .. | .. | 499 | 3,651 | 72 |
| Euroa | .. | 21,992 | .. | .. | 2,099 | 19,893 | .. |
| Geelong† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glaborne | .. | 4,986 | .. | .. | 1,024 | 3,962 | 79 |
| Glenrowan | .. | 1,900 | .. | .. | 8 | 1,892 | 149 |
| Hamilton | .. | 45,666 | .. | .. | 3,062 | 42,604 | 846 |
| Healesville | .. | 4,661 | .. | .. | 673 | 3,988 | .. |
| Heathcote | .. | 8,430 | .. | .. | 700 | 7,730 | 313 |
| Horsham Borough | .. | 30,713 | .. | 7,712 | 1,236 | 21,765 | .. |
| Kara Kara Shire | 1,522 | 9,447 | .. | .. | 730 | 8,717 | .. |
| Kerang | 88 | 9,936 | .. | .. | 639 | 8,297 | 338 |
| Kerang Shire | 213 | 1,200 | .. | .. | 98 | 1,102 | .. |
| Kilmore | .. | 14,223 | .. | .. | 2,412 | 11,811 | .. |
| Koroit | .. | 5,502 | .. | 2,047 | 717 | 2,733 | .. |
| Korumburra | .. | 11,492 | .. | .. | 1,608 | 9,884 | .. |
| Kowree | 292 | 2,707 | .. | .. | 510 | 2,197 | .. |
| Kyabram | .. | 3,466 | .. | .. | 206 | 3,260 | 63 |
| Kyneton Shire | .. | 31,345 | .. | .. | 16,711 | 14,634 | 290 |
| Lancefield | .. | 7,032 | .. | .. | 696 | 6,336 | 127 |
| Lawloit | 1,302 | 12,095 | .. | .. | 1,013 | 11,077 | 220 |
| Leongatha | .. | 3,459 | .. | .. | 893 | 3,061 | 160 |
| Lilydale | .. | 6,784 | .. | .. | 357 | 6,427 | 129 |
| Leddon United* | 4,122 | 21,234 | .. | 1,717 | 1,797 | 17,720 | 354 |
| Longwood | .. | 3,070 | .. | 550 | 153 | 2,367 | 96 |

(For footnotes, see end of table.)

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915—continued.**

| Waterworks Trust. | Cost of Works at 30th June, 1915, defrayed from— | | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1915. |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | Free State Grant. | Loan Advances made by State. | In- creased by Interest Capital- ized. | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1915. | |
| | | | | Amounts Written Off. | Payments towards Redemp- tion. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Lowan Shire | 1,258 | 11,680 | .. | .. | 979 | 10,701 | £ 213 |
| Macedon | .. | 2,824 | .. | .. | 284 | 2,540 | 50 |
| Maffra | .. | 6,500 | .. | .. | 26 | 6,474 | 129 |
| Mansfield | .. | 7,931 | .. | .. | 1,088 | 6,843 | .. |
| Maryborough | .. | 76,257 | .. | 9,200 | 5,768 | 61,289 | .. |
| Mooroopna | .. | 4,278 | .. | 1,400 | 173 | 2,705 | .. |
| Morwell | .. | 10,298 | .. | .. | 124 | 10,174 | 584 |
| Murchison | .. | 3,052 | .. | .. | 270 | 2,782 | 52 |
| Murtoa | .. | 4,540 | .. | .. | 89 | 4,451 | 1 |
| Nagambie | .. | 3,275 | .. | .. | 465 | 2,810 | 56 |
| Nhill | 799 | 10,911 | .. | 2,482 | 638 | 7,791 | 153 |
| Numurkah Shire | 1,278 | 25,194 | .. | 1,376 | 4,713 | 19,105 | 380 |
| Omeo | .. | 3,982 | .. | .. | 495 | 3,487 | 140 |
| Pyramid Hill | .. | 2,409 | .. | .. | 83 | 2,326 | 42 |
| Riddell's Creek | .. | 4,050 | .. | 497 | 266 | 3,287 | 65 |
| Rochester | .. | 5,574 | .. | .. | 217 | 5,357 | 97 |
| Romsey | .. | 4,700 | .. | .. | 1,031 | 3,669 | 73 |
| Rushworth | .. | 4,500 | .. | .. | 305 | 4,195 | .. |
| Rutherglen | .. | 21,735 | .. | .. | 1,457 | 20,278 | 403 |
| Seymour | .. | 27,959 | .. | .. | 2,728 | 25,231 | 501 |
| Shepparton Urban | 24 | 20,789 | .. | 2,416 | 2,210 | 16,163 | 321 |
| Shepparton Shire | 110 | 14,423 | .. | 1,376 | 1,735 | 11,312 | 226 |
| St. Arnaud Borough | 57 | 45,076 | 4,077 | 15,077 | 2,558 | 31,518 | .. |
| Stawell Shire | 545 | 1,370 | .. | 250 | 1,120 | .. | .. |
| Sunbury | .. | 16,497 | .. | .. | 410 | 16,087 | 363 |
| Swan Hill | 251 | 6,249 | .. | .. | 324 | 5,925 | .. |
| Swan Hill Shire† | 6,421 | 36,043 | .. | 36,043 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tallangatta | .. | 4,328 | .. | .. | 172 | 4,156 | 83 |
| Tatura | .. | 5,909 | .. | 650 | 419 | 4,840 | .. |
| Tongala | .. | 1,021 | .. | .. | .. | 1,021 | 23 |
| Traralgon | .. | 14,746 | .. | .. | 504 | 14,242 | 285 |
| Trentham | .. | 5,000 | .. | .. | 62 | 4,938 | 98 |
| Tungamah Shire | 4,130 | 18,440 | .. | .. | 1,186 | 17,254 | 243 |
| Upper Macedon | .. | 2,200 | .. | .. | 388 | 1,902 | .. |
| Violet Town | .. | 5,750 | .. | .. | 388 | 5,362 | 106 |
| Wahgunyah | .. | 2,300 | .. | .. | 2 | 2,298 | 39 |
| Wangaratta | .. | 9,889 | .. | .. | 583 | 9,306 | 186 |
| Warburton | .. | 3,592 | .. | .. | .. | 3,592 | 179 |
| Warracknabeal | 262 | 6,583 | .. | .. | 638 | 5,945 | 118 |
| Warragul | .. | 15,776 | .. | .. | 484 | 15,292 | .. |
| Warrambool | .. | 33,500 | .. | .. | 3,281 | 35,219 | 701 |
| West Charlton | .. | 2,822 | .. | .. | 162 | 2,660 | .. |
| Winchelsea | .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 2 |
| Winchelsea Shire | .. | 5,689 | .. | .. | 396 | 5,293 | 105 |
| Wodonga | .. | 7,722 | .. | .. | 675 | 7,047 | .. |
| Woodend | .. | 10,563 | .. | .. | 2,428 | 8,135 | 162 |
| Yackandandah | .. | 1,014 | .. | .. | .. | 1,014 | 3 |
| Yarram | .. | 2,306 | .. | .. | 112 | 2,194 | .. |
| Yarrowonga Urban | 1,897 | 8,800 | .. | .. | 1,655 | 7,145 | 143 |
| Yatchaw | .. | 6,262 | .. | 1,661 | 386 | 4,215 | 85 |
| Yea | .. | 3,885 | .. | .. | 167 | 3,718 | 79 |
| Total | 27,414 | 1,135,950 | 6,871 | 130,989 | 100,045 | 911,787 | 14,071 |

* The property of this Trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1915.

† The Geelong Municipal Trust loan was not obtained from the Government.

‡ 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.

**Waterworks
Trusts—
Receipts and
Expenditure.**

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1915:—

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1915.**

| Waterworks Trust. | 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 | £ 478 | £ 36 | £ 18 | £ 527 | £ 127 | £ 257 | £ 167 | £ | £ 551 |
| Avenel | 162 | .. | .. | 162 | 29 | 41 | 50 | 5 | 125 |
| Avoca* | 553 | 69 | 7 | 629 | 18 | 109 | 500 | .. | 627 |
| Bairnsdale | 1,755 | 448 | 72 | 2,275 | 477 | 514 | 406 | 16 | 1,913 |
| Ballan | 257 | 5 | 18 | 280 | 163 | 44 | 39 | 5 | 251 |
| Benalla | 320 | 831 | 3 | 1,654 | 966 | 1,035 | 291 | 54 | 2,346 |
| Bet Bet Shire | 321 | 4 | .. | 325 | 70 | 35 | 209 | .. | 314 |
| Boort | 288 | 51 | 1 | 340 | 156 | 32 | 43 | 13 | 244 |
| Bright | 338 | 107 | 5 | 450 | 186 | 68 | 155 | 3 | 412 |
| Broadford | 764 | .. | 5 | 769 | 47 | 84 | 515 | 6 | 652 |
| Carisbrook | 325 | .. | 53 | 378 | 52 | 46 | 131 | 53 | 282 |
| Carrum* | 697 | 32 | 19 | 748 | 223 | 11 | 181 | .. | 415 |
| Charlton | 436 | .. | 29 | 465 | 293 | 119 | 203 | 20 | 640 |
| Cobram† | 3,108 | .. | 47 | 3,155 | 271 | 418 | 2,657 | 25 | 3,371 |
| Colac | 1,290 | 156 | 11 | 1,457 | 107 | 206 | 822 | 3 | 1,138 |
| Dandenong | 1,347 | 783 | 162 | 2,292 | 715 | 215 | 1,539 | 16 | 2,485 |
| Daylesford Borough | 881 | 453 | 79 | 1,413 | 180 | 204 | 564 | 13 | 961 |
| Donald | 475 | .. | .. | 475 | 164 | 38 | 223 | .. | 425 |
| Echuca Borough | 2,363 | 123 | 68 | 2,554 | 702 | 534 | 780 | 23 | 2,039 |
| Elmore | 358 | 187 | 10 | 555 | 202 | 154 | 149 | 19 | 524 |
| Euroa | 1,092 | 506 | 6 | 1,604 | 256 | 93 | 942 | 46 | 1,337 |
| Geelong | 15,947 | 6,582 | 2,332 | 24,861 | 3,530 | 2,130 | 18,499 | 99 | 24,258 |
| Gisborne | 340 | 79 | 4 | 423 | 176 | 59 | 188 | .. | 423 |
| Glenrowan | 68 | .. | .. | 68 | 29 | 143 | .. | 1 | 173 |
| Hamilton | 3,354 | 1,251 | 214 | 4,819 | 1,455 | 443 | 2,009 | 94 | 4,001 |
| Healesville | 471 | 9 | 1 | 481 | 780 | 83 | 190 | 37 | 1,090 |
| Heathcote | 361 | 91 | 1 | 453 | 104 | 52 | 367 | 12 | 535 |
| Horsham Borough | 1,878 | 427 | 114 | 2,419 | 563 | 302 | 1,017 | 37 | 1,919 |
| Kara Kara Shire | 665 | .. | 3 | 668 | 699 | 41 | 427 | 2 | 1,169 |
| Kerang | 1,438 | 200 | 26 | 1,664 | 839 | 350 | 635 | 68 | 1,942 |
| Kerang Shire† | 518 | 501 | 5 | 1,024 | 361 | 257 | 576 | .. | 1,194 |
| Kilmore | 402 | 256 | 12 | 670 | 449 | 124 | 131 | 2 | 706 |
| Koroit | 622 | 307 | 151 | 1,080 | 269 | 269 | 496 | 33 | 1,067 |
| Korumburra | 278 | 2 | 5 | 285 | 76 | 120 | 118 | 1 | 315 |
| Kyabram | 413 | 227 | 4 | 644 | 113 | 247 | 141 | .. | 501 |
| Kyneton Shire | 1,223 | 1,043 | 50 | 2,321 | 451 | 315 | 996 | 15 | 1,777 |
| Lancefield | 299 | 86 | 1 | 386 | 57 | 30 | 307 | 8 | 402 |
| Lawloit | 1,226 | 68 | 3 | 1,297 | 1,590 | 464 | 599 | 14 | 2,667 |
| Leongatha | 591 | 88 | 57 | 736 | 37 | 127 | 331 | 20 | 565 |
| Lilydale | 604 | 163 | 2 | 774 | 59 | 80 | 457 | .. | 596 |
| Loddon United* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Longwood.. .. . | 175 | .. | .. | 175 | 27 | 25 | 143 | 8 | 203 |
| Lowan Shire | 1,294 | .. | 204 | 1,498 | 3,031 | 597 | 508 | 48 | 4,134 |

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1915—continued.

| Waterworks Trust. | Receipts from— | | | | Expenditure on— | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Water Rates. | Sale of Water. | Other Sources. | Total. | Maintenance and Management. | Salaries and Wages. | Interest and Redemption. | Other Services. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Macedon | 162 | .. | 2 | 164 | 20 | 46 | 120 | .. | 186 |
| Maffra | 617 | 75 | 2 | 700 | 151 | 240 | 311 | .. | 702 |
| Mansfield | 451 | 167 | 2 | 620 | 66 | 173 | 326 | 15 | 580 |
| Maryborough | 3,214 | 951 | 223 | 4,187 | 323 | 374 | 2,915 | 9 | 3,621 |
| Mooroopna | 384 | 88 | 45 | 517 | 174 | 221 | 127 | 9 | 531 |
| Morwell | 384 | 231 | 3 | 618 | 34 | 68 | 662 | .. | 764 |
| Murchison | 227 | 178 | 6 | 411 | 80 | 161 | 141 | .. | 382 |
| Murtoa | 594 | 194 | 11 | 799 | 353 | 350 | 64 | 24 | 791 |
| Nagambie | 351 | 33 | 3 | 387 | 32 | 214 | 115 | 16 | 377 |
| Nhill | 1,025 | 53 | 124 | 1,202 | 777 | 350 | 354 | .. | 1,481 |
| Numurkah Shire | 2,412 | 326 | 52 | 2,790 | 1,378 | 892 | 1,038 | 34 | 3,342 |
| Omeo | 312 | 8 | 4 | 324 | 125 | 52 | 165 | 10 | 352 |
| Pyramid Hill | 201 | 11 | 1 | 213 | 73 | 53 | 97 | .. | 223 |
| Riddell's Creek | 215 | .. | 1 | 216 | 13 | 53 | 156 | .. | 222 |
| Rocheater | 900 | 117 | 3 | 1,020 | 539 | 128 | 185 | 64 | 916 |
| Romsey | 302 | 2 | 9 | 313 | 93 | 47 | 262 | .. | 402 |
| Rushworth | 589 | 107 | 12 | 708 | 243 | 160 | 200 | 26 | 629 |
| Rutherglen† | 1,450 | 42 | 2 | 1,494 | 554 | 249 | 957 | 118 | 1,878 |
| Seymour† | 530 | 1,409 | 50 | 1,989 | 306 | 250 | 1,348 | 138 | 2,042 |
| Shepparton Urban | 1,797 | 313 | 20 | 2,130 | 291 | 494 | 1,147 | 51 | 1,983 |
| Shepparton Shire | 1,038 | 8 | 1 | 1,047 | 108 | 457 | 272 | 48 | 885 |
| St. Arnaud Borough | 2,173 | 26 | 72 | 2,271 | 325 | 221 | 1,495 | 22 | 2,063 |
| Stawell Shire‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sunbury | 383 | 447 | 12 | 842 | 36 | 103 | 1,150 | 24 | 1,313 |
| Swan Hill | 1,046 | .. | 64 | 1,110 | 471 | 387 | 134 | 5 | 997 |
| Swan Hill Shire‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tallangatta | 430 | 87 | 30 | 547 | 173 | 152 | 195 | 20 | 540 |
| Tatura | 469 | 77 | 9 | 555 | 102 | 221 | 338 | 10 | 671 |
| Tongala | 175 | 12 | 1 | 188 | 54 | 45 | 26 | 5 | 180 |
| Traralgon | 796 | 110 | 14 | 920 | 84 | 141 | 664 | 16 | 905 |
| Trentham | 362 | 19 | 10 | 391 | 7 | 53 | 225 | 16 | 301 |
| Tungamah Shire | 1,400 | 115 | 7 | 1,522 | 403 | 689 | 308 | 48 | 1,948 |
| Upper Macedon | 257 | 91 | 1 | 349 | 379 | 106 | 91 | .. | 576 |
| Violet Town | 389 | .. | 8 | 397 | 106 | 77 | 381 | 22 | 586 |
| Wahgunyah | 278 | 2 | .. | 280 | 1,007 | 116 | 61 | 13 | 1,197 |
| Wangaratta | 1,472 | 331 | 56 | 1,909 | 948 | 481 | 442 | .. | 1,871 |
| Warracknabeal | 1,184 | 151 | 49 | 1,384 | 723 | 130 | 272 | 291 | 1,416 |
| Warragul | 1,155 | 456 | 40 | 1,651 | 302 | 253 | 742 | 32 | 1,329 |
| Warrnambool | 3,216 | 931 | 216 | 4,363 | 1,857 | 790 | 1,678 | 92 | 4,417 |
| West Charlton | 287 | .. | 1 | 288 | 103 | 3 | 167 | .. | 333 |
| Winchelsea Shire† | 427 | .. | 2 | 429 | 54 | 79 | 250 | 5 | 388 |
| Wodonga | 421 | 59 | 16 | 496 | 93 | 213 | 336 | 2 | 644 |
| Woodend | 431 | 200 | 2 | 633 | 83 | 66 | 383 | 18 | 550 |
| Yackandandah | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 46 | 33 | 4 | 12 | 95 |
| Yarram | 356 | 57 | 1 | 414 | 348 | 20 | 110 | 11 | 489 |
| Yarrawonga Urban | 965 | 117 | 5 | 1,087 | 396 | 140 | 340 | 11 | 887 |
| Yatchaw | 357 | .. | 13 | 370 | 8 | 40 | 100 | 11 | 159 |
| Yea | 497 | 28 | 2 | 527 | 194 | 240 | 106 | 2 | 542 |
| Total | 86,361 | 22,855 | 4,810 | 114,026 | 34,249 | 20,346 | 60,711 | 2,069 | 117,375 |

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. † Year ended 31st December, 1914. ‡ This trust is inoperative. § This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

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 2,226 million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, their respective storage capacities being 191, 267, and 200 million gallons.

The following statement shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

| Local Body. | Cost of Works to 30th June, 1915, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State. | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1915. |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | Increased by Interest Capitalized | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1915. | |
| | | | Amounts written off. | Payments towards Redemption. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Arapiles Shire .. | 3,600 | .. | .. | 1,441 | 2,159 | .. |
| Ararat Borough .. | 49,935 | .. | 18,266 | 2,820 | 28,849 | .. |
| Ballarat Water Commission .. | 348,934 | 41,869 | 2,111 | 63,056 | 325,636 | 604 |
| Beechworth Shire .. | 30,426 | 1,256 | 5,958 | 4,910 | 20,814 | .. |
| Bet Bet Shire .. | 1,000 | .. | 985 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire .. | 777 | .. | .. | 644 | 133 | 2 |
| Chiltern Shire .. | 4,500 | 508 | 508 | 871 | 3,629 | 72 |
| Clunes Borough Water Commission .. | 70,195 | .. | 62,395 | 604 | 7,196 | 261 |
| Creswick Borough .. | 3,500 | .. | .. | 3,500 | .. | .. |
| Dimboola Shire .. | 687 | .. | .. | 406 | 281 | 4 |
| Dunolly Borough .. | 3,123 | .. | .. | 368 | 2,255 | 45 |
| Inglewood Borough .. | 6,131 | .. | .. | 1,748 | 4,383 | 88 |
| Kerang Shire .. | 2,566 | .. | .. | 434 | 2,132 | 32 |
| Korong Shire .. | 1,565 | .. | .. | 455 | 1,110 | .. |
| Ripon Shire .. | 3,000 | .. | .. | 1,379 | 1,621 | .. |
| Stawell Borough .. | 108,506 | .. | 61,661 | 4,380 | 42,465 | 845 |
| Talbot Borough .. | 15,000 | .. | 13,986 | 101 | 913 | .. |
| Tarnagulla Borough .. | 1,380 | .. | .. | 174 | 1,206 | .. |
| Wimmera Shire .. | 28,890 | .. | .. | 26,328 | 2,562 | 51 |
| Total .. | 683,715 | 43,633 | 165,870 | 114,134 | 447,344 | 2,004 |

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.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by municipal corporations whose liabilities to the State have been transferred to Waterworks Trusts, and £3,591 by municipalities whose works have been transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:—

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.

| Number of Bores Sunk. | | Total Depth Bored. | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| State. | Private. | State. | Private. |
| 97 | 140 | Fect. 39,783 | Fect. 30,000 |

In 83 of the Government bores fresh water was struck at depths varying from 150 to 700 feet, the water rising to heights varying from 200 to 7 feet below the surface. In three cases the water rises from 4 feet to 17 feet above the surface.

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1915, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | Rainfall. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | During 1913. | During 1914. | During 1915. | Yearly Average to December, 1915. |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. | 24.20 | 16.41 | 28.10 | 26.80 |
| Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers | 26.52 | 19.86 | 31.05 | 29.02 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek.. | 23.46 | 14.66 | 21.86 | 25.19 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite | 23.66 | 16.82 | 23.65 | 25.01 |
| Cape Otway Forest .. | 37.66 | 26.69 | 39.35 | 38.49 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. | 26.05 | 16.39 | 20.97 | 24.75 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. | 21.88 | 16.90 | 18.78 | 23.49 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek | 32.33 | 23.83 | 27.26 | 33.55 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. | 32.38 | 26.74 | 32.72 | 35.84 |
| South Gippsland .. | 36.06 | 23.89 | 30.92 | 38.94 |
| Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. | 38.15 | 26.10 | 33.56 | 37.65 |
| Macallister and Avon Rivers .. | 26.10 | 16.11 | 17.74 | 24.26 |
| Mitchell River .. | 26.56 | 17.83 | 20.44 | 29.34 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. | 28.47 | 21.56 | 21.60 | 27.92 |
| Snowy River .. | 38.75 | 27.01 | 23.36 | 35.18 |
| Murray River .. | 18.45 | 8.40 | 14.64 | 16.27 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. | 32.19 | 19.06 | 33.64 | 32.10 |
| Ovens River .. | 30.10 | 20.13 | 35.04 | 32.07 |
| Goulburn River .. | 23.57 | 14.56 | 27.77 | 26.08 |
| Campaspe River .. | 21.94 | 12.07 | 22.01 | 23.15 |
| Loddon River .. | 15.95 | 9.84 | 17.87 | 19.66 |
| Avoca River .. | 18.14 | 7.96 | 15.46 | 17.11 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers .. | 14.53 | 7.74 | 17.10 | 16.11 |
| Eastern Wimmera .. | 16.45 | 11.75 | 22.37 | 20.73 |
| Western Wimmera .. | 16.63 | 9.37 | 21.26 | 19.73 |
| Mallee .. | 12.08 | 6.26 | 10.83 | 12.13 |
| Weighted Averages.. | 22.96 | 14.66 | 22.35 | 24.06 |

The wettest portions of the State are the South Gippsland and the Cape Otway Forest districts, and the driest district is the Mallee, where the average rainfall is only 12.13 inches, as compared with an average of 24.06 for the State.

The actual areas of the State in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall, are as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

| Rainfall. | Area in Square Miles. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Under 15 inches | 19,912 |
| From 15 to 20 inches | 12,626 |
| From 20 to 25 inches | 14,070 |
| From 25 to 30 inches | 15,247 |
| From 30 to 40 inches | 14,029 |
| From 40 to 50 inches | 7,055 |
| From 50 to 60 inches | 3,348 |
| Over 60 inches | 1,597 |

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1915, and the quarterly averages up to 1915 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | First Quarter. | | Second Quarter. | | Third Quarter. | | Fourth Quarter. | |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. |
| | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. |
| Gleneig and Wannon Rivers | 181 | 338 | 1,073 | 805 | 1,148 | 888 | 408 | 599 |
| Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merri Rivers | 260 | 450 | 1,167 | 871 | 1,149 | 947 | 529 | 634 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek | 171 | 432 | 756 | 761 | 917 | 764 | 342 | 562 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite | 230 | 470 | 768 | 719 | 870 | 726 | 447 | 586 |
| Cape Otway Forest | 444 | 604 | 1,452 | 1,107 | 1,347 | 1,258 | 692 | 820 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers | 239 | 436 | 776 | 659 | 705 | 688 | 377 | 602 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers | 267 | 526 | 682 | 641 | 606 | 606 | 323 | 576 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek | 325 | 698 | 981 | 900 | 836 | 870 | 584 | 837 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp | 335 | 688 | 1,255 | 1,016 | 991 | 984 | 691 | 896 |
| South Gippsland | 438 | 772 | 924 | 1,111 | 993 | 1,116 | 687 | 895 |
| Lalrope and Thomson Rivers | 446 | 717 | 1,058 | 996 | 1,018 | 1,068 | 834 | 934 |
| Macalister and Avon Rivers | 504 | 608 | 290 | 533 | 498 | 577 | 432 | 653 |
| Mitchell River | 620 | 704 | 361 | 749 | 547 | 705 | 516 | 776 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers | 705 | 669 | 402 | 730 | 499 | 661 | 554 | 732 |
| Snowy River | 622 | 813 | 537 | 980 | 545 | 901 | 682 | 824 |
| Murray River | 95 | 320 | 554 | 487 | 565 | 440 | 250 | 330 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers | 173 | 608 | 1,235 | 917 | 1,307 | 923 | 649 | 762 |
| Ovens River | 162 | 553 | 1,407 | 967 | 1,342 | 975 | 593 | 712 |
| Goulburn River | 178 | 448 | 1,047 | 800 | 1,080 | 780 | 472 | 680 |
| Campaspe River | 185 | 407 | 787 | 727 | 962 | 684 | 267 | 497 |
| Loddon River | 145 | 345 | 634 | 605 | 790 | 575 | 218 | 441 |
| Avoca River | 131 | 282 | 478 | 551 | 770 | 501 | 167 | 377 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers | 101 | 258 | 521 | 509 | 918 | 487 | 170 | 357 |
| Eastern Wimmera | 117 | 301 | 837 | 651 | 1,076 | 653 | 207 | 468 |
| Western Wimmera | 99 | 259 | 870 | 632 | 976 | 658 | 131 | 439 |
| Mallee | 68 | 237 | 322 | 353 | 572 | 338 | 121 | 235 |
| The whole State | 226 | 443 | 765 | 704 | 867 | 699 | 377 | 580 |

N.B.—100 points=1 inch.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below :—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

| Meteorological Elements. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mean pressure of air in inches .. | 29·972 | 29·925 | 30·081 | 30·082 |
| Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches | ·892 | ·777 | ·808 | ·978 |
| Mean temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. | 57·6 | 66·5 | 59·4 | 50·0 |
| Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. .. | 18·8 | 21·2 | 17·4 | 14·0 |
| Mean relative humidity. Saturation = 100 .. | 69 | 64 | 72 | 78 |
| Mean rainfall in inches .. | 7·05 | 5·78 | 6·69 | 5·73 |
| Mean number of days of rain .. | 37 | 23 | 33 | 41 |
| Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. | 10·13 | 17·19 | 7·74 | 3·63 |
| Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 .. | 5·9 | 5·2 | 5·9 | 6·4 |
| Mean number of days of fog .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 |

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1915 and for the past 59 years as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period.

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1915.

| Meteorological Elements. | Yearly Averages and Extremes. | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Year 1915. | Average for 59 Years. | Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 59 years. | |
| | | | Highest. | Lowest. |
| Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ... | 29·967 | 30·015 | 30·106 | 29·961 |
| Highest " " " .. | 30·509 | 30·608 | 30·762 | 30·483 |
| Lowest " " " .. | 29·153 | 29·256 | 29·445 | 28·942 |
| Range (inches) ... | 1·356 | 1·352 | 1·719 | 1·169 |
| Mean temperature of air in shade (° Fahr.) | 58·7 | 58·4 | 59·9 | 57·3 |
| Mean daily maximum .. | 67·1 | 67·3 | 69·0 | 66·0 |
| Mean daily minimum .. | 50·4 | 49·4 | 51·2 | 47·2 |
| Absolute maximum .. | 103·8 | 105·3 | 111·2 | 96·6 |
| Absolute minimum .. | 32·7 | 30·7 | 33·9 | 27·0 |
| Mean daily range ... | 16·7 | 17·9 | 20·4 | 15·0 |
| Absolute annual range .. | 71·1 | 74·6 | 82·6 | 66·0 |
| Solar Radiation (maximum) ... | 115·4 | 118·2 | 127·6 | 106·0 |
| Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) .. | 43·9 | 43·8 | 46·7 | 39·5 |
| Rainfall (in inches) ... | 20·95 | 25·25 | 36·61 | 15·61 |
| Number of wet days .. | 167 | 134 | 171 | 102 |
| Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ... | 42·79 | 38·69 | 45·66 | 31·59 |
| Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) .. | 63 | 71 | 76 | 62 |
| Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) | 4·8 | 5·9 | 6·4 | 4·8 |
| Number of days of fog .. | 19 | 17 | 39 | 5 |

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Government Experimental Farming. The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. For many years the Department carried out research work on a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work will be undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen, Longerenong, and Wyuna are used as district experimental stations for the North-East, the Wimmera, and the Goulburn Valley respectively.

Central Research Farm. It was not intended that the Central Research Farm should be a paying concern, but that by means of investigations and trials conducted thereon under practical and accurately recorded conditions it should confer upon agriculture the benefits of modern scientific advances. The problems to be investigated comprise—

- (a) Improvements of wheat and other cereals, grasses and economic plants by selection, stud-breeding, and hybridizing ;
- (b) Soil renovation, fertilizing, and tillage methods ;
- (c) Rotation of crops, and improved cropping practices ;
- (d) Irrigation practices ; drainage and aeration of soils ;
- (e) Improvement of natural pastures, and trials of artificial grassing with exotic and native grasses ;
- (f) The breeding and feeding of live stock, the improvement of milk yields, and the production of standard export types of lambs ;
- (g) Research concerning soil moisture, temperatures, biological conditions, and nitrification processes, and the nutrition of plants ;
- (h) Meteorological observations relating to agriculture.

The farm is within 1 mile of the Werribee railway station and 18 miles of Melbourne, so that it is within close touch of the Department and easy of access by farmers from all parts of the State. It contains dry farming and irrigation areas in proper proportion, and consists of comparatively good and definitely poor land. These are combined advantages that could hardly be secured elsewhere in the State. Much of the soil closely resembles in physical character and chemical constitution that of the Goulburn Valley and Wimmera cereal-growing districts, and the annual rainfall (19·5in.) is practically the same as in those districts.

The area of the farm is 1,167 acres, of which approximately 837 acres is poor to fair (grey-blue pug clay and shallow red stony loam), and 330 acres fair to good (red volcanic loam, 6 to 7 inches, overlying clay). About 200 acres of the latter land is irrigable, and commanded by the main farm irrigation channel.

The principal experiments laid down so far comprise permanent rotation plots, stud cereal, selection and crossbred plots, permanent fertilizer experiments, top-dressing of natural and artificial pastures, cultural and tillage experiments, permanent green manurial and feeding-off tests and tests with irrigated lucerne, comprising top-dressing, soil inoculation, and fertilizer tests, also rate of seeding and variety trials. The experiments are designed to test the practicability of various systems of crop rotation for regions of low rainfall, and the most practical and economical mode of restoring the organic matter to the soil.

**Wyuna
Irrigation
Farm.**

The State Irrigation Farm at Wyuna is devoted chiefly to the raising, under irrigation, of all kinds of fodder crops, the carrying on of dairying, and the experimental feeding of stock; but experiments are also being conducted with pipe, cigar, and cigarette tobaccos to prove the suitability of varieties and for the purpose of acclimatizing seed for distribution. The average rainfall of the district is about 16 inches, and an abundant supply of water for the farm is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 150 acres have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 130 acres permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels.

A considerable amount of experimental work is carried out at this centre. On the irrigation area permanent irrigation has been established with the object of obtaining exact information as to the manurial requirements of lucerne under irrigation conditions, and the values of different top-dressings. The experiments with lucerne also include variety, cultural and tillage tests. A series of 30 irrigated plots sown with various grasses and clovers has been laid down with the object of finding out the best permanent pastures for grazing on small irrigated dairy holdings on which lucerne is the staple crop. In addition, systematic tests are being carried out with various summer forages. These include millet, amber-cane, sorghum, maize, kaffir corn, and mangolds. Experiments are also being conducted with various winter forages and ensilage crops, including peas, vetches, oats, barley, rye, beans, and beerseam. On the dry-farming area selected seed wheats true to type are grown for distribution among farmers, and variety wheat tests, manurial and cultural, are carried out.

**Rutherglen
Research
Farm.**

The experimental farm for the North-eastern District of the State is established on the Rutherglen Viticultural College Reserve. The farm area consists of 900 acres, of which 750 acres have now been cleared and converted into arable land. The greater part of the area consists of poor soil of greyish clay more or less interspersed with buckshot gravel, but it is relieved by occasional patches of reddish brown clay loam. The primary purpose kept in view in developing this farm area has been to carry out a comprehensive plan of continuous experimentation with the object of assisting agricultural practice in the North-East. With this end in view a series of permanent plots has been laid out. The investigations are very similar in character to those already described as being undertaken at the Central Research Farm at Werribee.

**Government
Viticultural
Station.**

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, and has an area of 90 acres planted with vines. 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. All American vines 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 carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting on suitable resistant stocks, of the European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties, in greatest demand, is carried out extensively during the season. 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.

A considerable area of land more suitable for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, &c., have been erected. The callusing is done in a heated compartment, and the cuttings are packed in boxes with seaweed and sawdust.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on sites previously occupied by phylloxerated vines. These are growing luxuriantly, thus affording striking testimony to their resistant value.

In the vineyards attached to the Rutherglen station interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

Wines from the newer varieties of grapes introduced are all made separately, and although manufactured in small quantities and under great difficulties they have won high commendation from experts. The bulk wines made invariably command the highest market value.

Agricultural Colleges.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,957 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by

way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,678 acres, which are let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fees for students in residence at the agricultural colleges are:— Maintenance—£20 per annum; medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s., and books and other school materials, £4 per annum. Conduct, deposit, and sports fees are also payable. No charge is made for instruction.

School of Horticulture. This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, about 3 miles from Melbourne. The site covers 33 acres of ground. Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, a complete orchard equipment has been provided, and a large variety of instructive implements has been obtained for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals are kept, a poultry run is provided, and an apiary has been established; there are also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard, grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown. The collection of fruit trees embraces over 2,000 varieties, and is unequalled anywhere in Australia.

The course for the Certificate of Horticulture covers two years, at the end of which time four successful students may be selected each year for continued training. Two of these will be trained in fruit-growing at Burnley, and two in floriculture and gardening work at the Melbourne Botanic Garden. The continued term will last for two years, the students being paid £40 for the first and £52 for the second year.

The school course includes regular lectures in horticultural science, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, and kindred subjects. Classes are also held for women students on two afternoons in each week, the fee being £2 per annum.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage.

The egg-laying competitions are carried on here, and 100 competition poultry pens, with manager's house, sheds, &c., have been built. The competition pens are open to public inspection on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Prior 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 that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the appended statement.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1915.

| Particulars. | Central Research Farm, Werribee. | Wyuna Irrigation Farm. | Rutherglen Farm, &c. | Dookie Agricultural College. | Longerenong Agricultural College. | Burnley School of Horticulture. |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Professional Staff .. No. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 8 |
| Hands employed .. " | 25 | 5 | 38 | 29 | 14 | 8 |
| Students .. " | .. | .. | 19 | 81 | 38 | 39 |
| Value of plant and machinery £ | 1,619 | 929 | 1,000 | 5,250 | 1,490 | 155 |
| Value of produce for year .. " | .. | .. | 4,400 | 3,470 | 3,864 | 150 |
| Capacity of tanks or dams gals. | 600,000 | .. | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,250,000 | .. |
| Receipts— | | | | | | |
| Fees .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 1,144 | 871 | 91 |
| Sale of produce, &c. .. " | 4,944 | 1,119 | 424 | 4,557 | 2,000 | 909 |
| Other .. " | 56 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total receipts .. | 5,000 | 1,160 | 424 | 5,701 | 2,871 | 1,000 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | | | |
| Professional Staff .. " | 300 | 208 | 536 | 2,430 | 1,175 | 428 |
| General staff .. " | 2,813 | 644 | 2,908 | 1,910 | 1,140 | 847 |
| Buildings and maintenance .. " | 1,281 | 128 | 270 | 290 | 795 | 999 |
| Other .. " | 2,008 | 872 | 5,021 | 5,550 | 4,164 | .. |
| Total expenditure .. | 6,400 | 1,852 | 8,735 | 10,120 | 7,274 | 2,274 |
| Area under— | | | | | | |
| Cereals for Grain .. acres | 831 | 100 | 361 | 830 | 400 | .. |
| Hay .. " | 340 | 65 | 73 | 221 | 177 | .. |
| Fruit trees, &c. .. " | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 17 | 14 |
| Vines .. " | .. | 1 | 60 | 20 | 10 | 1 |
| Green fodder .. " | 220 | 36 | .. | 119 | 36 | 1 |
| Root Crops .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other crops .. " | 40 | .. | 104 | 26 | .. | .. |
| Total area under crop .. | 1,431 | 202 | 599 | 1,231 | 640 | 15 |
| Area of land in fallow .. " | 33 | 206 | 80 | 465 | 381 | .. |
| Area under artificially sown grasses .. " | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Area resting .. " | 680 | .. | 147 | 600 | 550 | .. |
| Total area of arable land .. | 2,129 | 458 | 828 | 2,296 | 1,571 | 24 |
| Balance of area .. | 80 | 82 | 487 | 3,610 | 815 | 9 |
| Total area of farm .. | 2,209 | 540 | 1,313 | 5,906 | 2,386 | 33 |
| Live stock— | | | | | | |
| Horses .. No. | 68 | 21 | 38 | 107 | 41 | 1 |
| Dairy cows .. " | 72 | 19 | 12 | 50 | 37 | 2 |
| All other cattle .. " | 70 | 23 | 7 | 53 | 9 | 2 |
| Sheep .. " | 412 | 6 | 538 | 1,250 | 1,176 | .. |
| Pigs .. " | 41 | 21 | 45 | 100 | 39 | .. |

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas

on which experimental and demonstration works have been concentrated. Two of these orchards have been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigation 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 Chief Horticultural Officer has the right of examination and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

Agricultural High Schools. Agricultural High Schools under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Colac, Mansfield, Warragul, Leongatha, and Mildura. During 1914-15 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £21,116. They were established under condition that—

- (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 have passed the qualifying examination or an approved equivalent examination. During the first two years they take what is termed the common course, and during the last two years they may elect to take the Agricultural Course.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations and the expenditure thereon. 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 at the school.

As High Schools these institutions have been very successful on the whole, but the number of pupils taking the agricultural course has been very disappointing.

Forestry.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this area 4,160,342 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 and, 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 500,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is derived from a total area of about 250,000 acres. The trees are felled on the selection system of treatment; but for the supply of mine-props and fuel large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinnings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in many 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 the 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-forestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. 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 forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants, has been completed at Creswick, the nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Frankston. In the past much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns. In addition to the three nurseries, there are fourteen plantation trial stations having a total area of 19,760 acres.

The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 17; protective and general staff, 78; and nursery staff, 41. The revenue from

licences and royalties in 1915 amounted to £59,189. The expenditure was £65,142, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1915 amounted to 100,000,000 super feet.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1910-11 TO 1914-15.**

| — | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Department of Agriculture | 12,790 | 18,454 | 21,182 | 25,211 | 26,297 |
| Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. | 3,535 | 3,846 | 4,523 | 4,473 | 7,880 |
| To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries ... | 87 | 625 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Development of Export Trade | 38,699 | 37,185 | 32,819 | 40,505 | 34,275 |
| Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ... | 4,509 | 5,000 | 5,499 | 5,917 | 3,642 |
| Vegetation Diseases ... | 9,049 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ... | 13,019 | 37,975 | 28,341 | 32,493 | 25,228 |
| Fruit Cool Stores ... | 7,368 | 2,244 | 3,188 | 3,650 | 4,115 |
| Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ... | 22,648 | 30,588 | 27,985 | 13,478 | 21,451 |
| Traction Engine, Boring Plant, &c. ... | 10,854 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Veterinary Institute—Works and Buildings ... | 1,498 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Settlers Stock Fund ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Publishing Agricultural Reports ... | 2,841 | 2,833 | 2,513 | 2,834 | 2,555 |
| Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ... | ... | 1,839 | 347 | 182 | 6,157 |
| Rabbit and Vermin Extinction ... | 23,123 | 29,524 | 27,309 | 29,596 | 32,211 |
| Stock and Dairy Supervision | 19,693 | 22,471 | 21,957 | 23,602 | 23,813 |
| Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ... | 545 | 2,992 | 395 | ... | ... |
| Labour Colonies ... | 40,399 | 54,061 | 52,808 | 60,977 | 72,757 |
| State Forests and Nurseries | ... | ... | ... | 1,885 | 2,160 |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 211,657 | 249,637 | 228,882 | 249,803 | 262,541 |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture ... | 50,319 | 49,932 | 47,713 | 49,320 | 54,410 |
| State Forests ... | 41,550 | 48,585 | 54,754 | 60,733 | 65,840 |

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, for relief to farmers on account of bush fires and flood losses, and for purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1914-15 was £173,752 on account of closer settlement, and £19,731 on account of wire netting.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, founded on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, have been established throughout the State. Ninety-six agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1915, in regard to which condensed particulars are set out below:—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1911 TO 1915.

| Societies. | Area of Grounds. | Number of Members. | Government Grant. | Total Receipts (including Government Grant). | Total Expenditure. | Bank Overdraft and Loan Liability. |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Acres. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Royal (Melbourne), 1914 | 53 | 1,108 | 675 | 19,696 | 24,425 | 41,714 |
| Ballarat | 10 | 300 | 81 | 1,244 | 1,375 | 506 |
| Benalla | 12 | 355 | 46 | 1,038 | 856 | 746 |
| Bendigo | 10 | 250 | 115 | 1,600 | 1,837 | 237 |
| Colac | 13 | 304 | 57 | 1,121 | 1,121 | 161 |
| Geelong, 1914 | 130 | 277 | 50 | 935 | 1,010 | ... |
| Hamilton | 21 | 273 | 55 | 1,194 | 1,194 | 100 |
| Horsham and Wimmera | 29 | 556 | 47 | 1,066 | 903 | 1,060 |
| Korumburra | 16 | 206 | 39 | 677 | 694 | 950 |
| Ovens and Murray | 39 | 352 | 66 | 1,617 | 1,743 | 352 |
| Shepparton | 23 | 457 | 95 | 1,717 | 1,668 | 2,550 |
| Others | 1,310 | 11,288 | 1,927 | 26,899 | 26,145 | 16,837 |
| Total, 1915 | 1,666 | 15,726 | 3,253 | 58,204 | 62,971 | 65,213 |
| Total, 1914 | 1,748 | 19,118 | 4,022 | 72,339 | 82,707 | 40,715 |
| Total, 1913 | 1,637 | 19,916 | 3,496 | 76,770 | 78,708 | 30,358 |
| Total, 1912 | 1,774 | 21,382 | 2,837 | 72,214 | 74,069 | 28,183 |
| Total, 1911 | 1,741 | 20,879 | 2,708 | 68,962 | 68,606 | 25,865 |

The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1915 numbered 41, their membership being 3,227, the receipts for the year £3,754 (including Government grant £430), the expenditure £5,235, and the liability on account of loans and bank overdraft £2,170.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, Northern, and Western are the principal wheat-growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent. of the total area under this crop. It was only comparatively

recently that the Mallee was devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile and important wheat area was added to the resources of the State. The addition of this district is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. Its growing importance is indicated by figures for recent periods which show that of the wheat produced in the State the proportion obtained from the Mallee was more than 23 per cent. in 1915-16, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,777,010 acres, or one-fourth of the total for the State.

Statistics show that the increase in agricultural activities has been fairly general throughout the State. The area cultivated in 1915-16 was 7,069,608 acres as against an annual average of 2,648,213 acres for the seasons 1890-95—an increase of 167 per cent. in the intervening years. Notwithstanding the great increase in the area cultivated the dairying and pastoral industries showed considerable expansion until temporarily checked by a severe drought in 1914. The value of butter and cheese exported to oversea countries increased from £537,978 in 1893 to £1,688,247 in 1913, while the value of oversea exports of frozen meat increased from £74,732 to £1,565,061 during the same period.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period during the past 61 years:—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 to 1916.

| Period ended March. | | | | Crop, Annual Average. | Fallow, Annual Average. | Total Cultivation, Annual Average. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1855-60 | .. | .. | .. | 233,245 | 3,444 | 236,689 |
| 1860-65 | .. | .. | .. | 418,108 | 20,848 | 438,956 |
| 1865-70 | .. | .. | .. | 548,952 | 40,693 | 589,645 |
| 1870-75 | .. | .. | .. | 699,802 | 73,855 | 773,657 |
| 1875-80 | .. | .. | .. | 982,421 | 103,958 | 1,086,379 |
| 1880-85 | .. | .. | .. | 1,631,420 | 171,114 | 1,802,534 |
| 1885-90 | .. | .. | .. | 1,986,028 | 312,976 | 2,299,004 |
| 1890-95 | .. | .. | .. | 2,232,625 | 415,588 | 2,648,213 |
| 1895-1900 | .. | .. | .. | 2,338,381 | 395,734 | 3,234,115 |
| 1900-05 | .. | .. | .. | 3,207,447 | 652,661 | 3,860,108 |
| 1905-10 | .. | .. | .. | 3,375,273 | 1,029,071 | 4,404,344 |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | .. | 3,952,970 | 1,434,177 | 5,386,247 |
| 1911-12 | .. | .. | .. | 3,640,241 | 1,469,608 | 5,109,849 |
| 1912-13 | .. | .. | .. | 4,079,356 | 1,627,223 | 5,706,579 |
| 1913-14 | .. | .. | .. | 4,391,321 | 1,738,572 | 6,129,893 |
| 1914-15 | .. | .. | .. | 4,622,759 | 1,346,545 | 5,969,304 |
| 1915-16 | .. | .. | .. | 5,711,265 | 1,358,343 | 7,069,608 |

Areas under principal crops compared.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The annual acreage of these for five-year periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last six seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS
1855 to 1916.

| Period ended March. | Average Annual Area of— | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1855-60 .. | 79,079 | 50,148 | 3,723 | 21,129 | 70,489 |
| 1860-65 .. | 158,923 | 116,444 | 5,963 | 27,118 | 89,746 |
| 1865-70 .. | 230,505 | 123,435 | 16,024 | 35,460 | 110,293 |
| 1870-75 .. | 325,650 | 135,334 | 22,501 | 38,028 | 124,493 |
| 1875-80 .. | 537,238 | 129,317 | 28,354 | 38,517 | 170,777 |
| 1880-85 .. | 1,014,824 | 165,369 | 54,022 | 39,661 | 282,774 |
| 1885-90 .. | 1,140,327 | 206,962 | 65,267 | 46,210 | 434,175 |
| 1890-95 .. | 1,332,675 | 214,840 | 63,354 | 49,808 | 440,000 |
| 1895-1900 .. | 1,794,131 | 301,317 | 61,090 | 45,669 | 495,337 |
| 1900-05 .. | 2,002,429 | 380,597 | 44,568 | 44,817 | 585,608 |
| 1905-10 .. | 1,965,320 | 379,078 | 56,016 | 52,897 | 573,167 |
| 1910-11 .. | 2,398,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 62,904 | 832,669 |
| 1911-12 .. | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 47,692 | 860,205 |
| 1912-13 .. | 2,085,216 | 439,242 | 71,631 | 47,575 | 1,203,728 |
| 1913-14 .. | 2,565,861 | 442,060 | 83,351 | 74,574 | 977,684 |
| 1914-15 .. | 2,863,535 | 434,815 | 62,492 | 65,495 | 895,755 |
| 1915-16 .. | 3,679,971 | 353,932 | 61,400 | 56,910 | 1,330,455 |

Production of Principal Crops.

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last six seasons was as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 1855 to 1916.

| Period ended March. | Average Annual Production of— | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | tons. | tons. |
| 1855-60 .. | 1,734,895 | 1,444,018 | 97,042 | 61,048 | 110,220 |
| 1860-65 .. | 2,662,854 | 2,693,278 | 110,108 | 64,399 | 113,392 |
| 1865-70 .. | 4,298,676 | 2,902,655 | 352,265 | 99,490 | 149,110 |
| 1870-75 .. | 4,472,952 | 2,370,839 | 428,410 | 124,110 | 158,594 |
| 1875-80 .. | 6,547,299 | 2,688,761 | 618,456 | 128,156 | 219,352 |
| 1880-85 .. | 10,639,318 | 3,906,176 | 981,421 | 143,073 | 334,190 |
| 1885-90 .. | 10,948,554 | 4,391,916 | 1,209,948 | 164,068 | 504,758 |
| 1890-95 .. | 13,589,257 | 4,906,870 | 1,164,066 | 177,743 | 589,427 |
| 1895-1900 .. | 11,631,934 | 5,229,188 | 973,661 | 133,122 | 563,809 |
| 1900-05 .. | 16,432,357 | 8,069,719 | 921,499 | 135,593 | 782,155 |
| 1905-10 .. | 22,052,448 | 8,063,570 | 1,182,288 | 149,022 | 1,006,061 |
| 1910-11 .. | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 163,312 | 1,292,410 |
| 1911-12 .. | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 119,092 | 1,032,288 |
| 1912-13 .. | 26,223,104 | 8,323,639 | 1,744,527 | 191,112 | 1,572,933 |
| 1913-14 .. | 32,936,245 | 8,890,321 | 1,812,890 | 176,602 | 1,350,374 |
| 1914-15 .. | 3,940,947 | 1,608,419 | 600,599 | 189,225 | 568,986 |
| 1915-16 .. | 58,521,706 | 9,328,894 | 1,734,511 | 173,821 | 2,342,094 |

In 1915-16 the production of wheat and hay exceeded by 68 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively the highest totals previously recorded. The production of barley was exceeded previously on only three, that of oats on four, and that of potatoes on eight occasions. The poor returns for 1914-15 are accounted for by an exceptionally severe drought which was experienced in the year 1914.

Principal
crops in
Districts.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as given below:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1915-16.

| District. | Percentage in each District of Area under— | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. | Fallow. |
| Central .. | ·88 | 9·00 | 38·40 | 47·12 | 20·76 | 36·43 | 3·36 |
| North-Central .. | 1·05 | 6·83 | 6·73 | 16·37 | 6·14 | 3·02 | ·86 |
| Western .. | 4·70 | 16·65 | 20·74 | 16·43 | 11·77 | 8·11 | 5·80 |
| Wimmera .. | 26·93 | 22·75 | 4·43 | ·40 | 17·44 | 2·64 | 35·51 |
| Mallee .. | 34·65 | 7·20 | 3·50 | .. | 10·33 | 8·70 | 23·34 |
| Northern .. | 28·91 | 28·07 | 15·42 | ·15 | 23·64 | 14·75 | 29·04 |
| North-Eastern .. | 2·35 | 6·52 | 1·45 | 2·47 | 4·44 | 7·34 | 1·73 |
| Gippsland .. | ·53 | ·2·98 | 9·33 | 17·06 | 5·48 | 19·01 | ·36 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 718.

This statement shows that during last season 90 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts; 51 per cent. of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; 59 per cent. of that under barley was in the Central and Western districts, and 80 per cent. 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 North-Central, 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 than in other portions of the State. Naturally, the fallowing of land is confined mainly 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, 1915-16.

| District. | Percentage of Total Cultivation under— | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. | Fallow. |
| Central | 6·24 | 6·13 | 4·53 | 5·17 | 53·14 | 16·01 | 8·78 |
| North-Central .. | 21·98 | 13·67 | 2·34 | 5·27 | 46·19 | 3·91 | 6·64 |
| Western | 34·06 | 11·60 | 2·51 | 1·84 | 30·83 | 3·65 | 15·51 |
| Wimmera | 55·21 | 4·49 | ·15 | ·02 | 12·92 | ·33 | 26·88 |
| Mallee | 71·76 | 1·43 | ·12 | .. | 7·73 | 1·12 | 17·84 |
| Northern | 55·54 | 5·19 | ·50 | .. | 16·42 | 1·76 | 20·59 |
| North-Eastern .. | 40·92 | 10·92 | ·42 | ·66 | 27·99 | 7·94 | 11·15 |
| Gippsland | 11·77 | 6·33 | 3·42 | 5·81 | 43·67 | 26·10 | 2·90 |
| Total of Victoria .. | 52·05 | 5·01 | ·87 | ·81 | 18·82 | 3·23 | 19·21 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 718.

It is apparent that cultivation was confined mainly to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts, and to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; largely to hay in the Central and North-Central districts, and to hay and minor crops in the Gippsland district.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past fifteen years.

AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1901-2 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Area per Head of Population. | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 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 |
| 1910 | 1·63 | ·30 | ·05 | ·05 | ·67 |
| 1911 | 1·83 | ·30 | ·04 | ·05 | ·64 |
| 1912 | 1·62 | ·23 | ·04 | ·04 | ·64 |
| 1913 | 1·54 | ·32 | ·05 | ·03 | ·89 |
| 1914 | 1·84 | ·32 | ·06 | ·05 | ·70 |
| 1915 | 2·01 | ·31 | ·04 | ·05 | ·63 |
| 1916 | 2·58 | ·25 | ·04 | ·04 | ·93 |

**AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE
PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1901-2 TO 1915-16—continued.**

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | Produce per Head of Population. | | | | |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 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 |
| 1910 | 22·42 | 6·16 | ·80 | ·14 | ·92 |
| 1911 | 26·63 | 7·42 | 1·00 | ·13 | ·99 |
| 1912 | 15·62 | 3·43 | ·77 | ·09 | ·77 |
| 1913 | 19·36 | 6·15 | 1·29 | ·14 | 1·16 |
| 1914 | 23·64 | 6·38 | 1·30 | ·13 | ·97 |
| 1915 | 2·77 | 1·13 | ·42 | ·13 | ·40 |
| 1916 | 41·04 | 6·54 | 1·22 | ·12 | 1·64 |

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 was more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual values of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for each of the past ten years; also the value of each crop per acre for the average of the five years 1910-14 and for the year 1915 :—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

| Year. | Annual Value of— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 3,109,980 | 810,851 | 205,832 | 333,678 | 1,681,768 |
| 1907 | 2,443,906 | 791,162 | 241,507 | 383,145 | 3,023,128 |
| 1908 | 4,405,303 | 989,844 | 253,309 | 411,840 | 3,256,308 |
| 1909 | 5,501,605 | 777,547 | 165,181 | 517,775 | 2,432,840 |
| 1910 | 5,512,060 | 909,295 | 227,382 | 534,515 | 2,455,560 |
| 1911 | 3,547,266 | 663,916 | 261,443 | 614,540 | 3,200,109 |
| 1912 | 4,343,202 | 953,750 | 332,430 | 678,448 | 4,010,979 |
| 1913 | 5,352,141 | 777,903 | 236,804 | 573,227 | 2,565,740 |
| 1914 | 1,391,647 | 397,078 | 161,899 | 800,269 | 4,181,827 |
| 1915 | 10,972,820 | 942,607 | 294,597 | 1,017,563 | 4,098,664 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Value per acre 1910-14 average | 1 13 4 | 1 16 10 | 3 15 5 | 10 14 8 | 3 8 10 |
| Value per acre 1915 | 2 19 7 | 2 13 3 | 4 16 0 | 17 17 7 | 3 1 7 |

On the average of the five years 1910 to 1914 the value of the five principal crops was £8,936,686, as against £17,326,251 in 1915, of which £10,972,820 referred to wheat.

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented nearly 60 per cent. of the total under crop. The area harvested for, and the production of wheat last season were the largest recorded, and the yield per acre was the highest experienced in the State since 1872-3. The acreage under wheat for grain, the total production and the yield per acre are given in the next table for quinquennial periods from 1860 to 1905, and for each of the past eleven seasons:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860-1916.

| Season ended March. | Wheat. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Acres, Annual Average. | Total Production, Annual Average. | Yield per Acre. |
| | | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1860-65 | 158,923 | 2,662,854 | 16·76 |
| 1865-70 | 230,505 | 4,298,676 | 18·65 |
| 1870-75 | 325,650 | 4,472,952 | 13·74 |
| 1875-80 | 537,238 | 6,547,299 | 12·19 |
| 1880-85 | 1,014,824 | 10,639,318 | 10·48 |
| 1885-90 | 1,140,327 | 10,948,554 | 9·60 |
| 1890-95 | 1,332,675 | 13,589,257 | 10·20 |
| 1895-1900 | 1,794,131 | 11,631,934 | 6·48 |
| 1900-1905 | 2,002,429 | 16,432,357 | 8·21 |
| 1906 | 2,070,517 | 23,417,670 | 11·31 |
| 1907 | 2,031,893 | 22,618,043 | 11·13 |
| 1908 | 1,847,121 | 12,100,750 | 6·55 |
| 1909 | 1,779,905 | 23,345,649 | 13·12 |
| 1910 | 2,097,162 | 28,780,100 | 13·72 |
| 1911 | 2,398,089 | 34,813,019 | 14·52 |
| 1912 | 2,164,066 | 20,891,877 | 9·65 |
| 1913 | 2,085,216 | 26,223,104 | 12·58 |
| 1914 | 2,565,861 | 32,936,245 | 12·84 |
| 1915 | 2,863,535 | 3,940,947 | 1·38 |
| 1916 | 3,679,971 | 58,521,706 | 15·90 |

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during late years, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the past eleven seasons was 11·24 bushels, which is better than the corresponding averages for periods back to 1880. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing. In addition to the area shown for grain, 333,449 acres of wheat were cut for hay last season, so that the total area sown under wheat in 1915-16 was 4,013,420 acres. Early in August 1916 it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1916-17 was 3,338,000 acres—a decrease of about 675,000 acres as compared with the previous season.

Wheat
growing in
counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing as their average yield per acre is greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the next table:—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

| Districts and Counties. | Year ended March. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Area. | | | Produce. | | | Average per Acre. | | |
| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | |
| Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bourke .. | 5,182 | 4,658 | 9,238 | 54,958 | 45,276 | 185,479 | 10.61 | 9.72 | 20.08 |
| Grant .. | 10,613 | 9,655 | 21,241 | 110,200 | 59,484 | 421,775 | 10.38 | 6.16 | 19.86 |
| Mornington .. | 727 | 507 | 1,592 | 9,669 | 8,922 | 30,312 | 13.80 | 17.60 | 19.04 |
| Evelyn .. | 63 | 144 | 364 | 1,085 | 1,791 | 7,257 | 17.22 | 12.44 | 19.94 |
| North-Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 2,960 | 2,780 | 3,887 | 34,709 | 4,589 | 74,504 | 11.73 | 1.66 | 19.17 |
| Dalhousie .. | 4,337 | 3,705 | 7,310 | 67,314 | 26,361 | 147,034 | 15.52 | 7.11 | 20.11 |
| Talbot .. | 16,270 | 19,378 | 27,659 | 248,872 | 59,565 | 555,143 | 15.30 | 3.07 | 20.07 |
| Western— | | | | | | | | | |
| Grenville .. | 35,058 | 28,944 | 41,153 | 441,964 | 291,907 | 866,497 | 12.61 | 10.09 | 21.06 |
| Polwarth .. | 267 | 53 | 606 | 2,700 | 444 | 13,604 | 10.11 | 8.38 | 22.45 |
| Heytesbury .. | 38 | 95 | 91 | 800 | 1,444 | 1,514 | 21.05 | 15.20 | 16.64 |
| Hampden .. | 22,688 | 18,266 | 28,218 | 362,135 | 234,443 | 597,211 | 15.96 | 12.83 | 21.16 |
| Ripon .. | 78,959 | 69,302 | 84,202 | 1,223,912 | 348,364 | 1,816,962 | 15.50 | 5.03 | 21.58 |
| Villiers .. | 1,770 | 2,103 | 3,458 | 24,203 | 14,692 | 58,748 | 13.67 | 6.99 | 16.99 |
| Normanby .. | 970 | 1,034 | 1,684 | 13,590 | 11,990 | 26,375 | 14.01 | 11.60 | 15.66 |
| Dundas .. | 8,530 | 9,632 | 12,936 | 131,616 | 68,651 | 151,259 | 15.43 | 7.13 | 11.69 |
| Follett .. | 331 | 409 | 627 | 6,823 | 3,123 | 11,285 | 20.61 | 7.66 | 18.00 |
| Wimmera— | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan .. | 167,817 | 180,777 | 245,654 | 2,725,563 | 331,734 | 4,123,207 | 16.24 | 1.84 | 16.78 |
| Borong .. | 340,497 | 390,251 | 540,588 | 6,183,257 | 372,455 | 10,417,851 | 18.16 | *95 | 19.27 |
| Kara Kara .. | 185,172 | 159,767 | 204,592 | 2,328,769 | 174,463 | 3,961,785 | 17.23 | 1.09 | 19.36 |
| Mallee— | | | | | | | | | |
| Millewa .. | 1,053 | 1,590 | 1,895 | 3,937 | 833 | 15,477 | 3.74 | *52 | 8.17 |
| Weeah .. | 145,333 | 180,537 | 222,972 | 710,359 | 32,452 | 2,733,097 | 4.89 | *18 | 12.26 |
| Karkaroc .. | 445,108 | 497,189 | 607,873 | 2,423,352 | 174,612 | 6,454,452 | 5.44 | *35 | 10.62 |
| Tatchera .. | 276,983 | 333,682 | 442,382 | 2,398,988 | 124,989 | 4,464,386 | 8.66 | *37 | 10.09 |
| Northern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 46,736 | 63,413 | 67,785 | 573,205 | 14,473 | 1,039,108 | 12.26 | *23 | 15.33 |
| Gladstone .. | 128,797 | 149,919 | 176,646 | 2,238,428 | 227,481 | 3,169,007 | 17.88 | *52 | 17.94 |
| Bendigo .. | 154,551 | 182,890 | 206,309 | 2,410,296 | 130,927 | 3,956,310 | 15.60 | *67 | 19.18 |
| Rodney .. | 145,756 | 146,087 | 186,466 | 2,150,101 | 154,082 | 3,756,512 | 14.75 | *1.05 | 30.15 |
| Moira .. | 305,662 | 337,485 | 426,410 | 4,932,209 | 587,557 | 7,623,010 | 16.14 | *1.74 | 17.83 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Delatite .. | 16,438 | 14,642 | 24,971 | 203,386 | 75,721 | 412,773 | 12.37 | *5.17 | 16.53 |
| Bogong .. | 54,021 | 44,942 | 60,460 | 719,445 | 209,560 | 979,887 | 13.32 | *4.66 | 16.21 |
| Benambra .. | 624 | 196 | 1,012 | 9,742 | 1,955 | 17,021 | 15.61 | *9.97 | 16.82 |
| Wonnangatta .. | 138 | 12 | 15 | 1,398 | 91 | 225 | 10.13 | *7.58 | 15.00 |
| Gippsland— | | | | | | | | | |
| Croajingolong .. | 12 | 21 | 36 | 171 | 280 | 1,021 | 14.25 | *13.33 | 23.36 |
| Tambo .. | 624 | 457 | 663 | 11,876 | 8,992 | 11,257 | 19.03 | *19.68 | 18.85 |
| Dargo .. | 534 | 492 | 788 | 8,215 | 8,448 | 11,106 | 15.38 | *17.17 | 14.14 |
| Tanjil .. | 10,379 | 7,798 | 15,135 | 154,407 | 116,733 | 338,158 | 14.88 | *14.97 | 22.34 |
| Buln Buln .. | 363 | 773 | 3,048 | 14,541 | 12,108 | 71,057 | 16.85 | *15.66 | 23.81 |
| Total .. | 2,565,861 | 2,863,535 | 3,679,971 | 32,936,245 | 3,940,947 | 53,521,706 | 12.84 | 1.38 | 15.90 |

The figures show that the production of wheat in 1915-16 was 78 per cent. more than in 1913-14. In each of these years 88 per cent. of the total yield was obtained in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts, which last season supplied 32 per cent., 23 per cent., and 33 per cent. respectively of the wheat yield, as against 34 per cent., 17 per cent., and 37 per cent., in 1913-14.

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1906-7 TO 1915-16.

| District and County. | Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| Western District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ripon | 14·96 | 15·05 | 22·09 | 14·77 | 15·97 | 8·14 | 19·96 | 15·50 | 5·03 | 21·58 |
| Wimmera District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan | 10·72 | 9·99 | 12·46 | 12·77 | 9·80 | 9·93 | 13·69 | 16·24 | 1·84 | 16·78 |
| Borong | 14·02 | 9·84 | 17·62 | 17·06 | 15·79 | 11·92 | 14·81 | 18·16 | ·95 | 19·27 |
| Kara Kara .. | 14·64 | 10·04 | 17·20 | 14·60 | 14·80 | 12·11 | 14·70 | 17·23 | 1·09 | 19·36 |
| Mallee District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeah | 9·21 | 6·23 | 12·01 | 11·66 | 12·52 | 4·95 | 10·03 | 4·89 | ·18 | 12·26 |
| Karkaroc .. | 8·15 | 2·51 | 9·11 | 10·17 | 11·41 | 5·84 | 7·58 | 5·44 | ·35 | 10·62 |
| Tatchera .. | 9·00 | 1·02 | 6·57 | 10·34 | 12·44 | 6·48 | 7·03 | 8·66 | ·37 | 10·09 |
| Northern District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 10·58 | 3·67 | 10·51 | 12·90 | 16·12 | 9·91 | 10·54 | 12·26 | ·23 | 15·33 |
| Gladstone .. | 14·43 | 7·64 | 15·19 | 14·28 | 14·15 | 11·63 | 13·00 | 17·38 | 1·52 | 17·94 |
| Bendigo | 14·54 | 6·29 | 15·84 | 16·71 | 18·92 | 12·22 | 14·37 | 15·60 | ·72 | 19·18 |
| Rodney | 10·38 | 7·32 | 15·88 | 15·21 | 15·23 | 11·50 | 14·60 | 14·75 | 1·05 | 20·15 |
| Molra | 8·99 | 5·61 | 10·77 | 14·49 | 16·25 | 10·83 | 14·52 | 16·14 | 1·74 | 17·88 |

The average yield of wheat for the whole State last season was nearly 1½ bushels more than in the next best of the past ten seasons. It may be observed that in each of the principal wheat-growing counties, with the exception of one in 1908-9, one in 1909-10, and four in 1910-11, there was a substantially increased return per acre in 1915-16 as compared with other years of the period 1906-16.

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the

Wheat standard.

Chamber of Commerce was $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on the average of the past ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q. standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1899-1900 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1901 TO 1916.

| Season ended March. | | | Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.). | Season ended March. | | | Weight of bushel (f.a.q.). |
|---------------------|----|----|----------------------------|---------------------|----|----|----------------------------|
| | | | lbs. | | | | lbs. |
| 1901.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ | 1909.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1902.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ | 1910.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1903.. | .. | .. | 61 | 1911.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1904.. | .. | .. | $60\frac{1}{2}$ | 1912.. | .. | .. | $61\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1905.. | .. | .. | $61\frac{1}{2}$ | 1913.. | .. | .. | 63 |
| 1906.. | .. | .. | 63 | 1914.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1907.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ | 1915.. | .. | .. | 62 |
| 1908.. | .. | .. | $62\frac{1}{2}$ | 1916.. | .. | .. | 61 |

Stocks of wheat and flour.

It is estimated that about 9,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 30th June, 1916, and at the same date in each of the previous six years, were as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1910 TO 1916.

| At 30th June. | | | | | Quantity in Bushels. | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | Wheat. | Flour (equivalent in Wheat). | Total. |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,698,000 | 652,200 | 10,350,200 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,388,600 | 746,400 | 16,135,000 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,337,316 | 786,926 | 8,124,242 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,780,673 | 585,688 | 9,366,361 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,002,311 | 940,138 | 8,942,449 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 582,448 | 510,390 | 1,092,748 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42,578,379 | 519,162 | 43,097,541 |

Owing to the insufficiency of freight to transport the abnormally large wheat harvest of 1915-16, it became necessary for the Governments of Victoria and the other wheat-producing States to make arrangements for marketing the

Wheat Marketing Scheme.

grain. A scheme was therefore entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, with a view to the equitable participation by all growers in the sale of the wheat crop and the proceeds thereof.

For this purpose it was decided that oversea shipping should be under the control of chartering agents appointed by the Government, and that all freights should be allotted between the States in accordance with the exportable surplus of each. It was agreed that local realizations should be controlled by local administrations in each State, subject, however, to the general control of prices by the central body.

The Australian Wheat Board, consisting of Ministerial representatives of the Commonwealth and of the States, has the duty of realizing the crop overseas. Oversea sales are generally arranged by the London Wheat Committee and the States concerned, who have the advice of London representatives of certain shipping agents who constitute an Advisory Board to the Australian Wheat Board.

In this State the crop was bought by the State Government and the internal operations are controlled by a body known as the Victorian Wheat Commission. The authority under which the crop is dealt with is conferred by the *Wheat Marketing Act 1915*. Practically the whole of the 1915-16 harvest has been delivered under the scheme, except wheat required for seed purposes.

Arrangements were made with various banking corporations whereby advances of 2s. 6d. per bushel (equivalent to 3s. f.o.b.) were made to growers upon delivery of their crops. A further advance of 6d. per bushel was made to growers early in September, 1916. Repayment of the amount due by each State to the banks has been guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Advances were made by means of certificates issued by the various agents. These certificates were payable at banks named by the growers. The rate of interest payable to the banks on the net balances due to them under the scheme is 5 per cent.

A loan of £11,000,000 was made by the Imperial Government against the unshipped portion of the Australian harvest. The amount paid to this State on this account amounted to £4,082,000. The following figures illustrate the progress of the scheme up to the 9th October, 1916:—

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| | Bushels. | |
| Total number of bushels received .. | 59,058,000 | |
| | £ | |
| Amount for which certificates have been issued (on basis of 3s. 6d. per bushel) .. | 10,335,000 | |
| Total receipts from sales .. | 5,717,000 | |
| Bank overdraft .. | 627,000 | |
| Net indebtedness to banks and to Imperial Government .. | 3,983,000 | |

Wheat production of the world. The wheat production of the world was 20 per cent. greater in 1915 than in the preceding year. The quantity produced was 4,371,058,000 bushels in 1915, as against 3,645,437,000 bushels in the previous year, 4,128,711,000 bushels in 1913, 3,791,951,000 bushels in 1912, and 3,551,795,000 bushels in 1911. On the average of the last five years the production was 3,898 million bushels as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,332 million bushels in 1905-9 and 3,008 million bushels in the period 1900-4. The production for all countries of commercial importance is given in the subjoined table for the year 1915. The information (excepting that for Australasia) is based upon figures appearing in the United States Year Book of Agriculture. The countries are arranged according to their aggregate production:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1915.

| Country. | Production (Bushels). | Country. | Production (Bushels). |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| United States ... | 1,011,505,000 | Persia | 16,000,000 |
| Russia | 833,965,000 | Tunis | 11,023,000 |
| British India ... | 383,376,000 | Servia | 10,000,000 |
| Canada | 336,258,000 | Sweden | 9,000,000 |
| France | 258,102,000 | Belgium | 8,000,000 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 230,934,000 | Denmark | 7,975,000 |
| Australia | 179,624,000 | New Zealand ... | 7,108,000 |
| Argentina | 178,221,000 | Portugal | 6,571,000 |
| Italy | 170,541,000 | Netherlands ... | 6,143,000 |
| Germany | 160,000,000 | South African Union | 6,034,000 |
| Spain | 139,298,000 | Greece | 6,000,000 |
| Roumania | 89,241,000 | Mexico | 4,000,000 |
| England and Wales ... | 70,067,000 | Switzerland ... | 3,830,000 |
| Bulgaria | 46,212,000 | Uruguay | 3,417,000 |
| Egypt | 39,148,000 | Ireland | 3,233,000 |
| Turkey (Asia Minor) ... | 35,000,000 | Scotland | 3,053,000 |
| Algeria | 34,654,000 | Other Countries ... | 2,599,000 |
| Japan | 23,869,000 | | |
| Chili | 19,002,000 | Total | 4,371,058,000 |
| Turkey in Europe ... | 18,000,000 | | |

On the average of the past five years the quantity of wheat produced in Australia represented about 2½ per cent. of the yield for the world. The return per acre is greatest in highly cultivated European countries. On the average of the five years 1908 to 1912 there were 41 bushels per acre in Denmark, 36 in Belgium, 34 in The Netherlands, nearly 33 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Germany, as compared with 19 in Canada, 14 in the United States, 11 in Australia, and 10 in Argentina.

Oats. In 1915-16 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 353,932 acres, from which a yield of 9,328,894 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 26·36 bushels to the acre. The return per acre was, with one exception, the highest since 1903-4. The following statement shows the harvest results for this crop for each

of the past eleven seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1916.

| Period ended March. | Area under Crop | Produce | Average per Acre. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | (Annual Average). | (Annual Average). | |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1865-70 | 123,435 | 2,902,655 | 23·52 |
| 1870-75 | 135,334 | 2,370,839 | 17·52 |
| 1875-80 | 129,317 | 2,688,761 | 20·79 |
| 1880-85 | 165,369 | 3,906,176 | 23·62 |
| 1885-90 | 206,962 | 4,391,916 | 21·22 |
| 1890-95 | 214,840 | 4,906,870 | 22·84 |
| 1895-1900 | 301,317 | 5,229,188 | 17·35 |
| 1900-05 | 380,597 | 8,069,719 | 21·20 |
| 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 |
| 1910 | 384,226 | 7,913,423 | 20·60 |
| 1911 | 392,681 | 9,699,127 | 24·70 |
| 1912 | 302,238 | 4,585,326 | 15·17 |
| 1913 | 439,242 | 8,323,639 | 18·95 |
| 1914 | 442,060 | 8,890,321 | 20·11 |
| 1915 | 434,815 | 1,608,419 | 3·70 |
| 1916 | 353,932 | 9,328,894 | 26·36 |

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 964,318 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1915-16 was 1,318,250 acres. In August, 1916, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1916-17 was 1,146,000 acres, or a decrease of about 172,000 acres as compared with the previous season. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1915-16 included 996,372 bushels of oats, as well as 11,644 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 321,633 bushels of oats and 15,184 lbs. of oatmeal.

Barley. The area under barley in 1915-16 was 61,400 acres, of which 29,473 were under malting, and 31,927 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the average yield of the product and the market for it are uniformly good. The figures

in the table given below show the acreage, production and yield per acre for the last ten years :—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1906-07 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended March. | Area under Crop. | | Produce. | | Average per Acre. | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Total. |
| | Acrea. | Acrea. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 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 .. | 42,382 | 21,766 | 1,013,384 | 497,797 | 23·63 | 22·87 | 23·38 |
| 1910 .. | 38,762 | 19,841 | 658,105 | 365,279 | 16·98 | 18·41 | 17·46 |
| 1911 .. | 30,609 | 22,078 | 804,893 | 535,494 | 26·30 | 24·25 | 25·44 |
| 1912 .. | 36,748 | 16,793 | 725,803 | 298,781 | 19·75 | 17·79 | 19·14 |
| 1913 .. | 52,311 | 19,320 | 1,269,634 | 474,893 | 24·27 | 24·58 | 24·35 |
| 1914 .. | 44,584 | 38,767 | 971,334 | 841,556 | 21·79 | 21·71 | 21·75 |
| 1915 .. | 31,268 | 31,224 | 368,647 | 231,952 | 11·79 | 7·43 | 9·61 |
| 1916 .. | 29,473 | 31,927 | 868,879 | 865,632 | 29·48 | 27·11 | 28·25 |

During 1915, 1,179,748 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,187,527 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1915-16 was 56,910 acres, and the production was 173,821 tons, which represented a yield of 3·05 tons per acre as compared with 2·89 tons in the previous season and 2·37 tons in 1913-14. The following table shows the potato returns for the past eleven years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1860 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1860-1916.

| Period ended June. | Area under Crop (Annual Average). | | Produce (Annual Average). | Average per Acre. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Acrea. | Acrea. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1860-65 .. | .. | .. | 64,399 | 2·37 |
| 1865-70 .. | .. | .. | 99,490 | 2·81 |
| 1870-75 .. | .. | .. | 124,110 | 3·26 |
| 1875-80 .. | .. | .. | 128,156 | 3·33 |
| 1880-85 .. | .. | .. | 143,073 | 3·61 |
| 1885-90 .. | .. | .. | 164,068 | 3·55 |
| 1890-95 .. | .. | .. | 177,743 | 3·57 |
| 1895-1900 .. | .. | .. | 132,122 | 2·91 |
| 1900-05 .. | .. | .. | 44,817 | 3·03 |
| 1906 .. | .. | .. | 44,670 | 2·58 |
| 1907 .. | .. | .. | 55,372 | 3·01 |
| 1908 .. | .. | .. | 54,149 | 2·50 |
| 1909 .. | .. | .. | 47,903 | 3·19 |
| 1910 .. | .. | .. | 62,390 | 2·80 |
| 1911 .. | .. | .. | 62,904 | 2·60 |
| 1912 .. | .. | .. | 47,692 | 2·50 |
| 1913 .. | .. | .. | 47,575 | 4·02 |
| 1914 .. | .. | .. | 74,574 | 2·37 |
| 1915 .. | .. | .. | 65,495 | 2·89 |
| 1916 .. | .. | .. | 56,910 | 3·05 |

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £1,017,563, as against an average of £640,200 for the preceding five years.

In 1915 the production of hay amounted to 2,342,094 tons, which was the highest recorded, and over 100 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years. The yield per acre was higher than in any other year since 1857. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1915-16 was 104,495 tons as against 40,704 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for five-year periods from 1860 to 1904 and for each of the past eleven seasons are shown in the following table:—

HAY PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1915.

| Period. | Area cut for Hay (Annual Average). | | Produce (Annual Average). | | Average per Acre. |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | |
| 1860-64 | 89,746 | 113,392 | | 1.26 | |
| 1865-69 | 110,293 | 149,110 | | 1.35 | |
| 1870-74 | 124,493 | 158,594 | | 1.27 | |
| 1875-79 | 170,777 | 219,352 | | 1.28 | |
| 1880-84 | 282,774 | 334,190 | | 1.18 | |
| 1885-89 | 434,175 | 504,758 | | 1.16 | |
| 1890-94 | 440,000 | 589,427 | | 1.34 | |
| 1895-99 | 495,337 | 563,809 | | 1.14 | |
| 1900-04 | 585,608 | 782,155 | | 1.34 | |
| 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 | |
| 1909 | 864,359 | 1,186,738 | | 1.37 | |
| 1910 | 832,669 | 1,292,410 | | 1.55 | |
| 1911 | 860,205 | 1,032,288 | | 1.20 | |
| 1912 | 1,203,728 | 1,572,933 | | 1.31 | |
| 1913 | 977,684 | 1,350,374 | | 1.38 | |
| 1914 | 895,755 | 568,956 | | .64 | |
| 1915 | 1,330,455 | 2,342,094 | | 1.76 | |

The hay return for 1915 was exceptionally good, but on account of the low price prevailing the crop was not so valuable as the very poor one of 1914. The estimated value was £4,098,664 for 1915, as compared with £4,181,827 for the preceding year. Of the total hay produced in 1915, 1,756,399 tons were oats, 543,280 tons were wheat, and 42,415 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1.82, 1.63, and 1.30 tons respectively.

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the ten years ended March, 1916 :—

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1906-7 to 1915-16.

| Year ended March. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| WHEAT. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 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 | 698,527 | 19,135,557 | 2,925,690 | 644,235 | 5,567,139 |
| 1909 ... | 23,345,649 | 15,483,276 | 1,202,799 | 19,397,672 | 2,460,823 | 700,777 | 8,772,790 |
| 1910 ... | 28,780,100 | 28,532,029 | 1,571,589 | 25,133,851 | 5,602,368 | 793,660 | 8,661,100 |
| 1911 ... | 34,813,019 | 27,913,547 | 1,022,373 | 24,344,740 | 5,897,540 | 1,120,744 | 8,273,926 |
| 1912 ... | 20,891,877 | 25,318,092 | 285,109 | 20,352,720 | 4,358,904 | 659,615 | 8,290,221 |
| 1913 ... | 26,223,104 | 32,475,813 | 1,975,505 | 21,496,216 | 9,168,594 | 630,315 | 5,179,626 |
| 1914 ... | 32,936,245 | 38,029,082 | 1,769,432 | 16,936,988 | 13,331,350 | 349,736 | 5,231,700 |
| 1915 ... | 3,940,947 | 12,830,530 | 1,585,087 | 3,527,428 | 2,624,190 | 384,240 | 6,644,336 |
| 1916 ... | 58,521,706 | 67,323,390 | 414,438 | 34,134,504 | 18,236,355 | 993,790 | 7,108,360 |
| OATS. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 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 | 1,926,002 | 15,021,861 |
| 1909 ... | 11,124,940 | 1,119,558 | 38,811 | 1,280,235 | 739,303 | 1,946,010 | 18,906,788 |
| 1910 ... | 7,913,423 | 1,966,586 | 50,018 | 1,209,131 | 1,248,162 | 2,347,548 | 13,804,000 |
| 1911 ... | 9,699,127 | 1,702,706 | 50,469 | 1,136,618 | 776,233 | 2,063,303 | 10,093,564 |
| 1912 ... | 4,585,326 | 1,155,164 | 5,783 | 1,349,480 | 961,385 | 1,504,633 | 10,118,917 |
| 1913 ... | 8,323,639 | 1,670,181 | 82,420 | 1,673,508 | 2,105,812 | 2,257,258 | 13,583,924 |
| 1914 ... | 8,890,321 | 1,834,824 | 56,236 | 1,200,740 | 1,655,681 | 1,593,664 | 14,740,946 |
| 1915 ... | 1,608,419 | 513,910 | 43,607 | 368,425 | 464,976 | 1,341,800 | 11,436,301 |
| 1916 ... | 9,328,894 | 1,414,000 | 2,454 | 2,134,374 | 1,538,092 | 2,189,467 | 7,653,203 |
| BARLEY. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 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 | 166,536 | 137,667 | 825,740 | 74,433 | 158,645 | 1,938,452 |
| 1910 ... | 1,023,384 | 272,663 | 193,586 | 691,424 | 101,673 | 153,654 | 1,304,000 |
| 1911 ... | 1,340,387 | 82,005 | 83,621 | 544,471 | 33,566 | 142,318 | 920,536 |
| 1912 ... | 1,024,584 | 130,998 | 15,369 | 702,857 | 37,011 | 148,009 | 927,112 |
| 1913 ... | 1,744,527 | 338,179 | 146,847 | 1,318,734 | 93,418 | 265,908 | 1,377,610 |
| 1914 ... | 1,812,890 | 302,940 | 115,975 | 1,332,714 | 167,915 | 187,484 | 1,205,623 |
| 1915 ... | 600,599 | 46,500 | 105,613 | 447,310 | 24,090 | 104,798 | 596,823 |
| 1916 ... | 1,734,511 | 97,000 | 8,130 | 1,697,670 | 130,870 | 115,523 | 820,173 |
| POTATOES. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 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 |
| 1910 ... | 174,970 | 100,143 | 13,544 | 18,569 | 5,948 | 73,862 | 180,500 |
| 1911 ... | 163,312 | 121,033 | 15,632 | 23,920 | 5,864 | 70,090 | 138,025 |
| 1912 ... | 119,092 | 75,166 | 13,087 | 22,668 | 9,312 | 62,164 | 141,510 |
| 1913 ... | 191,112 | 84,232 | 16,386 | 33,078 | 13,558 | 72,565 | 147,689 |
| 1914 ... | 176,602 | 95,704 | 16,548 | 32,950 | 17,803 | 80,389 | 157,194 |
| 1915 ... | 189,225 | 40,709 | 16,014 | 18,035 | 14,724 | 78,907 | 132,635 |
| 1916 ... | 173,821 | † | 7,439 | 12,991 | 14,118 | 79,890 | 128,807 |
| HAY. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 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 | 730,014 | 92,947 | 591,141 | 170,008 | 137,518 | 173,134* |
| 1910 ... | 1,186,738 | 981,201 | 96,854 | 574,475 | 195,182 | 118,746 | † |
| 1911 ... | 1,292,410 | 843,044 | 151,252 | 595,064 | 178,891 | 115,190 | † |
| 1912 ... | 1,032,288 | 728,533 | 94,553 | 605,239 | 299,695 | 107,684 | † |
| 1913 ... | 1,572,933 | 1,089,602 | 119,867 | 714,766 | 255,751 | 183,079 | † |
| 1914 ... | 1,350,374 | 954,592 | 103,935 | 571,616 | 278,565 | 112,958 | † |
| 1915 ... | 568,956 | 613,235 | 102,193 | 210,437 | 156,784 | 81,971 | † |
| 1916 ... | 2,342,094 | 1,460,610 | 53,858 | 1,100,127 | 395,172 | 168,450 | † |

* Estimated.

† No information.

Prices of agricultural products.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price of each product for the last fifteen years :—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1902 TO 1916.

| Year. | Average Price in February and March. | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | | Hay. | Potatoes. | |
| | | | Malting. | Other. | | Early Crop. | Main Crop (after March). |
| | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per ton. | Per ton. | Per ton. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1902.. | 2 10½ | 2 4 | 3 9½ | 2 9½ | 55 5 | 77 7 | 84 4 |
| 1903.. | 6 0 | 3 2½ | 4 5½ | 3 8 | 100 1 | 91 3 | 47 1 |
| 1904.. | 2 8 | 1 1½ | 2 10½ | 1 9½ | 27 2 | 52 6 | 26 1 |
| 1905.. | 2 11½ | 1 6 | 3 2½ | 2 1 | 33 6 | 110 0 | 84 0 |
| 1906.. | 2 10½ | 1 10½ | 3 11 | 2 8½ | 38 0 | 115 6 | 101 5 |
| 1907.. | 2 9 | 1 10½ | 4 2 | 2 2¾ | 38 2 | 59 1 | 37 6 |
| 1908.. | 4 0½ | 3 0½ | 4 11½ | 3 7 | 88 7 | 70 4 | 54 11 |
| 1909.. | 3 9 | 1 9½ | 3 9½ | 2 5 | 46 0 | 80 0 | 51 0 |
| 1910.. | 3 9½ | 1 11½ | 3 8½ | 2 4¾ | 41 0 | 78 0 | 57 0 |
| 1911.. | 3 2 | 1 10½ | 4 3½ | 2 0½ | 38 0 | 82 0 | 63 0 |
| 1912.. | 3 4¾ | 2 10¾ | 5 7 | 3 11¼ | 62 0 | 116 0 | 101 0 |
| 1913.. | 3 3½ | 2 3½ | 4 1 | 3 1 | 51 0 | 116 0 | 66 0 |
| 1914.. | 3 3 | 1 9 | 3 1½ | 2 0½ | 38 0 | 81 0 | 62 0 |
| 1915.. | 7 0½ | 4 11¼ | 5 8¾ | 4 10¼ | 147 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 |
| 1916.. | 3 9 | 2 0½ | 3 11½ | 2 10 | 35 0 | 201 0 | 106 0 |

In Melbourne the price of wheat in 1915 ranged from 5s. per bushel in November to 8s. 6d. per bushel in March. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in the last three years were as follows :—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1913, 1914, AND 1915.

| Month. | Price per Bushel. | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | |
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| January .. | 3 7 | 3 6 | 3 7 | 3 5 | 7 6 | 6 8½ |
| February .. | 3 7 | 3 6 | 3 10 | 3 6½ | 8 4 | 7 8 |
| March .. | 3 8½ | 3 7 | 3 10½ | 3 8¾ | 8 6 | 7 10 |
| April .. | 3 9½ | 3 8 | 3 9½ | 3 9 | 8 0 | 7 9 |
| May .. | 3 10 | 3 9 | 3 11 | 3 9¾ | 8 1½ | 8 0 |
| June .. | 3 9 | 3 8 | 3 11½ | 3 10 | 8 0 | 7 10 |
| July .. | 3 8½ | 3 8 | 3 11 | 3 10 | 8 3½ | 7 11 |
| August .. | 3 9 | 3 8½ | 4 8½ | 4 2 | 8 3 | 7 6 |
| September .. | 3 9 | 3 8 | 5 1½ | 4 9 | 8 3 | 7 0 |
| October .. | 3 7½ | 3 5½ | 4 9 | 4 9 | 8 0 | 7 8 |
| November .. | 3 6¾ | 3 5 | 5 6 | 4 9 | 7 0 | 5 0 |
| December .. | 3 6 | 3 5½ | 6 9 | 6 6 | 5 3½ | 5 2 |

Other Crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1910, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1910-11 TO 1915-16.

| Crop. | 1910-11. | | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Maize.. .. | 20,151 | 982,103 | 18,223 | 792,660 | 19,986 | 715,299 |
| Rye | 2,640 | 32,647 | 1,098 | 9,981 | 1,428 | 17,141 |
| Peas | 11,068 | 223,284 | 11,635 | 181,113 | 11,875 | 232,856 |
| Mangel-wurzel | 1,254 | Tons. 17,654 | 797 | Tons. 9,568 | 1,121 | Tons. 14,615 |
| Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips .. | 872 | 7,481 | 658 | 4,953 | 627 | 5,628 |
| Onions | 6,161 | 37,484 | 3,652 | 20,911 | 4,977 | 28,041 |
| Green Forage .. | 71,826 | .. | 75,177 | .. | 84,460 | .. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds .. | 1,295 | Bushels. 16,262 | 1,188 | Bushels. 9,503 | 2,429 | Bushels. 23,206 |
| Hops | 121 | Cwt. 937 | 122 | Cwt. 777 | 131 | Cwt. 1,387 |
| Tobacco | 329 | 1,090 | 356 | 3,686 | 138 | 661 |
| Vines—Grapes.. | 23,412 | 592,438 | 24,193 | 683,250 | 24,579 | 733,579 |
| Flax | 600 | { 748 fibre 2,457 seed } | 443 | { 1,327 fibre 1,958 seed } | 648 | { 1,189 fibre 4,536 seed } |
| Gardens and Or- chards .. | 68,153 | .. | 70,316 | .. | 73,623 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 5,158 | .. | 4,741 | .. | 5,942 | .. |
| Land in Fallow | 1,434,177 | .. | 1,469,608 | .. | 1,627,223 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 991,195 | .. | 1,041,772 | .. | 1,085,346 | .. |
| | 1913-14. | | 1914-15. | | 1915-16. | |
| Maize.. .. | 17,962 | Bushels. 800,529 | 19,433 | Bushels. 1,018,419 | 22,258 | Bushels. 999,886 |
| Rye | 1,779 | 19,029 | 1,955 | 13,415 | 3,137 | 42,857 |
| Peas | 11,774 | 206,846 | 12,159 | 114,493 | 8,221 | 147,488 |
| Mangel-wurzel | 952 | Tons. 15,642 | 893 | Tons. 8,921 | 1,091 | Tons. 13,067 |
| Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips .. | 470 | 3,166 | 563 | 2,249 | 758 | 4,938 |
| Onions | 6,121 | 24,755 | 8,937 | 31,528 | 9,294 | 37,587 |
| Green Forage .. | 98,963 | .. | 139,654 | .. | 60,426 | .. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds .. | 1,452 | Bushels. 16,349 | 149 | Bushels. 1,100 | 2,435 | Bushels. 24,087 |
| Hops.. .. | 117 | Cwt. 961 | 115 | Cwt. 903 | 107 | Cwt. 855 |
| Tobacco | 284 | 2,037 | 196 | 1,192 | 160 | † |
| Vines—Grapes.. | 22,435 | 836,493 | 21,801 | 620,876 | 22,353 | 1,084,766 |
| Flax | 1,046 | { 1,096 fibre 3,768 seed } | 671 | { 1,318 fibre 1,827 seed } | 361 | { 1,987 fibre 1,370 seed } |
| Gardens and Or- chards .. | 77,960 | .. | 87,237 | .. | 91,499 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 6,476 | .. | 6,904* | .. | 6,497* | .. |
| Land in Fallow | 1,738,572 | .. | 1,346,545 | .. | 1,358,343 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 1,094,566 | .. | 1,202,130 | .. | 1,182,995 | .. |

* For details see page 737.

† Not available.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1915-16 was 22,258 acres, and the production was 999,886 bushels, which was the third largest total recorded and represented a yield of 44·92 bushels per acre as compared with 52·41 bushels in the preceding season, 44·57 bushels in 1913-14, 35·79 bushels in 1912-13, and 43·50 bushels in 1911-12. Of the total production for last season, 83 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the past eleven seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1916.

| Period ended June. | Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average). | Total Production (Annual Average). | Produce per Acre. |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1890-5 | 7,483 | 376,844 | 50·36 |
| 1895-1900 | 9,894 | 528,970 | 53·46 |
| 1900-5 | 10,704 | 699,630 | 65·36 |
| 1906 | 11,785 | 641,216 | 54·41 |
| 1907 | 11,559 | 704,961 | 60·99 |
| 1908 | 10,844 | 508,761 | 46·92 |
| 1909 | 14,004 | 650,462 | 46·45 |
| 1910 | 19,112 | 1,158,031 | 60·59 |
| 1911 | 20,151 | 982,103 | 48·74 |
| 1912 | 18,223 | 792,660 | 43·50 |
| 1913 | 19,986 | 715,299 | 35·79 |
| 1914 | 17,962 | 800,529 | 44·57 |
| 1915 | 19,433 | 1,018,419 | 52·41 |
| 1916 | 22,258 | 999,886 | 44·92 |

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 44·2 bushels as against 65·4 in 1900-5, 53·5 in 1895-1900, and 50·4 in 1890-5. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown in earlier periods.

Rye. The area under rye in 1915-16 was 3,137 acres, from which 42,857 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 13,415 bushels in the previous season, and 19,029 bushels in 1913-14. Although rye was grown in all districts, except the Mallee, the North-Eastern district supplied 53 per cent. of the total area and 55 per cent. of the production in 1915-16.

Peas. The area under peas increased from 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; there was a decline in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres, and a partial recovery in later years to 12,159 acres in 1914-15. In 1915-16 the area was 8,221 acres, and the return 147,488 bushels, the former being 3,938 acres less and the latter 32,995 bushels more than in the previous year. Last season peas were grown to some extent in all the counties except Millewa, Weeah, and Gunbower. Those from which

the largest returns were obtained were Buln Buln with 35,467 bushels, Mornington 17,882 bushels, Grant 16,357 bushels, Bourke 15,170 bushels, and Tanjil 13,601 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 67 per cent, of the total for the whole State.

In 1915-16 there were 1,091 acres under mangel-wurzel, as against 893 in the previous season, 952 in 1913-14, 1,121 in 1912-13, 797 in 1911-12, 1,254 in 1910-11, 1,119 in 1909-10, 1,370 in 1908-9, and 1,184 in 1907-8. The production last year was 13,067 tons, as compared with an average of 13,280 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Grant, Buln Buln, Tanjil, Mornington, and Grenville. The production for last season in the counties mentioned represented 79 per cent. of the total for the State.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase in area and production as compared with the previous season. In 1915-16 the extent of land sown was 758 acres, as against 563 in the preceding year, 470 in 1913-14, 627 in 1912-13, 658 in 1911-12, 872 in 1910-11, 573 in 1909-10, and 702 in 1908-9. The produce for last year was 4,938 tons, which was 243 tons above the average for the previous five-year period.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Bourke the yield was 8,884 tons from 1,338 acres; in Grenville, 7,105 tons from 2,186 acres; in Villiers, 5,136 tons from 982 acres; in Buln Buln, 4,500 tons from 1,172 acres; in Mornington, 4,132 tons from 1,237 acres; in Grant, 3,837 tons from 1,279 acres; and in Polwarth, 3,044 tons from 703 acres. The following is a statement showing the area and yield for the last twenty years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Area. | Produce. | Year. | Area. | Produce. |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| | Acres. | Tons. | | Acres. | Tons. |
| 1896-7 | 3,735 | 11,256 | 1906-7 | 4,705 | 28,000 |
| 1897-8 | 3,751 | 11,217 | 1907-8 | 4,249 | 22,649 |
| 1898-9 | 4,472 | 17,308 | 1908-9 | 5,340 | 24,384 |
| 1899-1900 | 4,436 | 19,905 | 1909-10 | 6,434 | 31,715 |
| 1900-1 | 2,815 | 12,766 | 1910-11 | 6,161 | 37,484 |
| 1901-2 | 4,151 | 20,859 | 1911-12 | 3,652 | 20,911 |
| 1902-3 | 5,565 | 27,467 | 1912-13 | 4,977 | 28,641 |
| 1903-4 | 4,176 | 25,218 | 1913-14 | 6,121 | 24,755 |
| 1904-5 | 2,862 | 12,969 | 1914-15 | 8,937 | 31,528 |
| 1905-6 | 4,889 | 25,597 | 1915-16 | 9,294 | 37,587 |

The area under and the production of onions last season were the largest recorded, but the yield per acre was only 4.04 tons, as against 4.80 tons on the average of the preceding five seasons.

Green forage. The area devoted to green forage has shown a considerable expansion in recent years. During the eight years, 1907-8 to 1914-15, the yearly average—81,204 acres—was 146 per cent. higher than that for the five years ended 1906-7. In 1915-16, however, only 60,426 acres were utilized for green forage as compared with 139,654 acres in the previous season, 98,963 acres in 1913-14, 84,460 acres in 1912-13, 75,177 acres in 1911-12, 71,826 acres in 1910-11, and 56,586 acres in 1909-10.

Ensilage. The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but up to the present only a small number of farmers have adopted it. The returns for the past ten seasons are given in the next table.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1906-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended March. | Number of Farms on which made. | Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks). | Weight of Materials used. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Tons. |
| 1907 | 210 | 278 | 10,581 |
| 1908 | 203 | 260 | 11,031 |
| 1909 | 392 | 494 | 18,205 |
| 1910 | 518 | 656 | 27,280 |
| 1911 | 460 | 555 | 25,969 |
| 1912 | 371 | 450 | 20,888 |
| 1913 | 287 | 385 | 17,877 |
| 1914 | 270 | 362 | 19,505 |
| 1915 | 161 | 221 | 9,055 |
| 1916 | 269 | 353 | 16,356 |

Grass and clover seed. The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was 2,435 acres, as compared with 149 acres in the previous year, 1,452 acres in 1913-14, and 2,429 acres in 1912-13. The production in 1915-16 was 24,087 bushels as against 1,100 bushels in 1914-15, 16,349 bushels in 1913-14, and 23,206 bushels in 1912-13.

Hops. The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1915-16 there were only 20 growers whose return from 107 acres was 855 cwt. The area cultivated last year was the smallest since 1872-3, and the production was less than in any previous season with one exception since 1873-4. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Polwarth, Heytesbury, Tanjil, and Buln Buln were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

Flax. The flax (*Linum Usitatissimum*) growing industry is assisted by the Commonwealth Government, which gives producers a bounty of 10 per cent. on the market value of the fibre produced. This, together with the satisfactory price obtained and the fact that a very large market exists for the fibre, should enable the industry to make considerable progress. The whole of last season's produce came from the counties of Buln Buln, Grant, Polwarth, and

Moira. Particulars of the crop for the last seven years are given in the following statement:—

FLAX: 1909-10 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | No. of Growers. | Area under Crop. | | Seed Produced. | Fibre Produced. | Straw awaiting Treatment. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Acres. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Fons. | |
| 1909-10 | 106 | 1,213 | 1,515 | 676 | 836 | |
| 1910-11 | 33 | 600 | 2,457 | 748 | 235 | |
| 1911-12 | 29 | 443 | 1,958 | 1,327 | 75 | |
| 1912-13 | 55 | 648 | 4,536 | 1,189 | 615 | |
| 1913-14 | 62 | 1,046 | 3,768 | 1,096 | 652 | |
| 1914-15 | 49 | 671 | 1,827 | 1,318 | 25 | |
| 1915-16 | 22 | 361 | 1,370 | 1,987 | .. | |

In 1915-16 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £3,105, linseed oil worth £42,302, and fibre worth £244,302.

Tobacco. Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has fallen to small proportions. The area devoted to tobacco last year was the second smallest since 1906-7. There are tobacco plantations in Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there was also a small area cultivated in Moira. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last twenty years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year. | Number of Growers. | Area. | | Produce. |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | | Acres. | Cwt. (dry). | |
| 1896-7 | 233 | 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 | 2,647 | |
| 1909-10 | 50 | 321 | 2,704 | |
| 1910-11 | 57 | 329 | 1,090 | |
| 1911-12 | 58 | 356 | 3,686 | |
| 1912-13 | 54 | 138 | 661 | |
| 1913-14 | 67 | 284 | 2,037 | |
| 1914-15 | 46 | 196 | 1,192 | |
| 1915-16 | 39 | 160 | .. | |

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-1 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and 21,801 acres in 1914-15. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, but there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 873,861 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 62,967 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 3,280 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the County of Borung there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 8,977 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1915-16. At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are given below:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1902 TO 1916.

| Year ended June. | Number of Growers. | Area | Produce. | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | Grapes gathered. | Wine Made. | Raisins Made. | Currants Made. |
| | | | Acres. | Cwt. | Gallons. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 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 |
| 1910 .. | 1,606 | 22,768 | 548,828 | 991,941 | 81,044 | 27,408 |
| 1911 .. | 1,652 | 23,412 | 592,438 | 1,362,420 | 79,318 | 26,394 |
| 1912 .. | 1,650 | 24,193 | 683,250 | 983,423 | 102,924 | 46,789 |
| 1913 .. | 1,808 | 24,579 | 733,579 | 1,206,111 | 109,677 | 48,337 |
| 1914 .. | 1,776 | 22,435 | 836,493 | 1,121,491 | 120,303 | 62,098 |
| 1915 .. | 1,739 | 21,801 | 620,876 | 605,636 | 111,006 | 28,527 |
| 1916 .. | 1,700 | 22,353 | 1,084,766 | 1,380,367 | 180,104 | 70,556 |

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1916, 185,775 cwt. was used for making wine, 828,513 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 70,478 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 180,104 cwt. of raisins made, 134,304 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt.; consequently, about 160,000 cwt. of the production in 1916 is available for Inter-State or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 40,000 cwt. of last season's production to be exported to other States or oversea.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit Orchards. for sale was 7,319 in 1915-16, as against 6,811 in the previous season, 6,498 in 1913-14, 6,285 in 1912-13, 5,955 in 1911-12, and 5,780 in 1910-11. The area under orchards in each of those years was 76,382, 70,392, 63,058, 59,119, 55,769, and 53,325 acres

respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 14,557 acres; Bourke, 14,000 acres; Mornington, 12,022 acres; Rodney, 7,484 acres; Moira, 3,685 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 3,451 acres; Talbot, 3,293 acres; Bendigo, 2,919 acres; Borung, 1,947 acres; Grant, 1,815 acres; Bogong, 1,337 acres; Buln Buln, 1,288 acres; and Tatchera, 1,139 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1910-11 and 1913-14—the latest years for which this information is available:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1910-11 AND 1913-14.

| Fruit. | Number of Trees, Plants, &c. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1910-11 | | | 1913-14. | | |
| | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. |
| Apples .. | 764,890 | 1,449,381 | 2,214,271 | 989,176 | 1,606,321 | 2,595,497 |
| Pears .. | 268,330 | 364,638 | 632,968 | 398,290 | 445,276 | 843,566 |
| Quinces .. | 22,820 | 58,116 | 80,936 | 30,010 | 66,040 | 96,050 |
| Plums .. | 134,129 | 355,332 | 489,461 | 137,246 | 350,887 | 488,133 |
| Cherries .. | 73,739 | 242,891 | 316,630 | 67,331 | 250,229 | 317,560 |
| Peaches .. | 179,240 | 292,054 | 471,294 | 321,991 | 353,134 | 675,125 |
| Apricots .. | 44,641 | 236,536 | 281,177 | 99,985 | 255,413 | 355,398 |
| Nectarines .. | 2,951 | 4,279 | 7,230 | 6,418 | 6,266 | 12,684 |
| Oranges .. | 45,403 | 40,190 | 85,593 | 136,657 | 54,698 | 191,355 |
| Lemons .. | 20,070 | 47,880 | 67,950 | 33,335 | 38,687 | 72,022 |
| Loquats .. | 1,621 | 4,926 | 6,547 | 1,503 | 5,060 | 6,563 |
| Medlars .. | 93 | 361 | 454 | 82 | 153 | 235 |
| Figs .. | 8,965 | 35,132 | 44,097 | 13,213 | 27,835 | 41,048 |
| Passion-fruit .. | 5,293 | 9,795 | 15,088 | 10,356 | 8,794 | 19,150 |
| Guavas .. | 323 | 162 | 485 | 538 | 1,081 | 1,619 |
| Pomegranates .. | 87 | 117 | 204 | 130 | 87 | 217 |
| Persimmons .. | 242 | 504 | 746 | 243 | 486 | 729 |
| Total Large Fruits | 1,572,837 | 3,142,294 | 4,715,131 | 2,246,504 | 3,470,447 | 5,716,951 |
| Raspberries .. | .. | 663,315 | 663,315 | .. | 558,288 | 558,288 |
| Strawberries .. | .. | 4,018,944 | 4,018,944 | .. | 3,458,859 | 3,458,859 |
| Gooseberries .. | .. | 177,661 | 177,661 | .. | 227,858 | 227,858 |
| Mulberries .. | 465 | 1,220 | 1,685 | 782 | 1,037 | 1,819 |
| Olives .. | 3,037 | 3,473 | 6,510 | 3,886 | 4,198 | 8,084 |
| Currants (Red, White, and Black) .. | 13,572 | 49,282 | 62,854 | 5,470 | 59,259 | 64,729 |
| Almonds .. | 9,690 | 21,053 | 30,743 | 11,039 | 19,022 | 30,061 |
| Walnuts .. | 4,252 | 4,461 | 8,713 | 8,988 | 4,044 | 13,032 |
| Filberts .. | 1,214 | 3,637 | 4,851 | 439 | 3,800 | 4,239 |
| Chestnuts .. | 498 | 533 | 1,031 | 451 | 600 | 1,051 |
| Total Nuts .. | 15,654 | 29,684 | 45,338 | 20,917 | 27,466 | 48,383 |

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased from 5,800 acres in 1872-3 to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 59,119 in 1912-13, 70,392 acres in 1914-15, and 76,382

acres in 1915-16, which is the largest area recorded. With the exception of cherries, peaches, oranges, raspberries, currants and nuts the quantities of fruit grown in 1915-16 were above the averages of the previous two seasons. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for each of the past ten years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1906-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended March. | Number of Fruit-growers. | Area under Gardens and Orchards. | LARGE FRUITS GATHERED. | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Apples. | Pears. | Quinces. | Plums. |
| | | | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1907 | 5,367 | 49,086 | 1,010,381 | 303,647 | 77,277 | 237,468 |
| 1908 | 5,241 | 49,212 | 618,424 | 182,600 | 47,871 | 157,366 |
| 1909 | 5,586 | 50,675 | 1,241,826 | 373,145 | 99,608 | 167,012 |
| 1910 | 5,647 | 51,578 | 1,121,702 | 253,195 | 50,559 | 232,657 |
| 1911 | 5,780 | 53,325 | 1,667,271 | 640,436 | 86,355 | 325,677 |
| 1912 | 5,955 | 55,769 | 1,330,961 | 239,431 | 54,425 | 151,936 |
| 1913 | 6,285 | 59,119 | 2,036,756 | 669,898 | 90,119 | 260,830 |
| 1914 | 6,498 | 63,058 | 1,653,035 | 476,430 | 67,799 | 292,389 |
| 1915 | 6,811 | 70,392 | 509,697 | 401,301 | 32,949 | 88,698 |
| 1916 | 7,319 | 76,382 | 2,953,968 | 601,357 | 100,566 | 337,154 |

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

| | Cherries. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Figs. | Others. |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1907 | 120,496 | 276,077 | 258,049 | 23,431 | 37,662 | 29,549 | 16,817 |
| 1908 | 71,798 | 290,178 | 239,735 | 23,620 | 46,827 | 20,460 | 10,753 |
| 1909 | 95,012 | 282,040 | 149,262 | 22,363 | 38,548 | 23,687 | 17,462 |
| 1910 | 100,054 | 291,766 | 292,496 | 34,027 | 51,130 | 22,675 | 10,566 |
| 1911 | 121,756 | 317,317 | 160,884 | 59,723 | 71,041 | 31,054 | 21,200 |
| 1912 | 96,663 | 260,258 | 281,460 | 48,982 | 65,833 | 17,891 | 10,259 |
| 1913 | 152,257 | 289,731 | 138,881 | 44,039 | 48,170 | 25,223 | 19,496 |
| 1914 | 151,262 | 361,414 | 308,307 | 63,542 | 57,562 | 23,764 | 15,639 |
| 1915 | 48,411 | 277,435 | 109,301 | 83,220 | 66,704 | 17,362 | 16,040 |
| 1916 | 98,382 | 303,992 | 256,229 | 63,434 | 56,569 | 21,433 | 16,546 |

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. |
| 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 |
| 1910 | 6,143 | 6,472 | 5,876 | 1,428 | 1,738 | 81,008 | 25,368 | 1,760 | 5,003 |
| 1911 | 9,231 | 7,788 | 6,430 | 1,334 | 2,607 | 126,877 | 24,242 | 3,209 | 8,546 |
| 1912 | 6,658 | 6,103 | 4,173 | 1,429 | 1,333 | 100,982 | 26,329 | 1,473 | 8,821 |
| 1913 | 5,207 | 3,839 | 3,874 | 876 | 1,179 | 90,317 | 22,127 | 1,220 | 8,305 |
| 1914 | 4,580 | 4,351 | 4,912 | 802 | 1,233 | 92,621 | 21,649 | 2,143 | 11,361 |
| 1915 | 6,011 | 2,290 | 223 | 183 | 1,072 | 70,139 | 26,026 | 2,664 | 9,316 |
| 1916 | 3,534 | 3,347 | 5,061 | 491 | 2,069 | 62,148 | 18,173 | 660 | 8,344 |

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees, for the years 1910-11 and 1913-14—the latest years for which such particulars are available:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11 AND 1913-14.

| Fruit Trees. | AVERAGE PER TREE. | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | 1910-1911. | | 1913-1914. | |
| | All Trees. | Bearing Trees. | All Trees. | Bearing Trees. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Apples | ·75 | 1·15 | ·64 | 1·03 |
| Pears | 1·01 | 1·76 | ·56 | 1·07 |
| Quinces | 1·07 | 1·49 | ·71 | 1·03 |
| Plums | ·67 | ·92 | ·60 | ·83 |
| Cherries | ·38 | ·50 | ·48 | ·80 |
| Peaches | ·67 | 1·09 | ·54 | 1·02 |
| Apricots | ·57 | ·68 | ·87 | 1·21 |
| Nectarines | ·66 | 1·11 | ·58 | 1·18 |
| Oranges | ·70 | 1·49 | ·33 | 1·16 |
| Lemons | 1·05 | 1·48 | ·80 | 1·49 |
| Loquats | ·89 | 1·19 | ·18 | ·24 |
| Medlars | ·11 | ·14 | ·19 | ·29 |
| Figs | ·70 | ·88 | ·58 | ·85 |
| Passion Vines | ·64 | ·98 | ·34 | ·75 |
| Guavas | ·05 | ·14 | ·02 | ·02 |
| Pomegranates | ·99 | 1·73 | ·22 | ·54 |
| Persimmons | 1·01 | 1·50 | ·46 | ·68 |
| Total Large Fruits only | ·74 | 1·11 | ·61 | 1·00 |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Almonds | 4·13 | 6·03 | 3·08 | 4·87 |
| Walnuts | 2·78 | 5·43 | 1·66 | 5·35 |
| Filberts | ·66 | ·88 | ·51 | ·56 |
| Chestnuts | 3·44 | 6·65 | 10·81 | 18·94 |

This table shows a decrease in the average production of nearly all of the principal large fruits between 1910-11 and 1913-14, whether all trees or only bearing trees be taken into consideration.

In addition to the fruits shown (p. 735), large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1915-16—Melons, 25,536 cwt.; rhubarb, 24,718 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 27,789 cwt. There were also 3,738 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £7,476.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in 1911-12, £629,863 in 1912-13, £742,900 in 1913-14, £470,970 in 1914-15, and £742,100 in 1915-16. This, of course, does not

represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £35,000.

Cider-making is now an established industry in the State. **Cider making.** The output of the various firms engaged in making the beverage is increasing each season, the quality is good, and the demand is improving.

Market gardens. The area under market gardens for the year 1915-16 was 11,379 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and 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 given as £284,475. 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.

Dried fruit. 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, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. In 1909-10 the maximum production—811,935 lbs.—was recorded. In 1915-16 the production was 605,823 lbs., which exceeded the average for the previous five years by 80,854 lbs. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1906-7 TO 1915-16.

| Year ended June. | Apples. | Prunes. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Figs. | Pears. | Total. |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 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 |
| 1910 .. | 46,767 | 76,015 | 109,661 | 539,910 | 22,160 | 17,422 | 811,935 |
| 1911 .. | 26,391 | 80,123 | 84,211 | 334,111 | 9,554 | 31,819 | 566,209 |
| 1912 .. | 21,929 | 72,400 | 143,112 | 492,041 | 31,027 | 16,502 | 777,011 |
| 1913 .. | 48,853 | 84,053 | 56,151 | 61,465 | 27,274 | 33,633 | 316,429 |
| 1914 .. | 39,899 | 155,031 | 118,187 | 363,356 | 33,151 | 7,900 | 717,524 |
| 1915 .. | 16,817 | 28,788 | 70,897 | 43,606 | 31,981 | 55,581 | 247,670 |
| 1916 .. | 290,258 | 128,520 | 61,667 | 69,215 | 33,939 | 22,224 | 605,823 |

A striking feature of the returns for last season was the increase in dried apples and prunes. Of the former 261,415 lbs. came from the counties of Evelyn and Mornington, and of the latter 72,304 lbs. were obtained from Rodney. The bulk of the other dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1915-16 there were made, in addition to fruits included above, 19,485,200 lbs. of raisins, or 7,343,168 lbs. more than in the previous season.

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 refer only to such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors. The return therefore indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation.

MINOR CROPS, 1914-15 AND 1915-16.

| Crop. | 1914-15. | | 1915-16. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | Area. | Produce. | Area. | Produce. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Beans | 785 | 10,119 bushels | 342 | 4,020 bushels |
| Chicory | 595 | 380 tons (dry) | 805 | 595 tons (dry) |
| Flowers | 140 | ... | 116 | ... |
| Garlic | ... | ... | 1 | 29 cwt. |
| Herbs | 33 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Millet—Broom | 663 | { 2,685 cwt. fibre | 656 | { 4,904 cwt. fibre |
| „ Japanese | | { 3,210 cwt. seed | | { 4,414 cwt. seed |
| Nursery | 33 | 60 cwt. seed | 59 | 367 cwt. seed |
| Opium poppies | 1,188 | ... | 1,236 | ... |
| Peanuts | 1 | 9 lbs. | 2 | 5 lbs. |
| Pumpkins | ... | ... | 59 | 1,729 lbs. |
| Rice | 2,329 | 18,334 tons | 2,440 | 18,380 tons |
| Seeds—Agricultural and Garden | 10 | 70 cwt. | 4 | ... |
| Sugar Beet | 71 | ... | 227 | ... |
| Sunflowers | 990 | 10,343 tons | 461 | 4,928 tons |
| Total | 66 | 3,951 bushels | 73 | 5,124 bushels |
| | 6,904 | ... | 6,497 | ... |

Production on Closer Settlement Estates.

Statistics of Closer Settlement Estates in working order have shown in successive years an increasing diversity in production, as well as a great expansion in the area cultivated. A marked feature of the returns for the past four seasons has been the greatly increased area devoted to hay, green forage, and orchards. The area under crop on these estates in 1915 was 201,583 acres, or nearly 37 per cent. of the area of the holdings, as compared with an area of 34,167 acres, representing a proportion of 20 per cent., in 1907. The acreage of the principal crops on Closer Settlement Estates in working order is given in the following table for each of the past eight years :—

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES.

| Crop. | Area of Crop in— | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Wheat for grain .. | 20,398 | 36,600 | 44,124 | 35,806 | 41,161 | 67,366 | 77,971 | 97,578 |
| Oats for grain .. | 7,566 | 8,987 | 10,838 | 8,420 | 17,510 | 22,334 | 14,280 | 17,746 |
| Barley for grain .. | 1,732 | 2,528 | 2,032 | 2,548 | 4,246 | 6,929 | 5,991 | 4,506 |
| Maize for grain .. | 73 | 38 | 76 | 72 | 480 | 633 | 768 | 780 |
| Rye for grain .. | 69 | 28 | 49 | 47 | 38 | 36 | 31 | 81 |
| Peas for grain .. | 52 | 59 | 80 | 120 | 234 | 238 | 329 | 234 |
| Potatoes .. | 304 | 373 | 461 | 498 | 644 | 1,569 | 912 | 517 |
| Onions .. | 115 | 90 | 70 | 56 | 96 | 163 | 227 | 248 |
| Mangel-Wurzel and Beet .. | 54 | 47 | 64 | 407 | 718 | 877 | 165 | 235 |

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES—
continued.

| Crop. | Area of Crop in— | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Hay, Wheaten .. | 4,293 | 2,973 | 4,701 | 7,596 | 10,063 | 6,943 | 6,376 | 11,485 |
| " Oaten .. | 12,547 | 14,338 | 13,684 | 18,940 | 31,206 | 31,562 | 38,242 | 46,776 |
| " Other .. | 552 | 423 | 703 | 2,980 | 6,410 | 7,813 | 6,392 | 10,720 |
| Green Forage .. | 1,070 | 918 | 2,417 | 4,093 | 8,957 | 12,424 | 22,439 | 4,937 |
| Market Gardens .. | 18 | 10 | 44 | 54 | 97 | 167 | 149 | 132 |
| Orchards and Gardens .. | 48 | 68 | 191 | 423 | 769 | 1,847 | 3,719 | 4,682 |
| Vines .. | 5 | 1 | 14 | 88 | 81 | 108 | 140 | 320 |

The next table gives the production of the principal crops on Closer Settlement Estates in working order for each of the last eight years:—

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES.

| Crop. | Production in— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| Wheat bushels | 355,722 | 603,278 | 764,037 | 391,671 | 607,262 | 982,164 | 145,502 | 1,775,232 |
| Oats " | 270,658 | 228,959 | 311,941 | 186,058 | 470,307 | 536,764 | 99,849 | 493,020 |
| Barley " | 37,812 | 40,316 | 58,046 | 38,913 | 101,334 | 137,749 | 43,719 | 116,626 |
| Malze " | 2,007 | 1,027 | 3,152 | 2,180 | 14,999 | 21,278 | 27,155 | 22,473 |
| Rye " | 970 | 405 | 573 | 658 | 740 | 345 | 329 | 1,058 |
| Potatoes tons | 1,003 | 1,189 | 1,493 | 1,132 | 2,612 | 3,233 | 1,863 | 1,482 |
| Onions " | 339 | 294 | 319 | 247 | 385 | 590 | 670 | 784 |
| Mangel-Wurzel and Beet " | 563 | 539 | 841 | 2,304 | 4,498 | 4,050 | 1,338 | 2,399 |
| Hay, Wheaten " | 5,852 | 4,815 | 6,635 | 8,950 | 11,312 | 7,810 | 2,991 | 19,336 |
| " Oaten " | 19,605 | 25,003 | 22,232 | 27,021 | 39,947 | 43,626 | 24,294 | 83,384 |
| " Other " | 673 | 519 | 920 | 2,691 | 6,316 | 8,753 | 7,195 | 9,378 |

Land in fallow. While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past eleven years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1915-16 was 1,358,343 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 517,242 acres in 1898-9. The acreage so treated in each of the last eighteen years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

| Year ended March. | Acres. | Year ended March. | Acres. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1899 | 517,242 | 1908 | 894,300 |
| 1900 | 509,244 | 1909 | 1,034,422 |
| 1901 | 602,870 | 1910 | 1,175,750 |
| 1902 | 681,778 | 1911 | 1,434,177 |
| 1903 | 492,305 | 1912 | 1,469,608 |
| 1904 | 632,521 | 1913 | 1,627,233 |
| 1905 | 853,829 | 1914 | 1,738,572 |
| 1906 | 1,049,915 | 1915 | 1,346,545 |
| 1907 | 990,967 | 1916 | 1,358,343 |

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,358,343 acres in fallow last season 482,386 were in the Wimmera, 394,404 in the Northern District, and 316,971 in the Mallee. The area for these three districts represented 88 per cent. of the total for the State.

The yearly increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 33,378 as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in each of the last fifteen years:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1915.

| Year. | Farmers using. | Area used on. | Manure used— | |
|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Natural. | Artificial. |
| | | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 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 ... | 23,738 | 2,018,079 | 232,394 | 62,337 |
| 1908 ... | 24,437 | 2,053,987 | 235,492 | 64,715 |
| 1909 ... | 26,690 | 2,407,331 | 197,446 | 77,579 |
| 1910 ... | 27,845 | 2,714,854 | 203,884 | 86,316 |
| 1911 ... | 26,159 | 2,676,408 | 205,739 | 82,581 |
| 1912 ... | 29,524 | 3,029,418 | 222,253 | 94,010 |
| 1913 ... | 33,610 | 3,401,013 | 219,423 | 105,612 |
| 1914 ... | 31,874 | 3,728,279 | 209,534 | 117,935 |
| 1915 ... | 33,378 | 4,336,252 | 187,602 | 128,667 |

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909, 66 per cent.; in 1911 and 1912, 74 per cent.; in 1913, 77 per cent.; in 1914, 81 per cent.; and in 1915, 76 per cent. During 1915-16 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 75,228 tons, and its value £170,504. Sixty-two per cent. of the quantity, representing 63 per cent. of the value, consisted of rock phosphates imported from Ocean Island.

The soils of Victoria 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

Characteristics
of Victorian
soils.

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 usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food in the soil. 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.

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 of 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 in 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 the 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 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 a base, where-with other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available for 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 two or three years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility with which 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.

Persons
employed on
Farming,
Dairying, and
Pastoral Hold-
ings.

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 ten years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------|-----|---------|----------|---------|
| 1906 | ... | 92,652 | 51,993 | 144,645 |
| 1907 | ... | 93,981 | 51,905 | 145,886 |
| 1908 | ... | 94,990 | 52,410 | 147,400 |
| 1909 | ... | 96,873 | 52,782 | 149,655 |
| 1910 | ... | 99,948 | 54,083 | 154,031 |
| 1911 | ... | 100,689 | 55,040 | 155,729 |
| 1912 | ... | 100,665 | 52,868 | 153,533 |
| 1913 | ... | 101,353 | 51,837 | 153,190 |
| 1914 | ... | 98,354 | 49,242 | 147,596 |
| 1915 | ... | 98,617 | 49,038 | 147,655 |

Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged

in harvesting, &c., are not included in the above tabulation, neither are domestic servants nor cooks; but females partly engaged in outdoor duties in connexion with the holdings are included therein. It is estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1915-16. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1915-16.

| Occupations. | Range. | Prevalling Rate. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Ploughmen | 25s. to 50s. per week .. | 27s. 6d. per week |
| Farm labourers | 20s. to 40s. ,, .. | 25s. ,, |
| Threshing machine hands .. | 8d. to 1s. per hour .. | 10d. per hour |
| Harvest hands | 6s. to 10s. per day .. | 8s. per day |
| Milkers | 15s. to 30s. per week .. | 22s. 6d. per week |
| Maize pickers (without rations) .. | 5d. to 7d. per bag .. | 6d. per bag |
| Hop pickers ,, .. | 3d. to 5d. per bushel .. | 4d. per bushel |
| Married couples | 30s. to 60s. per week .. | 40s. per week |
| Female servants | 10s. to 20s. ,, .. | 15s. ,, |
| Men cooks | 25s. to 50s. ,, .. | 30s. ,, |
| Stockmen | £52 to £80 per annum .. | £65 per annum |
| Shepherds | £45 to £70 ,, .. | £52 ,, |
| Generally useful men | 20s. to 30s. per week .. | 22s. 6d. per week |
| Shearers, hand* | 20s. to 25s. per 100 sheep | 24s. per 100 sheep |
| ,, machine* | 20s. to 25s. ,, .. | 24s. ,, |
| Bush carpenters | 25s. to 60s. per week .. | 30s. per week |
| Gardeners, market | 20s. to 30s. ,, .. | 27s. 6d. ,, |
| ,, orchard | 20s. to 40s. ,, .. | 27s. 6d. ,, |
| Vineyard hands | 20s. to 30s. ,, .. | 25s. ,, |

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

The numbers of engines, horseworks, machines and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings in March, 1916, were as follows:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1916.

| District. | Number of — | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Engines. | | Horseworks. | Harvesters. | Threshing Machines. | Winnowing Machines. | Reapers and Binders. | Strippers. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Cultivators. | Grain Drills. | Chaff- cutters. | Cream Separators. |
| | Steam. | Oil. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1916. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central .. | 437 | 1,603 | 1,075 | 375 | 91 | 265 | 4,457 | 59 | 19,705 | 13,177 | 7,156 | 3,412 | 6,012 | 6,510 |
| North-Central | 242 | 465 | 871 | 284 | 44 | 271 | 2,055 | 51 | 5,703 | 3,982 | 1,468 | 1,457 | 2,042 | 3,382 |
| Western .. | 286 | 1,813 | 1,496 | 1,297 | 98 | 215 | 3,646 | 91 | 11,419 | 7,797 | 2,775 | 2,935 | 3,659 | 6,113 |
| Wimmera .. | 124 | 1,704 | 2,165 | 4,049 | 94 | 1,570 | 3,796 | 2,271 | 9,015 | 6,209 | 4,777 | 4,417 | 4,130 | 3,846 |
| Mallee .. | 120 | 626 | 1,004 | 1,934 | 28 | 1,642 | 1,870 | 3,684 | 6,365 | 3,279 | 3,642 | 3,291 | 1,673 | 1,905 |
| Northern .. | 574 | 832 | 1,557 | 6,133 | 107 | 1,350 | 5,765 | 1,450 | 14,718 | 9,462 | 8,380 | 5,970 | 2,788 | 6,550 |
| North-Eastern | 408 | 341 | 732 | 588 | 45 | 318 | 1,853 | 256 | 5,696 | 3,608 | 1,507 | 1,267 | 1,534 | 2,677 |
| Gippsland .. | 397 | 786 | 622 | 172 | 99 | 136 | 1,430 | 22 | 9,503 | 6,723 | 3,177 | 1,341 | 2,412 | 5,366 |
| Total, 1916 | 2,588 | 8,220 | 10,122 | 14,832 | 606 | 6,267 | 24,372 | 7,884 | 82,124 | 54,237 | 32,882 | 24,090 | 24,245 | 36,349 |
| „ 1915 | 2,612 | 7,436 | 10,408 | 12,988 | 525 | 6,604 | 23,421 | 8,408 | 81,810 | 53,261 | 31,241 | 22,810 | 23,688 | 35,187 |
| „ 1914 | 2,709 | 6,586 | 10,598 | 13,427 | 574 | 6,553 | 23,701 | 8,287 | 80,197 | 52,876 | 30,447 | 22,128 | 24,050 | 34,733 |
| „ 1913 | 2,664 | 5,274 | 10,994 | 12,575 | 516 | 6,828 | 23,088 | 8,556 | 77,847 | 52,196 | 28,274 | 20,962 | 23,754 | 32,561 |
| „ 1912 | 2,873 | 4,271 | 11,376 | 12,027 | 475 | 6,870 | 21,973 | 8,621 | 75,368 | 50,208 | 26,752 | 19,865 | 23,172 | 30,891 |
| „ 1911 | 2,701 | 2,918 | 11,556 | 10,727 | 453 | 7,182 | 21,739 | 8,938 | 72,396 | 49,092 | 24,387 | 18,568 | 22,521 | 27,307 |

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1916, showed that there were also in use 1,510 milking machine plants, 4,420 shearing machines, 4,027 wool presses, and 1,776 grain graders.

The numbers of all kinds of machinery and implements, except steam-engines, horse-works, winnowing machines and strippers, were greater in 1916 than in 1911. In the intervening period the increase per cent. was 181 for milking machine plants, 182 for oil engines, 39 for shearing machines, 38 for harvesters, 34 for threshing machines, 33 for cream separators, 32 for cultivators, and 30 for grain drills.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding for 50 years is shown in the next

table, which gives the numbers of horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last six census years.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Census Year. | Horses (including foals). | Cattle— | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| 1861 | 76,536 | 197,332 | 525,000 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 |
| 1871 | 209,025 | 212,193 | 564,534 | 10,477,976 | 180,109 |
| 1881 | 275,516 | 329,198 | 957,069 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 |
| 1891 | 436,469 | 395,192 | 1,387,689 | 12,692,843 | 282,457 |
| 1901 | 392,237 | 521,612 | 1,080,772 | 10,841,790 | 350,370 |
| 1911 | 472,080 | 668,777 | 878,792 | 12,882,665 | 333,281 |
| <i>Per Head of Population.</i> | | | | | |
| 1861 | ·14 | ·37 | ·97 | 10·70 | ·11 |
| 1871 | ·29 | ·29 | ·77 | 14·32 | ·25 |
| 1881 | ·32 | ·38 | 1·11 | 12·01 | ·28 |
| 1891 | ·38 | ·35 | 1·22 | 11·13 | ·25 |
| 1901 | ·33 | ·43 | ·90 | 9·03 | ·29 |
| 1911 | ·36 | ·51 | ·67 | 9·79 | ·25 |
| <i>Per Square Mile.</i> | | | | | |
| 1861 | ·87 | 2·25 | 5·97 | 65·78 | ·70 |
| 1871 | 2·38 | 2·41 | 6·42 | 119·22 | 2·05 |
| 1881 | 3·14 | 3·75 | 10·89 | 117·88 | 2·75 |
| 1891 | 4·97 | 4·50 | 15·79 | 144·43 | 3·21 |
| 1901 | 4·46 | 5·94 | 12·30 | 123·36 | 4·00 |
| 1911 | 5·37 | 7·61 | 10·00 | 146·59 | 3·79 |

There were more horses and milch cows and fewer sheep per head of population in 1911 than in 1891. The great increase in milch cows since 1891 indicates the growth of the dairying industry which followed the regular and successful transport of Victorian butter to England. By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the carrying capacity of the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 306 sheep in 1911 as against 237 in 1881—an increase of 29 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 30 years.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1913. 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 given in the two succeeding tables:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1913.

| Privately-owned Land. | | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned. | Total Area Occupied. | Area under— | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Size of Holdings. (In Acres.) | Number of Holdings. | Area Occupied. | | | Cultivation. | Pasture, &c. |
| | | Acres. | | | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 to 5 | 4,158 | 12,627 | 44,966 | 57,593 | 3,458 | 54,135 |
| 6 " 15 | 5,052 | 51,293 | 13,442 | 64,735 | 16,894 | 47,841 |
| 16 " 30 | 5,259 | 117,141 | 58,577 | 175,718 | 36,188 | 139,530 |
| 31 " 50 | 4,288 | 175,898 | 111,784 | 287,682 | 50,606 | 237,076 |
| 51 " 100 | 7,356 | 558,534 | 145,742 | 704,276 | 138,352 | 565,924 |
| 101 " 200 | 9,891 | 1,477,244 | 334,088 | 1,811,332 | 329,657 | 1,481,675 |
| 201 " 300 | 5,698 | 1,428,071 | 428,597 | 1,856,668 | 311,947 | 1,544,721 |
| 301 " 320 | 2,894 | 914,365 | 454,144 | 1,368,509 | 233,921 | 1,134,588 |
| 321 " 400 | 8,179 | 1,149,040 | 351,048 | 1,500,088 | 263,975 | 1,236,113 |
| 401 " 500 | 3,073 | 1,390,510 | 283,553 | 1,674,063 | 363,700 | 1,310,363 |
| 501 " 600 | 2,451 | 1,352,613 | 402,941 | 1,755,554 | 362,674 | 1,392,880 |
| 601 " 640 | 2,509 | 1,583,779 | 154,348 | 1,738,127 | 433,671 | 1,304,456 |
| 641 " 700 | 1,267 | 851,486 | 334,013 | 1,185,499 | 207,262 | 978,237 |
| 701 " 800 | 1,608 | 1,210,856 | 278,910 | 1,489,766 | 302,622 | 1,187,144 |
| 801 " 900 | 1,135 | 966,221 | 224,076 | 1,190,297 | 245,126 | 945,171 |
| 901 " 1,000 | 1,211 | 1,158,447 | 404,668 | 1,563,115 | 319,990 | 1,243,125 |
| 1,001 " 1,500 | 2,784 | 3,417,332 | 1,074,628 | 4,491,960 | 875,165 | 3,616,795 |
| 1,501 " 2,000 | 1,208 | 2,091,974 | 298,421 | 2,385,395 | 457,373 | 1,928,022 |
| 2,001 " 2,500 | 552 | 1,239,679 | 484,480 | 1,724,159 | 214,073 | 1,510,086 |
| 2,501 " 3,000 | 305 | 840,565 | 714,723 | 1,555,288 | 119,619 | 1,435,669 |
| 3,001 " 4,000 | 348 | 1,208,523 | 148,751 | 1,357,274 | 163,726 | 1,193,548 |
| 4,001 " 5,000 | 167 | 754,331 | 222,295 | 976,626 | 68,913 | 907,713 |
| 5,001 " 7,500 | 185 | 1,125,383 | 253,977 | 1,379,360 | 71,262 | 1,308,098 |
| 7,501 " 10,000 | 82 | 700,479 | 88,871 | 789,350 | 40,648 | 748,702 |
| 10,001 " 15,000 | 78 | 963,016 | 391,733 | 1,354,749 | 21,926 | 1,332,823 |
| 15,001 " 20,000 | 38 | 646,029 | 7,460 | 653,489 | 7,064 | 646,405 |
| 20,001 " 30,000 | 20 | 494,237 | 396 | 494,633 | 8,747 | 485,886 |
| 30,001 " 40,000 | 11 | 362,726 | 3,839 | 366,565 | 1,023 | 365,542 |
| 40,001 " 50,000 | 3 | 135,558 | 1,232 | 136,790 | 596 | 136,194 |
| 50,001 and upwards | 1 | 51,400 | .. | 51,400 | 230 | 51,170 |
| Total .. | 66,811 | 28,429,357 | 7,710,753 | 36,140,110 | 5,670,428 | 30,469,682 |

Size of holdings and live stock thereon.

The last table shows the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings in March, 1913, whilst the next table, which is a supplementary one, gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings at the same date.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1913.

| Size of Holdings. (In Acres.) | Live Stock on Land Occupied. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| | | Dairy Cows. | Other Cattle. | | |
| 1 to 5 | 4,633 | 5,480 | 4,039 | 2,808 | 1,684 |
| 6 " 15 | 7,843 | 10,182 | 6,813 | 4,424 | 4,250 |
| 16 " 30 | 10,500 | 14,825 | 10,766 | 12,697 | 6,648 |
| 31 " 50 | 10,831 | 19,056 | 13,923 | 17,652 | 6,662 |
| 51 " 100 | 25,605 | 55,362 | 33,211 | 63,230 | 23,323 |
| 101 " 200 | 43,133 | 119,585 | 87,462 | 228,752 | 48,969 |
| 201 " 300 | 33,494 | 83,342 | 70,488 | 302,423 | 31,535 |
| 301 " 320 | 22,265 | 35,668 | 35,541 | 197,667 | 12,345 |
| 321 " 400 | 27,441 | 47,801 | 48,253 | 303,947 | 17,085 |
| 401 " 500 | 30,435 | 42,224 | 49,042 | 395,625 | 14,109 |
| 501 " 600 | 25,791 | 32,928 | 41,697 | 392,867 | 9,716 |
| 601 " 640 | 22,835 | 16,648 | 26,125 | 292,312 | 5,480 |
| 641 " 700 | 12,719 | 13,015 | 20,998 | 237,750 | 4,289 |
| 701 " 800 | 19,358 | 16,147 | 27,860 | 337,856 | 5,118 |
| 801 " 900 | 15,935 | 13,715 | 25,960 | 358,213 | 5,223 |
| 901 " 1,000 | 13,099 | 14,164 | 26,843 | 436,856 | 4,193 |
| 1,001 " 1,500 | 47,940 | 33,438 | 77,594 | 1,427,735 | 10,206 |
| 1,501 " 2,000 | 24,208 | 12,998 | 38,953 | 977,380 | 3,751 |
| 2,001 " 2,500 | 12,519 | 7,693 | 25,304 | 649,203 | 2,261 |
| 2,501 " 3,000 | 6,983 | 4,332 | 15,699 | 515,414 | 1,351 |
| 3,001 " 4,000 | 9,616 | 5,411 | 19,939 | 726,481 | 1,355 |
| 4,001 " 5,000 | 4,750 | 2,872 | 13,590 | 473,833 | 507 |
| 5,001 " 7,500 | 6,776 | 3,952 | 20,987 | 831,290 | 1,495 |
| 7,501 " 10,000 | 3,933 | 1,583 | 13,167 | 504,726 | 253 |
| 10,001 " 15,000 | 3,611 | 1,512 | 17,905 | 761,201 | 457 |
| 15,001 " 20,000 | 1,918 | 777 | 3,344 | 504,279 | 104 |
| 20,001 " 30,000 | 1,398 | 544 | 4,748 | 334,753 | 104 |
| 30,001 " 40,000 | 1,069 | 180 | 5,794 | 269,172 | 35 |
| 40,001 " 50,000 | 278 | 74 | 820 | 116,723 | 61 |
| 50,001 " and upwards | 220 | 12 | 250 | 41,650 | 3 |
| Total .. | 465,636 | 615,520 | 805,618 | 11,773,924 | 224,582 |

The figures in the last two tables are exclusive of live stock travelling and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,892 holdings containing 1,078,688 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 36,151 acres of cultivation, 5,277 horses, 20,882 cattle, 84,737 sheep, and 3,901 pigs. The position disclosed was that 61,029 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 14,398,125 acres of such land, as well as 4,024,897 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,423,022 acres, or 51 per

cent. of the total area in occupation. These occupiers controlled 64 per cent. of the total cultivation, and 49 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 66 per cent. of the other cattle, 90 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings
in 1910 and
1913.

Particulars of land occupied and cultivation thereon are given in the following table for the years 1910 and 1913:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON.

| Size of Holdings. (In acres.) | Privately-owned Land. | | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned. | Total Area Occupied. | Area under— | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Year | Number of Holdings. | Area Occupied. | | | Cultiva- tion. | Pasture, &c. |
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 to 100 | 1910 | 23,305 | 836,826 | 442,413 | 1,279,239 | 228,227 | 1,051,012 |
| | 1913 | 26,113 | 915,493 | 374,511 | 1,290,004 | 245,498 | 1,044,506 |
| 101 „ 320 | 1910 | 17,583 | 3,686,498 | 1,209,660 | 4,896,158 | 839,664 | 4,056,494 |
| | 1913 | 18,483 | 3,819,680 | 1,216,829 | 5,036,509 | 875,525 | 4,160,984 |
| 321 „ 640 | 1910 | 9,676 | 4,623,839 | 1,900,058 | 6,523,897 | 1,182,254 | 5,341,643 |
| | 1913 | 11,212 | 5,475,942 | 1,191,890 | 6,667,832 | 1,424,020 | 5,243,812 |
| 641 „ 1,000 | 1910 | 4,354 | 3,553,261 | 1,800,551 | 5,353,812 | 863,080 | 4,490,732 |
| | 1913 | 5,221 | 4,187,010 | 1,241,667 | 5,428,677 | 1,075,000 | 4,353,677 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500 | 1910 | 4,159 | 6,178,744 | 2,464,135 | 8,642,879 | 1,254,392 | 7,388,487 |
| | 1913 | 4,544 | 6,748,985 | 1,852,529 | 8,601,514 | 1,546,611 | 7,054,903 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000 | 1910 | 749 | 2,571,444 | 1,348,979 | 3,920,423 | 298,146 | 3,622,277 |
| | 1913 | 820 | 2,803,419 | 1,085,769 | 3,889,188 | 352,258 | 3,536,930 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 | 1910 | 239 | 1,651,979 | 1,397,984 | 3,049,963 | 85,379 | 2,964,584 |
| | 1913 | 267 | 1,825,862 | 342,848 | 2,168,710 | 111,910 | 2,056,800 |
| 10,001 and up- wards | 1910 | 175 | 3,298,227 | 145,420 | 3,443,647 | 45,770 | 3,397,877 |
| | 1913 | 151 | 2,652,966 | 404,710 | 3,057,676 | 39,606 | 3,018,070 |
| Total | 1910 | 60,240 | 28,400,818 | 10,709,200 | 37,110,018 | 4,796,912 | 32,313,106 |
| | 1913 | 66,811 | 28,429,357 | 7,710,753 | 36,140,110 | 5,670,428 | 30,469,682 |

The influence of legislation and the growing demand for land are evidenced by the steady decline from year to year in the number and the aggregate acreage of the largest sized privately owned holdings. The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 195 in 1906, 175 in 1910, and 151 in 1913, and the aggregate areas comprised therein were 4,134,067 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 2,652,966 acres in the corresponding years. The reduction was equivalent to 22·6 per cent. in the number and 35·8 per cent. in the acreage of such estates during the seven years ended March, 1913. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there were increases in both numbers and acreage in the seven years referred to.

Size of holdings and how they were utilized, 1910 and 1913.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1910 and 1913, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1910 AND 1913.

| Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.) | Year. | Percentage in each Division to Total of— | | | | Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep. | |
|---|-------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | Area Occupied. | Area under Cultivation. | Area used for Pasture, &c. | Equivalent in Sheep Grazed. | Total. | Per Acre used for Grazing, &c. |
| 1 to 100 | 1910 | 3·45 | 4·76 | 3·25 | 6·28 | 1,586,653 | 1·51 |
| | 1913 | 3·57 | 4·33 | 3·43 | 7·08 | 1,766,873 | 1·69 |
| 101 „ 320 | 1910 | 13·19 | 17·50 | 12·55 | 17·50 | 4,415,168 | 1·09 |
| | 1913 | 13·94 | 15·44 | 13·66 | 17·67 | 4,410,283 | 1·06 |
| 321 „ 640 | 1910 | 17·58 | 24·65 | 16·53 | 17·00 | 4,290,653 | ·80 |
| | 1913 | 18·45 | 25·12 | 17·21 | 17·14 | 4,278,079 | ·82 |
| 641 „ 1,000 | 1910 | 14·42 | 17·99 | 13·90 | 12·18 | 3,075,406 | ·68 |
| | 1913 | 15·02 | 18·95 | 14·29 | 12·15 | 3,031,015 | ·70 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500 | 1910 | 23·29 | 26·15 | 22·87 | 20·10 | 5,074,837 | ·69 |
| | 1913 | 23·80 | 27·27 | 23·15 | 20·34 | 5,076,868 | ·72 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000 | 1910 | 10·57 | 6·22 | 11·21 | 8·81 | 2,224,312 | ·61 |
| | 1913 | 10·76 | 6·22 | 11·61 | 9·22 | 2,300,276 | ·65 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 | 1910 | 8·22 | 1·78 | 9·17 | 6·29 | 1,589,021 | ·54 |
| | 1913 | 6·00 | 1·98 | 6·75 | 6·95 | 1,735,240 | ·84 |
| 10,001 and upwards | 1910 | 9·28 | ·95 | 10·52 | 11·84 | 2,989,460 | ·88 |
| | 1913 | 8·46 | ·69 | 9·90 | 9·45 | 2,358,478 | ·78 |
| Total | 1910 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 25,245,510 | ·78 |
| | 1913 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 24,957,112 | ·82 |

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. From this return it will be seen that, in 1913, 51 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, while this portion furnished 64 per cent. of the cultivation, it contained nearly 49 per cent. of the total area under pasture, and supported 54 per cent. of the grazing stock. Dairying was carried on principally in the small holdings and pigs were most numerous where dairying prevailed. Nearly 56 per cent. of the dairy cows and about 61 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of not more than 320 acres. The sheep-carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1913 was slightly in excess of that for 1910. The proportionate decrease of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres between the years mentioned is very noticeable, especially as it was accompanied by an increase in the number of live stock grazed.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1916, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1916.

(Areas of 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 ... | 17,207 | 519,762 | 178,269 | 2,050,472 | 106,782 | 2,855,285 |
| North-Central ... | 5,985 | 176,772 | 28,932 | 1,781,400 | 94,627 | 2,081,731 |
| Western ... | 11,806 | 507,850 | 172,694 | 5,803,079 | 274,398 | 6,758,021 |
| Wimmera ... | 6,390 | 1,794,589 | 83,696 | 4,020,156 | 89,091 | 5,987,532 |
| Mallee ... | 5,628 | 1,777,010 | 3,052 | 3,206,835 | 846,730 | 5,833,627 |
| Northern ... | 11,935 | 1,915,119 | 38,979 | 3,302,065 | 37,390 | 5,293,553 |
| North-Eastern ... | 5,298 | 211,302 | 7,362 | 3,648,675 | 253,330 | 4,120,669 |
| Gippsland ... | 8,705 | 167,204 | 670,011 | 3,706,193 | 766,106 | 5,309,514 |
| Total ... | 73,004 | 7,069,608 | 1,182,995 | 27,518,875 | 2,468,454 | 38,239,932 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | ... | 18.20 | 6.24 | 71.82 | 3.74 | 100.00 |
| North-Central ... | ... | 8.49 | 1.39 | 85.57 | 4.55 | 100.00 |
| Western ... | ... | 7.51 | 2.56 | 85.87 | 4.06 | 100.00 |
| Wimmera ... | ... | 29.97 | 1.40 | 67.14 | 1.49 | 100.00 |
| Mallee ... | ... | 30.46 | .05 | 54.97 | 14.52 | 100.00 |
| Northern ... | ... | 36.18 | .73 | 62.38 | .71 | 100.00 |
| North-Eastern ... | ... | 5.12 | .18 | 88.55 | 6.15 | 100.00 |
| Gippsland ... | ... | 3.15 | 12.62 | 69.80 | 14.43 | 100.00 |
| Total ... | ... | 18.49 | 3.09 | 71.97 | 6.45 | 100.00 |
| PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | 23.57 | 7.35 | 15.07 | 7.45 | 4.33 | 7.47 |
| North-Central ... | 8.20 | 2.51 | 2.44 | 6.47 | 3.84 | 5.44 |
| Western ... | 16.17 | 7.18 | 14.60 | 21.09 | 11.11 | 17.67 |
| Wimmera ... | 8.75 | 25.38 | 7.07 | 14.61 | 3.61 | 15.66 |
| Mallee ... | 7.71 | 25.14 | .25 | 11.65 | 34.30 | 15.26 |
| Northern ... | 16.42 | 27.09 | 3.29 | 12.00 | 1.52 | 13.85 |
| North-Eastern ... | 7.26 | 2.99 | .62 | 13.26 | 10.26 | 10.77 |
| Gippsland ... | 11.92 | 2.36 | 56.66 | 13.47 | 31.03 | 13.88 |
| Total ... | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

It will be seen from these tables that the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found in the Northern, Wimmera and Mallee districts. About 36 per cent. of the land occupied in the Northern and about 30 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera and Mallee districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 78 per cent. of the cultivation in

Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 57 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1916.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1916.

| District. | Acres Occupied for— | | Number of— | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Agriculture. | Pasture. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| Central ... | 519,762 | 2,228,741 | 105,705 | 186,120 | 1,609,687 |
| North-Central ... | 176,772 | 1,810,332 | 27,830 | 61,484 | 940,711 |
| Western ... | 507,850 | 5,975,773 | 71,498 | 244,502 | 3,482,636 |
| Wimmera ... | 1,794,589 | 4,103,852 | 64,867 | 35,473 | 1,466,544 |
| Mallee ... | 1,777,010 | 3,209,887 | 43,236 | 20,975 | 347,350 |
| Northern ... | 1,915,119 | 3,341,044 | 93,278 | 108,086 | 1,470,653 |
| North-Eastern ... | 211,302 | 3,656,037 | 36,750 | 122,400 | 772,422 |
| Gippsland ... | 167,204 | 4,376,204 | 50,615 | 264,564 | 1,055,629 |
| Total ... | 7,069,608 | 28,701,870 | 493,779 | 1,043,604 | 10,545,632 |

The area occupied does not include 2,468,454 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1915, horses decreased by 58,274, or 10.6 per cent., cattle by 318,938, or 23.4 per cent., and sheep by 1,506,053, or 12.5 per cent.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep further classified in different sized flocks in March, 1913, are given on pages 747 and 760 :—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1912 TO 1916.

| Live Stock. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Horses (including foals) ... | 507,813 | 530,494 | 562,331 | 552,053 | 493,779 |
| Cattle— | | | | | |
| Dairy Cows ... | 699,555 | 655,939 | 656,080 | 610,517 | 451,088 |
| Other (including calves) ... | 947,572 | 852,150 | 872,473 | 752,025 | 592,516 |
| Sheep ... | 13,857,804 | 11,892,224 | 12,113,682 | 12,051,685 | 10,545,632 |
| Pigs ... | 348,069 | 240,072 | 221,277 | 243,196 | 192,002 |

The numbers of all classes of live stock were smaller in March, 1916, than in the preceding year.

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1914 and 1915 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1914 AND 1915.

| Stock. | Prices in 1914. | | | Prices in 1915. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | Average. | Range. | | Average. | Range. | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| <i>Horses.</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra heavy draught .. | 43 7 6 | 29 0 0 to 50 10 0 | 39 17 6 | 28 0 0 to 50 0 0 | | |
| Medium draught .. | 26 7 6 | 16 0 0 to 35 10 0 | 30 17 6 | 21 0 0 to 36 0 0 | | |
| Delivery Cart .. | 20 15 0 | 15 0 0 to 27 0 0 | 24 0 0 | 19 0 0 to 28 10 0 | | |
| Indian Remounts .. | 22 12 6 | 20 0 0 to 23 10 0 | 22 15 0 | 21 0 0 to 26 0 0 | | |
| Saddle and Harness .. | 10 7 6 | 6 0 0 to 13 0 0 | 10 2 6 | 8 0 0 to 12 0 0 | | |
| Ponies .. | 18 7 6 | 12 0 0 to 22 10 0 | 11 15 0 | 9 0 0 to 15 0 0 | | |
| <i>Fat Cattle.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Bullocks—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 15 18 0 | 12 13 0 to 18 10 0 | 24 15 0 | 15 15 0 to 37 12 0 | | |
| Prime .. | 14 3 0 | 10 12 0 to 18 2 0 | 21 14 0 | 14 15 0 to 31 12 0 | | |
| Good .. | 12 1 0 | 9 7 0 to 14 0 0 | 17 18 0 | 12 11 0 to 24 17 0 | | |
| <i>Good Light and Handy</i> | | | | | | |
| Weights .. | 10 7 0 | 8 0 0 to 12 8 0 | 15 9 0 | 10 10 0 to 20 15 0 | | |
| Second .. | 8 2 0 | 6 15 0 to 9 8 0 | 10 7 0 | 8 0 0 to 14 11 0 | | |
| <i>Cows—</i> | | | | | | |
| Best .. | 9 15 0 | 7 15 0 to 11 14 0 | 15 3 0 | 9 16 0 to 22 10 0 | | |
| Others .. | 8 0 0 | 5 10 0 to 9 6 0 | 11 11 0 | 7 15 0 to 17 15 0 | | |
| <i>Dairy Cattle.</i> | | | | | | |
| Best Milkers .. | 9 19 0 | 9 0 0 to 11 2 0 | 12 16 0 | 9 0 0 to 15 5 0 | | |
| Springers, best .. | 7 13 0 | 6 0 0 to 9 0 0 | 10 2 0 | 6 0 0 to 13 0 0 | | |
| <i>Fat Sheep.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>(cross)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 1 4 10 | 0 16 3 to 1 12 3 | 1 16 1 | 1 1 6 to 2 15 3 | | |
| Prime .. | 1 1 6 | 0 14 3 to 1 6 6 | 1 9 5 | 0 18 3 to 2 4 0 | | |
| Good .. | 0 18 3 | 0 12 1 to 1 2 6 | 1 2 9 | 0 14 0 to 1 12 4 | | |
| <i>Ewes (cross)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 1 2 3 | 0 15 8 to 1 10 1 | 1 14 4 | 0 19 3 to 2 16 0 | | |
| Prime .. | 0 19 3 | 0 13 4 to 1 4 6 | 1 8 2 | 0 16 4 to 2 3 0 | | |
| Good .. | 0 16 1 | 0 10 6 to 1 0 9 | 1 1 9 | 0 11 9 to 1 12 7 | | |
| <i>Wethers (merino)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | .. | .. | 1 9 2 | 0 17 6 to 2 8 4 | | |
| Prime .. | 0 18 11 | 0 11 9 to 1 4 6 | 1 4 1 | 0 14 6 to 1 16 6 | | |
| Good .. | 0 15 6 | 0 8 9 to 1 0 3 | 0 19 2 | 0 10 9 to 1 9 0 | | |
| Ewes (merino) best .. | 0 12 9 | 0 7 9 to 0 17 0 | 0 19 7 | 0 10 4 to 1 10 3 | | |
| <i>Fat Lambs.</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 0 18 3 | 0 14 10 to 1 3 0 | 1 5 11 | 0 16 3 to 1 18 1 | | |
| Prime .. | 0 15 5 | 0 12 0 to 0 18 3 | 1 1 6 | 0 14 0 to 1 11 1 | | |
| Good .. | 0 12 4 | 0 9 0 to 0 14 6 | 0 17 3 | 0 11 0 to 1 4 9 | | |
| Second .. | 0 9 10 | 0 6 0 to 0 12 0 | 0 14 1 | 0 8 1 to 1 0 10 | | |
| <i>Pigs.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Back Fatters—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Heavy Prime .. | 6 12 0 | 4 15 0 to 7 11 0 | 8 12 0 | 6 0 0 to 13 0 0 | | |
| Extra Prime and Weighty .. | 4 12 0 | 3 12 0 to 5 7 0 | 4 15 0 | 3 8 0 to 9 0 0 | | |
| <i>Baconers—</i> | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 3 18 0 | 3 10 0 to 4 9 0 | 4 12 0 | 3 4 0 to 5 17 0 | | |
| Prime .. | 3 8 0 | 2 16 0 to 3 18 0 | 3 15 0 | 2 5 0 to 5 0 0 | | |
| Porkers .. | 2 1 0 | 1 11 0 to 2 9 0 | 2 7 0 | 1 12 0 to 3 4 0 | | |
| Stores .. | 1 11 0 | 1 5 0 to 1 16 0 | 1 11 0 | 1 3 0 to 1 19 0 | | |
| Slips and Suckers .. | 0 17 0 | 0 11 0 to 1 2 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 11 0 to 1 0 0 | | |

The heavy losses in stock during the drought of 1914 necessitated a replenishment of the herds, and the strong demand thus created largely accounted for the exceptionally high prices shown in the above table. The range of prices indicates not only fluctuations in value during each year, but also unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during each of the last ten years :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED : 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number Slaughtered. | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Sheep and Lambs. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
| 1906 | 2,826,144 | 261,034 | 274,391 |
| 1907 | 3,226,141 | 289,709 | 257,695 |
| 1908 | 3,309,865 | 279,710 | 225,162 |
| 1909 | 3,708,512 | 287,548 | 210,613 |
| 1910 | 4,245,881 | 319,665 | 257,287 |
| 1911 | 4,348,363 | 347,926 | 345,547 |
| 1912 | 4,153,269 | 368,512 | 331,364 |
| 1913 | 4,742,231 | 410,694 | 286,931 |
| 1914 | 4,550,272 | 470,011 | 260,017 |
| 1915 | 2,973,803 | 356,174 | 216,003 |

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED :
1906 TO 1915.

| 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. |
| 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 | 81,116 | 866,498 | 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 |
| 1909 | 2,718,344 | 276,759 | 67,117 | 941,309 | 7,399 | 225 | 10,962 | 2,225 | 143,206 | 37,897 | 1,155 | 65 |
| 1910 | 2,592,514 | 302,282 | 81,850 | 1,578,516 | 18,009 | 1,557 | 41,420 | 3,624 | 163,844 | 38,431 | 750 | 36 |
| 1911 | 2,678,517 | 321,251 | 134,546 | 1,578,132 | 17,354 | 1,609 | 69,436 | 7,640 | 209,177 | 22,228 | 1,681 | 215 |
| 1912 | 2,610,665 | 344,706 | 148,394 | 1,409,243 | 10,793 | 3,120 | 104,472 | 10,129 | 179,717 | 28,889 | 2,884 | 133 |
| 1913 | 2,587,895 | 355,868 | 107,089 | 2,107,180 | 36,692 | .. | 41,034 | 15,333 | 179,710 | 6,122 | 2,751 | 132 |
| 1914 | 2,783,802 | 335,548 | 76,464 | 1,710,152 | 64,838 | 1,713 | 34,141 | 15,276 | 181,756 | 22,177 | 4,349 | 84 |
| 1915 | 2,910,848 | 338,475 | 86,580 | 47,546 | 175 | .. | 9,762 | 12,082 | 129,259 | 5,647 | 5,442 | 164 |

The increase which took place in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered for freezing, until it was checked by a drought in 1914, shows the growing importance of the frozen meat trade of the State. Of the 4,742,231 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria in 1913, 2,107,180, or 44 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 651,914, or 23 per cent., in 1906. In 1914-15 the oversea exports included 34,322,271 lbs. of lamb and 31,093,023 lbs. of mutton, valued at £690,676 and £557,409 respectively, all of which, excepting about 1½ per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

Mutton and Lamb frozen for Export.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as

meat, but also 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 the exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

As there is practically no limit to the demand for mutton and lamb in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses frozen for export in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past five years :—

MUTTON AND LAMB FROZEN FOR EXPORT.

| Year. | Number of Carcasses frozen for Export. | | |
|------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Mutton. | Lamb. | Total. |
| 1894 | 250,000 | .. | 250,000 |
| 1911 | 624,940 | 953,192 | 1,578,132 |
| 1912 | 566,541 | 842,702 | 1,409,243 |
| 1913 | 948,162 | 1,159,018 | 2,107,180 |
| 1914 | 653,329 | 1,056,823 | 1,710,152 |
| 1915 | .. | 47,546 | 47,546 |

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community and, judging by the steadily increasing number of dairy farmers, it is becoming more general throughout the State. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, the total production of butter and cheese, and the number of cream separators in use for each of the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Cow-keepers. | Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year. | Butter Made. | Cheese Made. | Number of Cream Separators in use. |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. | |
| 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 |
| 1909 | 50,870 | 625,063 | 55,166,555 | 5,025,834 | 24,358 |
| 1910 | 52,610 | 668,777 | 70,603,787 | 4,530,893 | 27,307 |
| 1911 | 53,319 | 699,555 | 86,500,474 | 4,549,843 | 30,891 |
| 1912 | 54,447 | 655,939 | 67,655,834 | 4,176,778 | 32,561 |
| 1913 | 55,423 | 656,080 | 73,381,567 | 4,856,321 | 34,733 |
| 1914 | 55,553 | 610,517 | 62,421,288 | 4,395,502 | 35,187 |
| 1915 | 53,381 | 451,088 | 42,345,113 | 3,497,278 | 36,349 |

The reduction in the figures relating to 1915 is due to a severe drought which occurred in the preceding year.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms in each of the past ten years:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

| Year. | | | | Butter. | Cheese. |
|-------|----|----|----|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1906 | .. | .. | .. | 4,856,946 | 2,024,906 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | .. | 4,696,123 | 1,705,952 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | .. | 4,078,230 | 1,854,962 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | .. | 5,611,927 | 1,857,879 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | 5,540,271 | 1,823,263 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | 5,233,355 | 1,502,582 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | .. | 5,428,690 | 2,004,865 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | .. | 5,679,670 | 2,008,370 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | 4,845,529 | 1,722,506 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | 4,750,866 | 1,367,243 |

Butter and cheese made in factories. Of the total butter and cheese produced in 1915, 89 per cent. of the former and nearly 61 per cent. of the latter were made in butter and cheese factories. The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, &c., milk made, and of cream sold, in these factories during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Butter Made. | Cream Sold. | Cheese Made. | Concentrated, Condensed, &c., Milk Made. |
|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | lbs. | gallons. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1906 | 63,231,222 | 20,332 | 2,852,687 | 3,709,656 |
| 1907 | 59,050,231 | 25,442 | 2,691,957 | 4,684,656 |
| 1908 | 44,383,168 | 17,527 | 2,473,682 | 3,781,548 |
| 1909 | 49,554,628 | 19,417 | 3,167,955 | 3,894,859 |
| 1910 | 65,063,516 | 29,910 | 2,707,630 | 3,004,842 |
| 1911 | 81,267,119 | 34,028 | 3,047,261 | 13,697,691 |
| 1912 | 62,227,144 | 41,952 | 2,171,913 | 18,456,094 |
| 1913 | 67,701,897 | 45,762 | 2,847,951 | 21,479,263 |
| 1914 | 57,575,759 | 54,388 | 2,672,996 | 19,093,750 |
| 1915 | 37,594,247 | 27,934 | 2,130,035 | 16,690,426 |

The quantity of milk received at factories and creameries was 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, 149,490,103 gallons in 1910, 191,128,362 gallons in 1911, 150,079,730 gallons in 1912, 166,339,178 gallons in 1913, 144,317,040 gallons in 1914, and 93,846,750 gallons in 1915.

Exports of butter and cheese. In 1915-16 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 11,417,311 lbs. of butter, valued at £719,653, practically all of which was Australian produce. Of this export, a quantity representing nearly 73 per cent. of the value was

sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 16,227 lbs., and the value thereof £766.

Wool production. Information relating to the wool clip is obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance is made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. On this basis the production of wool in 1915-16 and earlier seasons was as follows:—

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON, 1915-16.

| Districts. | Wool Clip, 1915-16. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. | |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | |
| Central | 5,173,300 | 426,325 | 5,600,125 | |
| North-Central | 4,946,268 | 381,203 | 5,327,471 | |
| Western | 20,070,743 | 1,197,192 | 21,267,935 | |
| Wimmera | 8,430,378 | 333,643 | 8,769,021 | |
| Mallee | 1,358,033 | 81,908 | 1,939,946 | |
| Northern | 7,050,763 | 402,668 | 7,453,434 | |
| North-Eastern | 3,565,376 | 280,429 | 3,845,805 | |
| Gippsland | 4,706,324 | 616,337 | 5,322,711 | |
| Total Clip { | 1915-16 | 55,801,193 | 3,725,255 | 59,526,448 |
| | 1914-15 | 65,005,305 | 5,085,597 | 70,090,902 |
| | 1913-14 | 74,157,932 | 5,868,688 | 80,026,620 |
| | 1912-13 | 65,666,190 | 4,170,780 | 69,836,970 |
| | 1911-12 | 81,902,229 | 6,504,990 | 88,407,219 |
| | 1910-11 | 73,959,226 | 6,115,044 | 80,074,270 |
| | 1909-10 | 71,006,003 | 5,673,606 | 76,679,609 |
| | 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 | |

| | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Wool clip | 69,836,970 | 80,026,620 | 70,090,902 | 59,526,448 |
| Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated) | 18,925,642 | 26,807,070 | 25,315,965 | 22,803,750 |
| Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated) ... | | | | |
| Total production ... | 88,762,612 | 106,833,690 | 95,406,867 | 82,330,198 |
| Total value ... | £3,751,083 | £4,032,954 | £3,410,913 | £4,066,003 |

The wool produced last season was nearly 14 per cent. less than in the previous season. This result was wholly due to a large number of sheep having been lost as the result of a drought in 1914.

Weight of
a fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for each of the last eight years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE, 1903 TO 1915.

| Year. | Weight of a Fleece. | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Sheep and Lambs combined. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1908 | 5·98 | 2·11 | 5·45 |
| 1909 | 6·70 | 2·29 | 5·86 |
| 1910 | 6·99 | 2·50 | 6·15 |
| 1911 | 7·28 | 2·33 | 6·29 |
| 1912 | 6·31 | 2·20 | 5·68 |
| 1913 | 7·50 | 2·35 | 6·46 |
| 1914 | 6·37 | 2·16 | 5·58 |
| 1915 | 6·44 | 2·31 | 5·79 |

The average wool clips for sheep and lambs in 1915 were ·07 lb. and ·15 lb. respectively heavier than the averages for the previous year.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last nine years were as follows :—

WOOL PRODUCTION: HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE, 1907 TO 1915.

| Year. | Production. | | Used in Manufactures. | | Available for Export. | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1907 | 93,082,341 | 3,878,431 | 5,600,873 | 199,403 | 87,481,468 | 3,679,028 |
| 1908 | 87,536,450 | 3,556,168 | 5,470,740 | 190,197 | 82,065,710 | 3,365,971 |
| 1909 | 95,332,829 | 4,044,755 | 5,239,806 | 180,036 | 90,093,023 | 3,864,719 |
| 1910 | 101,803,644 | 4,318,100 | 5,309,730 | 186,648 | 96,493,914 | 4,131,452 |
| 1911 | 110,463,041 | 4,142,747 | 5,774,870 | 228,920 | 104,688,171 | 3,913,827 |
| 1912 | 88,762,612 | 3,751,083 | 5,535,483 | 247,943 | 83,227,129 | 3,503,140 |
| 1913 | 106,833,690 | 4,032,954 | 5,917,410 | 240,395 | 100,916,280 | 3,792,559 |
| 1914 | 95,406,867 | 3,410,913 | 6,118,450 | 254,935 | 89,288,417 | 3,155,978 |
| 1915 | 82,330,198 | 4,066,003 | 11,052,250 | 460,510 | 71,277,948 | 3,605,493 |

Prices
of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been obtained from Melbourne wool brokers:—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1913-14 TO 1915-16.

| Class of Wool. | Average Price per lb. in— | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
| GREASY MERINO. | | | |
| Extra Super (Western District)... | 15d. to 20½d. | 17½d. to 18¾d. | 23d. to 24¾d. |
| Super | 14d. to 14½d. | 16d. to 17d. | 20d. to 22d. |
| Good | 12½d. to 13½d. | 12d. to 13½d. | 14d. to 16d. |
| Average | 12d. to 13d. | 11d. to 12d. | 12d. to 13d. |
| Wasty and Inferior | 8d. to 9d. | 6½d. to 8d. | 7d. to 9d. |
| Extra Super Lambs | 24d. to 29½d. | 16d. to 17¾d. | 18d. to 20d. |
| Super Lambs | 20d. to 24d. | 13d. to 15d. | 15d. to 17d. |
| Good Lambs | 15d. to 18d. | 11d. to 12½d. | 12d. to 14d. |
| Average Lambs | 10d. to 12d. | 8d. to 10d. | 9d. to 11d. |
| Inferior Lambs | 5d. to 7d. | 4d. to 6d. | 5d. to 7d. |
| GREASY CROSSBRED. | | | |
| Extra Super Comebacks | 14d. to 15½d. | 16d. to 17d. | 22d. to 24d. |
| Super Comebacks | 13d. to 14½d. | 15d. to 16d. | 20d. to 23d. |
| Fine Crossbred | 12d. to 13d. | 13d. to 14d. | 17d. to 18d. |
| Medium Crossbred | 9½d. to 10½d. | 12d. to 13d. | 14d. to 16d. |
| Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln | 8d. to 9d. | 12d. to 13d. | 13d. to 15d. |
| Super Fine Crossbred Lambs | 13d. to 15d. | 12d. to 14½d. | 15d. to 19d. |
| Good Crossbred Lambs | 11d. to 13d. | 10d. to 11d. | 11d. to 12d. |
| Coarse and Lincoln Lambs | 10d. to 11d. | 8d. to 9d. | 9d. to 10d. |
| SCOURED. | | | |
| Extra Super Fleece | 23d. to 25d. | 25d. to 26½d. | 31d. to 34d. |
| Super Fleece | 21d. to 22½d. | 23d. to 24d. | 27d. to 30d. |
| Good Fleece | 19d. to 20½d. | 22d. to 23d. | 22d. to 26d. |
| Average Fleece | 18d. to 19d. | 19d. to 20d. | 20d. to 22d. |
| RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON. | | | |
| Greasy Merino Fleece | 20½d. | 18¾d. | 24¾d. |
| " Comeback Fleece | 15½d. | 17d. | 24d. |
| " Merino Lambs | 29½d. | 17¾d. | 20d. |
| " Comeback Lambs | 15d. | 14½d. | 19½d. |
| Scoured Fleece | 25d. | 26½d. | 38½d. |

The most striking feature of the figures for 1914-15 and 1915-16 was the increased price for crossbred wool, owing to its being more suitable than finer wool for the manufacture of khaki for the army.

Flocks of sheep. Returns which were collected in March, 1913, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1913.

| District. | Number of— | | Average Number of Sheep to a Flock. | Percentage of— | |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks. | Sheep. | | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Central | 2,489 | 1,027,426 | 413 | 10·02 | 8·66 |
| North-Central .. | 2,077 | 925,271 | 445 | 8·36 | 7·80 |
| Western | 5,574 | 4,201,708 | 754 | 22·45 | 35·43 |
| Wimmera | 4,031 | 1,927,837 | 478 | 16·23 | 16·26 |
| Mallee | 1,358 | 565,135 | 416 | 5·47 | 4·77 |
| Northern | 4,724 | 1,512,729 | 320 | 19·02 | 12·76 |
| North-Eastern .. | 2,148 | 693,881 | 323 | 8·65 | 5·85 |
| Gippsland | 2,433 | 1,004,674 | 413 | 9·80 | 8·47 |
| Total | 24,834 | 11,858,661 | 478 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The figures do not include 33,563 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained 35½ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only 22½ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 28½ per cent. of the flocks, but only 23 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. The average number of sheep to a flock was 478 in 1913, as compared with 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of flocks increased from 16,067 in 1906 to 24,834 in 1913, there being a larger number in each division of the State. During the seven years the flocks increased by 871 in the Central, 740 in the North-Central, 2,011 in the Western, 764 in the Wimmera, 807 in the Mallee, 1,504 in the Northern, 882 in the North-Eastern, and 1,188 in the Gippsland District. In that period the total number of sheep increased by 518,529, the principal increases being in the Gippsland and Mallee Districts. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep, was evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-farming.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks :—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1913.

| Size of Flocks. | Number of— | | Percentage of— | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks. | Sheep. | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Under 500 | 19,582 | 2,692,122 | 78·85 | 22·70 |
| 500 to 1,000 .. | 3,016 | 2,098,348 | 12·14 | 17·70 |
| 1,001 „ 2,000 .. | 1,302 | 1,844,901 | 5·24 | 15·56 |
| 2,001 „ 3,000 .. | 358 | 890,989 | 1·44 | 7·51 |
| 3,001 „ 5,000 .. | 270 | 1,057,673 | 1·09 | 8·92 |
| 5,001 „ 7,000 .. | 102 | 608,199 | ·41 | 5·13 |
| 7,001 „ 10,000 .. | 89 | 747,315 | ·36 | 6·30 |
| 10,001 „ 15,000 .. | 61 | 753,801 | ·25 | 6·36 |
| 15,001 „ 20,000 .. | 29 | 497,143 | ·12 | 4·19 |
| Over 20,000 | 25 | 668,170 | ·10 | 5·63 |
| Total | 24,834 | 11,858,661 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

A comparison of the above figures with those for 1910 and earlier years shows that the number of large sheep-owners had substantially declined, while the number of those owning the smallest-sized flocks had very greatly increased. Flocks of 20,000 and over numbered 25 in 1913, as against 37 in 1910, 52 in 1908, and 56 in 1906. Flocks of 15,000 to 20,000 numbered 29 in 1913, 35 in 1910, 39 in 1908, and 50 in 1906. Flocks of less than 500 were 19,582 in 1913, as compared with 18,589 in 1910, 15,797 in 1908, and 11,647 in 1906. From these figures it will be seen that, while flocks of over 15,000 decreased by 48 per cent., those of less than 500 increased by 68 per cent. during the seven years 1906 to 1913. Owners of more than 15,000 sheep possessed 9·8 per cent. of the sheep in the State in 1913, as against 22·5 in 1906. On the other hand, owners of less than 500 sheep possessed 22·7 per cent. of the total sheep in 1913, as compared with 15·1 per cent. in 1906. Twenty of the 25 largest and 23 of the 29 second largest flocks in 1913 were in the Western District.

Breed of sheep.

The numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria in March, 1916, have been estimated as follows:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1916.

| Breed of Sheep. | Number. |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Merino | 3,800,000 |
| Comeback | 2,420,000 |
| Crossbred, coarse | 1,370,000 |
| " Shropshire and Southdown | 1,270,000 |
| Lincoln | 740,000 |
| Shropshire | 420,000 |
| Other | 525,632 |
| Total | 10,545,632 |

Live stock in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1916, in the cases of Victoria and Tasmania; December, 1915, in the cases of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia; and June, 1915, in the case of New South Wales. The returns for the Northern Territory are for December, 1912, and those for New Zealand relate to April, 1916, in the case of sheep, and to January, 1916, for other stock.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1915.

| State, etc. | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| Victoria | 493,779 | 451,088 | 592,516 | 10,545,632 | 192,002 |
| New South Wales .. | 733,341 | 426,173 | 2,051,419 | 33,009,038 | 286,704 |
| Queensland | 686,871 | 335,243 | 4,445,650 | 15,950,154 | 117,787 |
| South Australia .. | 253,333 | 78,515 | 148,050 | 3,674,547 | 66,237 |
| The Northern Territory .. | 18,382 | .. | 405,552* | 75,808 | 1,500 |
| Western Australia .. | 163,016 | 28,342 | 792,706 | 4,803,850 | 58,231 |
| Tasmania | 41,423 | .. | 169,575* | 1,624,450 | 37,778 |
| New Zealand | 347,345 | 734,506 | 1,656,325 | 24,788,150 | 288,231 |

* Including milch cows.

In 1915, as compared with the preceding year, the number of cattle had decreased in each State, the number of horses had decreased in all States except New South Wales and Western Australia, and the number of sheep had decreased in all States except Western Australia. Live stock, in proportion to area, are most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 411 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 247; then

follow New South Wales with 178; Tasmania with 117; Queensland with 77; South Australia with 20; and Western Australia with 12; after which comes the Northern Territory with stock equivalent to 5 sheep to the square mile.

Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the world. The estimated numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the world are given in the next table. The figures, except those for Australia and New Zealand, are taken from the Year-Book of the United States' Department of Agriculture:—

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN THE WORLD, 1915.

| Country. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom .. | 1,851,000 | 12,185,000 | 27,964,000 | 3,953,000 |
| France .. | 2,227,000 | 12,287,000 | 13,483,000 | 5,491,000 |
| Russia (European) .. | 23,860,000 | 34,547,000 | 42,736,000 | 11,945,000 |
| Italy .. | 956,000 | 6,199,000 | 11,163,000 | 2,508,000 |
| Germany .. | 3,441,000 | 21,817,000 | 5,452,000 | 25,339,000 |
| Austria-Hungary .. | 4,380,000 | 17,649,000 | 12,337,000 | 14,948,000 |
| Other European Countries .. | 4,756,000 | 22,772,000 | 55,962,000 | 13,735,000 |
| Australia and New Zealand .. | 2,737,000 | 12,316,000 | 94,472,000 | 1,048,000 |
| Canada .. | 2,996,000 | 6,066,000 | 2,039,000 | 3,112,000 |
| United States .. | 24,437,000 | 63,786,000 | 49,636,000 | 69,472,000 |
| Mexico .. | 859,000 | 5,142,000 | 3,424,000 | 616,000 |
| Other North American Countries .. | 931,000 | 4,968,000 | 649,000 | 953,000 |
| Argentina .. | 9,239,000 | 29,123,000 | 83,546,000 | 3,045,000 |
| Brazil .. | 7,289,000 | 30,705,000 | 10,653,000 | 18,399,000 |
| Uruguay .. | 556,000 | 8,193,000 | 26,286,000 | 180,000 |
| Other South American Countries .. | 756,000 | 4,817,000 | 6,969,000 | 1,980,000 |
| Asia .. | 13,672,000 | 163,088,000 | 81,392,000 | 6,939,000 |
| Africa .. | 1,147,000 | 15,211,000 | 61,737,000 | 2,014,000 |
| Total .. | 106,090,000 | 470,871,000 | 589,900,000 | 185,677,000 |

BEE FARMING.

The returns for 1915-16 show that there were in that year 3,633 bee-keepers, who owned 25,611 frame and 5,622 box hives, producing 844,768 lbs. and 89,165 lbs. of honey respectively, and 18,707 lbs. of beeswax. The number of beekeepers and the production of honey were greater than in the previous season, but the number of hives was less. The quantity of honey produced in the Wimmera, the chief producing district, was 390,494 lbs. in 1915-16, as compared with 345,747 lbs. in the previous season, and 691,263 lbs. in 1913-14.

The more important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are as follows:—

BEE-FARMING, 1906-7 to 1915-16.

| Season ended May. | Number of Bee-farmers. | Number of Hives. | Honey produced. | Beeswax produced. |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1907 | 4,974 | 48,005 | 2,965,209 | 46,780 |
| 1908 | 4,745 | 43,212 | 1,138,992 | 24,521 |
| 1909 | 4,303 | 40,595 | 2,373,628 | 38,674 |
| 1910 | 3,976 | 42,632 | 1,611,284 | 22,369 |
| 1911 | 4,043 | 52,762 | 2,308,405 | 34,695 |
| 1912 | 3,787 | 53,711 | 1,635,260 | 28,405 |
| 1913 | 4,796 | 52,723 | 3,277,590 | 45,354 |
| 1914 | 5,643 | 55,565 | 1,961,746 | 37,323 |
| 1915 | 2,639 | 35,051 | 700,672 | 20,017 |
| 1916 | 3,633 | 31,233 | 933,933 | 18,707 |

A feature of the industry is the alternate occurrence of good and "off" seasons on account of the particular variety of eucalyptus from which the supplies of honey are chiefly drawn flowering only every other year. The poor results for the last two seasons were due to the prolonged drought of 1914.

POULTRY FARMING.

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows:—

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Fowls | 3,855,538 |
| Ducks | 288,413 |
| Geese | 59,851 |
| Turkeys | 190,077 |

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1915 was £1,747,000.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

| 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 |
| 1911 | 144,162 | 3,855,538 | 288,413 | 59,851 | 190,077 |

Relatively to population poultry-owners and poultry were fewer in 1911 than in the previous census year.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL.

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, 1915, sums amounting to £686,419 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 | ... 142,993 | 1906-7 | ... 16,513 |
| 1889-90 to 1898-9 | ... 208,638 | 1907-8 | ... 17,585 |
| 1899-1900 | ... 14,801 | 1908-9 | ... 22,756 |
| 1900-1... | ... 15,817 | 1909-10 | ... 23,005 |
| 1901-2... | ... 17,250 | 1910-11 | ... 23,123 |
| 1902-3... | ... 16,489 | 1911-12 | ... 29,524 |
| 1903-4... | ... 15,759 | 1912-13 | ... 27,309 |
| 1904-5... | ... 16,603 | 1913-14 | ... 29,596 |
| 1905-6... | ... 16,477 | 1914-15 | ... 32,211 |

In addition to the expenditure of £686,419 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, £21,116 in 1911-12, £54,061 in 1912-13, £62,428 in 1913-14, and £19,731 in 1914-15, were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. 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 ten years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Rabbits. | Hares. | Wild-fowl. |
|-------|----------|--------|------------|
| | pairs. | brace. | brace. |
| 1906 | 275,166 | 535 | 23,610 |
| 1907 | 298,024 | 260 | 53,210 |
| 1908 | 231,216 | 148 | 20,634 |
| 1909 | 235,548 | 163 | 42,240 |
| 1910 | 245,208 | 130 | 34,180 |
| 1911 | 320,292 | 222 | 24,420 |
| 1912 | 480,192 | 363 | 29,562 |
| 1913 | 605,724 | 93 | 23,598 |
| 1914 | 732,444 | 488 | 19,614 |
| 1915 | 508,324 | 51 | 6,934 |

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for ten years being as follows:—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA.

| Year. | Frozen Rabbits and Hares. | | Rabbit and Hare Skins. | |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | pairs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1906 | 4,622,307 | 221,064 | 3,215,125 | 128,442 |
| 1907 | 3,251,231 | 154,789 | 3,418,315 | 125,294 |
| 1908 | 1,743,466 | 84,835 | 3,545,687 | 139,388 |
| 1909 | 1,675,578 | 82,182 | 3,293,652 | 161,156 |
| 1910 | 1,372,087 | 68,469 | 3,395,383 | 199,562 |
| 1911 | 1,373,501 | 69,426 | 3,435,928 | 156,877 |
| 1912 | 1,111,902 | 57,233 | 3,904,379 | 221,614 |
| 1913 | 2,044,501 | 107,818 | 4,182,044 | 271,463 |
| 1914-15 ... | 2,478,273 | 127,721 | 1,827,557 | 68,777 |
| 1915-16 ... | 1,420,182 | 90,588 | 1,195,455 | 44,325 |

The value of skins exported was 36 per cent. lower, and the value of rabbits and hares exported was 29 per cent. lower in 1915-16 than in 1914-15.

FISHERIES.

Fishing Industry. In the following table is given information relating to the fishing industry in Victoria, details being shown in respect of the various fishing stations on the coast, and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers.

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1915.

| Fishing Stations. | Number of Men. | Boats. | | Value of Nets and other Plant. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | £ | £ |
| Anderson's Inlet | 9 | 7 | 198 | 85 |
| Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. | 8 | 5 | 795 | 32 |
| Brighton | 8 | 7 | 172 | 63 |
| Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora .. | 47 | 37 | 2,813 | 2,430 |
| Dromana | 14 | 14 | 418 | 81 |
| Echuca | 2 | 2 | 5 | 26 |
| Frankston | 11 | 11 | 414 | 128 |
| Geelong | 73 | 39 | 1,407 | 546 |
| Gippsland Lakes | 184 | 197 | 11,382 | 6,178 |
| Kerang | 7 | 7 | 24 | 100 |
| Lorne | 4 | 2 | 29 | 17 |
| Mallacoota | 34 | 17 | 4,967 | 988 |

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1915—
continued.

| Fishing Stations. | Number of Men. | Boats. | | Value of Nets and other Plant. |
|--|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Value. | £ |
| Mentone | 9 | 9 | 102 | £ 84 |
| Mordialloc | 17 | 17 | 428 | 125 |
| Morrington | 21 | 23 | 987 | 411 |
| Portarlington and St. Leonards | 37 | 29 | 1,228 | 559 |
| Portland | 45 | 29 | 2,322 | 499 |
| Port Albert | 42 | 28 | 2,855 | 770 |
| Port Fairy | 37 | 24 | 2,990 | 302 |
| Port Melbourne | 63 | 42 | 1,882 | 569 |
| Queenscliff | 95 | 66 | 6,866 | 164 |
| Sandringham | 17 | 15 | 633 | 137 |
| Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye | 23 | 20 | 1,228 | 263 |
| St. Kilda | 12 | 5 | 77 | 172 |
| Warrnambool | 4 | 3 | 264 | 73 |
| Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Mooradin) | 88 | 69 | 4,013 | 1,157 |
| Williamstown | 31 | 16 | 645 | 154 |
| Total | 942 | 740 | 49,144 | 16,113 |

Melbourne
Fish Market.

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1914 AND 1915.

| | 1914. | | 1915. | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs | 9,191,660 | £ 86,172 | 9,009,860 | £ 94,603 |
| Sea fish .. doz. | 32,499 | 11,375 | 31,974 | 14,388 |
| Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lbs. | 2,486,548 | 49,213 | 3,055,404 | 68,747 |
| Oysters .. bags | 16,030 | 26,263 | 14,900 | 27,875 |
| Total | .. | 173,023 | .. | 205,613 |

In addition to the above, 4,283 cwt. of smoked fish, and 194 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1915.

Victorian Fish sold. The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1915 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1915.

| Markets. | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Fish. | Crayfish. | Fish. | Crayfish. |
| | lbs. | doz. | £ | £ |
| Melbourne | 9,009,860 | 15,952 | 94,603 | 7,178 |
| Ballarat | 647,580 | 2,164 | 5,143 | 542 |
| Other | 173,601 | 345 | 1,808 | 155 |
| Total | 9,831,041 | 18,461 | 101,554 | 7,875 |

Fish Imported. In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1915-16 are appended :—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1915-16.

| | 1909.—Interstate. | | 1909.—Oversea. | | 1915-16.—Oversea. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Fish— | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Fresh or Frozen lbs. | 1,772,999 | 22,720 | 758,545 | 11,076 | 1,469,989 | 32,969 |
| Smoked | 127,616 | 662 | 99,793 | 3,222 | 33,548 | 1,686 |
| Fresh Oysters cwt. | 16,941 | 8,529 | 7,935 | 4,145 | 4,031 | 2,694 |
| Potted, &c. .. | .. | 41 | .. | 4,559 | .. | 10,359 |
| Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs. | 117,177 | 3,266 | 4,823,366 | 116,921 | 6,336,829 | 194,785 |
| N.E.I. cwt. | 214 | 356 | 5,815 | 9,434 | 3,959 | 11,180 |
| Total | .. | 35,574 | .. | 149,467 | .. | 253,673 |

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 5,023,320 lbs., or 79 per cent. of the imports from oversea countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1915-16.

Imports by United Kingdom of staple articles produced 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 many articles which could be supplied from this State. This is readily seen.

from the figures in the subjoined table, which show the average annual values of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for the pre-war period 1907 to 1913, and for the year ended 31st December, 1915—a year representing war conditions :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-13 AND 1915.

| Articles. | Period. | Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from— | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Australia. | Other British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | All Countries. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter | 1907-13 | 3,131,811 | 1,762,922 | 18,384,666 | 23,779,399 |
| | 1915 | 2,551,214 | 2,865,692 | 21,605,839 | 27,022,745 |
| Cheese | 1907-13 | 13,102 | 5,704,495 | 1,256,492 | 6,974,089 |
| | 1915 | 91,729 | 8,323,321 | 2,692,050 | 11,107,100 |
| Wheat | 1907-13 | 4,497,088 | 14,371,951 | 23,170,834 | 42,039,873 |
| | 1915 | 94,167 | 21,480,832 | 35,731,500 | 57,306,499 |
| Wheatmeal and Flour | 1907-13 | 216,477 | 1,512,672 | 4,384,282 | 6,113,431 |
| | 1915 | 1,300 | 2,740,910 | 5,568,643 | 8,310,853 |
| Meat | 1907-13 | 4,108,980 | 6,651,731 | 34,457,389 | 45,218,100 |
| | 1915 | 9,741,690 | 15,088,379 | 61,321,165 | 86,151,234 |
| Fruit—Fresh, Dried and Preserved | 1907-13 | 395,110 | 1,409,440 | 12,933,186 | 14,737,736 |
| | 1915 | 276,487 | 1,491,176 | 15,299,372 | 17,067,535 |
| Wine | 1907-13 | 127,388 | 29,076 | 3,848,344 | 4,004,808 |
| | 1915 | 120,636 | 43,668 | 2,752,972 | 2,917,276 |
| Wool | 1907-13 | 13,621,012 | 13,085,172 | 5,697,694 | 32,403,878 |
| | 1915 | 19,477,337 | 13,685,278 | 3,864,720 | 42,027,335 |
| Skins, Furs, and Hides | 1907-13 | 1,923,626 | 4,105,504 | 7,937,906 | 13,972,036 |
| | 1915 | 2,261,727 | 5,488,680 | 6,691,344 | 14,441,751 |
| Tallow and Stearine | 1907-13 | 1,352,230 | 725,532 | 1,464,682 | 3,542,494 |
| | 1915 | 1,333,612 | 846,678 | 931,175 | 3,111,465 |
| Leather | 1907-13 | 409,123 | 3,034,535 | 6,493,324 | 9,942,487 |
| | 1915 | 1,186,838 | 4,655,234 | 9,817,554 | 15,659,726 |
| Total—Eleven Articles | 1907-13 | 29,801,002 | 52,393,080 | 120,534,289 | 202,723,321 |
| | 1915 | 37,136,787 | 81,709,398 | 166,276,334 | 285,123,519 |

The value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £37,136,787 in 1915 as compared with £29,801,002 on the average of the years 1907-13. The values of leather, meat, and wool imported into the United Kingdom from Australia in 1915 exceeded by 190,137, and 43 per cent., respectively, those for the average of the years 1907-13. The practical failure of the Australian harvest of 1914-15 accounted for the small value of the wheat and flour sent from Australia to the United Kingdom in 1915.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1915 are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1915.

| | Victoria. | Great Britain. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Area | | |
| Wheat produced | 56,245,760 | 56,208,959 |
| Oats produced | 58,521,706 | 70,677,280 |
| Barley produced | 9,328,894 | 122,176,776 |
| Peas produced | 1,734,511 | 41,248,480 |
| Potatoes produced | 147,488 | 2,397,048 |
| Turnips and swedes produced | 173,821 | 3,830,177 |
| Mangolds produced | 4,938* | 19,340,049 |
| Hay produced | 13,067 | 7,889,650 |
| Horses | 2,342,094 | 7,352,011 |
| Cattle | 493,779 | 1,485,886 |
| Sheep | 1,043,604 | 7,288,087 |
| Pigs | 10,545,632 | 24,598,375 |
| | 192,002 | 2,579,084 |

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder **Miners' Rights.** to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. It confers the privilege to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1914-15 from miners' rights was £2,781.

Leases for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for **Mining Leases.** a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing the yearly rent is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1914-15 was £7,382.

The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes at 31st December, 1915, was 108,773 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,
31ST DECEMBER, 1915 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE
LAND).

| Nature of Mineral, &c. | Area. |
|--|---------|
| | Acres. |
| Gold | 92,474 |
| Coal (ordinary) | 4,498 |
| Coal (brown) | 358 |
| Antimony | 68 |
| Clay Slam | 37 |
| Copper | 150 |
| Copper and Silver | 71 |
| Gypsum | 834 |
| Infusorial Earth | 59 |
| Iron | 1,379 |
| Kaolin | 113 |
| Lime | 71 |
| Magnesite | 114 |
| Manganese | 2,162 |
| Marble | 127 |
| Molybdenite | 94 |
| Oil | 124 |
| Pigments and Clay | 14 |
| Pigments and Limestone | 345 |
| Pigments and Oil | 123 |
| Porphyry | 12 |
| Quicksilver | 55 |
| Silicate of Alumina | 81 |
| Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates | 48 |
| Slate | 32 |
| Tin | 3,848 |
| Water-right Licences | 1,437 |
| Wolfram | 75 |
| Total | 108,773 |

The mining industry has been well fostered by the Mining development. Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mining Department from consolidated revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys amounting to £511,777 (including £240,755 expended on the State Coal Mine), and portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to

£84,171, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1904.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1910-11 to 1914-15.

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Expenditure from consolidated revenue. | | | | | |
| Mining Department | £ 25,738 | £ 25,980 | £ 25,272 | £ 26,921 | £ 26,922 |
| State Coal Mine | 152,573 | 189,049 | 170,884 | 201,578 | 211,415 |
| Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund ... | 15,575 | 6,046 | 40,918 | 36,653 | 55,204 |
| Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of Diamond drills for prospecting ... | 7,098 | 10,018 | 11,503 | 9,006 | 9,063 |
| Testing plants | 17,124 | 16,938 | 15,756 | 14,576 | 10,945 |
| Geological and underground surveys of mines | 3,793 | 3,374 | 3,368 | 4,263 | 6,457 |
| Mining Development—Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ... | 5,941 | 6,354 | 6,357 | 7,009 | 5,422 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,421 | 6,850 | 12,608 | 14,877 | 26,010 |
| | 4,619 | 4,170 | 3,576 | 2,729 | 2,606 |
| | 247,882 | 268,779 | 290,242 | 317,632 | 360,044 |
| Expenditure from Surplus Revenue. | | | | | |
| Mining Development—Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ... | 2,095 | 737 | 831 | 635 | 1,195 |
| Expenditure from Loan Moneys. | | | | | |
| State Coal Mine | 65,278 | 48,369 | 446 | 69,992 | 20,764 |
| Total | 315,255 | 317,885 | 291,519 | 388,259 | 382,003 |

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 515 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £511,777 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

| | £ |
|--|--------|
| Advances to companies—Development of mining .. | 62,740 |
| ” ” Boring for gold and coal, &c. .. | 62,532 |
| Construction of roads and tracks for mining .. | 57,579 |
| Plant for testing metalliferous material .. | 12,357 |
| Construction of races and dams .. | 8,260 |
| Advances to miners for prospecting .. | 27,839 |

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT—*continued.*

| | | | | | | £ |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Purchase of cyanide process patent rights | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,000 |
| Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,975 |
| State Coal Mine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240,755 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,740 |
| Total | | | | | | 511,777 |

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1915, for the development of mining totalled £168,360, of which sum £20,969 had up to that date been repaid, £30,539 realized, and £76,053 written off, leaving £40,799 outstanding. Interest received during 1914-15 amounted to £211 and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1915, to £1,063. Advances to miners for prospecting amounted to £58,864 at 31st December, 1915, of which sum only £2,489 had been repaid at that date.

The mineral production of the State is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1915.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

| Metals and Minerals. | Recorded prior to 1915. | | Recorded during 1915. | | Total Recorded to end of 1915. | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Fine. ozs. | £ | Fine. ozs. | £ | Fine. ozs. | £ |
| Gold | 60,521,018 | 295,306,164 | 329,068 | 1,397,793 | 60,850,186 | 296,703,957 |
| Silver | 1,389,864* | 209,909 | 11,687* | 1,250 | 1,401,551* | 211,159 |
| Platinum | 30,577 | 7,880 | .. | .. | 30,577 | 7,880 |
| | 311 | 1,671 | .. | .. | 311 | 1,671 |
| | tons. | | tons. | | tons. | |
| Coal, black | 5,878,500 | 2,998,923 | 588,104 | 274,770 | 6,466,604 | 3,273,693 |
| " brown | 78,884 | 27,507 | 2,864 | 573 | 81,748 | 28,080 |
| Ore—copper | 18,730 | 218,590 | .. | .. | 18,730 | 218,590 |
| " tin | 15,825 | 794,594 | 96 | 9,447 | 15,921 | 804,041 |
| " antimony | 51,650 | 301,663 | 11,113 | 49,320 | 62,763 | 350,983 |
| " silver-lead | 793 | 5,760 | .. | .. | 793 | 5,760 |
| " iron | 5,434 | 12,540 | .. | .. | 5,434 | 12,540 |
| " manganese | 65 | 232 | 97 | 337 | 162 | 619 |
| Wolfram | 66 | 5,719 | 15 | 883 | 81 | 6,602 |
| Diamonds | .. | 128 | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| Sapphires, &c. | .. | 630 | .. | .. | .. | 630 |
| Gypsum | 23,951 | 17,760 | 690 | 621 | 24,641 | 18,381 |
| Magnesite | 510 | 1,578 | 189 | 567 | 699 | 2,145 |
| Kaolin | 7,861 | 13,971 | 402 | 547 | 8,263 | 14,518 |
| Diatomaceous earth | 5,893 | 23,927 | 274 | 1,050 | 6,167 | 24,977 |
| Pigment clays | 106 | 156 | .. | .. | 106 | 156 |
| Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.† | .. | 4,533,150 | .. | 218,239 | .. | 4,751,439 |
| Limestone, &c.‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | 304,432,502 | .. | 1,955,447 | .. | 306,437,949 |

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.

Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces; the maximum production for any one year being 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of gold produced from 1851 to 1915, as shown in the preceding statement, is £296,703,957. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1915 was £3 19s. 2d. per ounce.

The production of gold in Australasia dates from 1851. The following table shows the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States and New Zealand at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place :-

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 to 1915.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | The Northern Territory | New Zealand. |
|---------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. |
| 1851-60 | 23,334,263 | 3,280,968 | 75,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,845 |
| 1861-70 | 16,276,566 | 3,542,912 | 250,000 | .. | .. | 3,504 | .. | 5,607,004 |
| 1871-80 | 10,456,297 | 2,251,666 | 3,187,855 | 84,593 | .. | 180,178 | .. | 4,009,845 |
| 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 | * | 2,788,898 |
| 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. | fine ozs. |
| 1901 .. | 730,453 | 216,888 | 598,382 | 4,918 | 1,703,416 | 69,491 | 17,023 | 412,876 |
| 1902 .. | 720,866 | 254,435 | 640,463 | 7,231 | 1,871,037 | 70,996 | 15,182 | 459,406 |
| 1903 .. | 767,297 | 254,260 | 668,546 | 8,650 | 2,064,801 | 59,891 | 12,597 | 461,648 |
| 1904 .. | 765,600 | 269,817 | 639,151 | 17,897 | 1,933,230 | 65,921 | 938 | 467,897 |
| 1905 .. | 747,166 | 274,267 | 592,620 | 10,983 | 1,955,316 | 73,540 | 7,103 | 492,955 |
| 1906 .. | 772,290 | 253,987 | 544,636 | 8,037 | 1,794,547 | 60,023 | 11,085 | 534,617 |
| 1907 .. | 695,576 | 247,363 | 466,476 | 4,834 | 1,697,553 | 65,354 | 4,389 | 477,312 |
| 1908 .. | 671,208 | 224,792 | 465,085 | 2,898 | 1,647,911 | 57,085 | 5,624 | 471,968 |
| 1909 .. | 654,222 | 204,709 | 455,576 | 7,111 | 1,595,269 | 44,777 | 5,685 | 472,465 |
| 1910 .. | 570,383 | 188,857 | 441,400 | 6,603 | 1,470,632 | 37,048 | 5,100 | 446,434 |
| 1911 .. | 504,000 | 181,121 | 386,164 | 3,537 | 1,370,868 | 31,101 | 7,277 | 427,385 |
| 1912 .. | 480,131 | 185,295 | 347,046 | 6,592 | 1,282,658 | 37,973 | 7,311 | 310,963 |
| 1913 .. | 434,932 | 149,657 | 285,785 | 6,545 | 1,314,043 | 33,400 | 3,119 | 348,595 |
| 1914 .. | 413,218 | 124,507 | 249,468 | 6,258 | 1,282,977 | 26,243 | 2,532 | 328,250† |
| 1915 .. | 329,068 | 132,498 | 249,711 | 6,081 | 1,211,118 | 18,547 | 2,657 | 398,931 |

* Included with South Australia. † Estimated.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive was 114½ million ounces (gross), of which more than one-half was produced in Victoria. During the fifteen years 1901-1915, the Australasian production amounted to 51 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed over 24 million ounces. The Victorian

yield in the same period amounted to 9½ million ounces. It has been on the down grade since 1906, the yield for 1915 being the lowest for the State since 1851.

World's
production
of gold
and silver
since 1860.

The total production of gold and silver in the world since 1860, as compiled by the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., from information furnished by foreign Governments, is as follows:—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

| Period. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Ounces— Fine. | Value. | Ounces— Fine. | Value— Commercial. |
| 1860 to 1869 | 61,314,500 | £ 260,450,800 | 378,311,600 | £ 103,714,600 |
| 1870 to 1879 | 52,764,400 | 224,191,700 | 628,717,300 | 159,639,000 |
| 1880 to 1889 | 51,405,100 | 218,357,900 | 921,103,100 | 197,783,000 |
| 1890 to 1899 | 95,081,700 | 403,886,400 | 1,568,876,900 | 235,663,700 |
| 1900 | 12,315,100 | 52,312,000 | 173,591,400 | 22,115,800 |
| 1901 | 12,625,500 | 53,630,500 | 173,011,300 | 21,330,900 |
| 1902 | 14,354,700 | 60,975,600 | 162,763,500 | 17,726,200 |
| 1903 | 15,852,600 | 67,838,500 | 167,689,300 | 18,607,200 |
| 1904 | 16,864,400 | 71,381,300 | 164,195,300 | 19,569,200 |
| 1905 | 18,396,500 | 78,144,200 | 172,317,700 | 21,599,400 |
| 1906 | 19,471,100 | 82,708,900 | 165,054,500 | 22,957,200 |
| 1907 | 19,977,300 | 84,859,000 | 184,207,000 | 24,982,500 |
| 1908 | 21,422,200 | 90,923,000 | 203,131,400 | 22,327,200 |
| 1909 | 21,965,100 | 93,303,000 | 212,149,000 | 22,678,400 |
| 1910 | 22,022,200 | 93,545,500 | 221,715,700 | 24,602,300 |
| 1911 | 22,348,800 | 94,922,400 | 226,192,900 | 25,098,900 |
| 1912 | 22,551,800 | 95,784,700 | 224,310,700 | 28,333,300 |
| 1913 | 22,249,600 | 94,511,700 | 223,907,900 | 27,791,300 |
| 1914 | 22,040,900 | 93,041,200 | 221,839,700 | 24,111,100 |

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The aggregate figures, which represent gross ounces, fall short of the total output for the years 1914 and 1915 by 12,953 ounces and 2,454 ounces respectively.

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1914 AND 1915.

| Mining District. | 1914. | | | 1915. | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. |
| | ozs. | ozs. | ozs. | ozs. | ozs. | ozs. |
| Ararat and Stawell ... | 32,284 | 4,309 | 36,593 | 26,786 | 6,006 | 32,792 |
| Ballarat ... | 10,386 | 48,218 | 58,604 | 10,010 | 33,436 | 43,446 |
| Beechworth ... | 47,151 | 17,397 | 64,548 | 39,150 | 22,261 | 61,411 |
| Bendigo ... | 2,860 | 155,623 | 158,483 | 3,583 | 118,966 | 122,549 |
| Castlemaine ... | 11,422 | 47,280 | 58,702 | 8,944 | 39,940 | 48,884 |
| Gippsland ... | 4,678 | 9,628 | 14,306 | 3,902 | 5,082 | 8,984 |
| Maryborough ... | 27,273 | 11,885 | 39,158 | 25,091 | 6,661 | 31,752 |
| Total ... | 136,054 | 294,340 | 430,394 | 117,466 | 232,352 | 349,818 |

The amount of dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH
MINING DISTRICT, 1911 TO 1915.

| Mining District. | Amount Distributed. | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat and Stawell ... | 19,781 | 2,637 | 40,550 | 36,675 | 30,950 |
| Ballarat ... | 22,896 | 6,850 | 19,767 | 19,167 | 5,000 |
| Beechworth ... | 43,187 | 38,627 | 27,324 | 35,447 | 44,910 |
| Bendigo ... | 123,153 | 113,189 | 133,744 | 126,548 | 61,911 |
| Castlemaine ... | 53,462 | 41,937 | 46,414 | 47,225 | 39,300 |
| Gippsland ... | 2,250 | 675 | 650 | 750 | 1,350 |
| Maryborough ... | 20,950 | 12,867 | 5,750 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 285,684 | 216,782 | 274,199 | 270,812 | 193,421 |

By comparison with 1914 the amount of the dividends declared in 1915 shows a decrease of 28.6 per cent.

Depth of
gold mines.

On 31st December, 1914, the latest date for which this information is available, there were 16 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,493 feet; Carlisle, 3,460 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; New Shenandoah, 3,182 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,040 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth, at Bendigo, was 53.

The following were the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, 4,051 feet incline and 600 feet vertical, equal to 3,625 feet vertical; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,405 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Jubilee, Scarsdale, 2,014 feet.

The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the last ten years are given below:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Alluvial Miners. | Quartz Miners. | Total. |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| 1906 | 10,951 | 14,353 | 25,304 |
| 1907 | 10,390 | 12,901 | 23,291 |
| 1908 | 8,673 | 12,180 | 20,853 |
| 1909 | 7,925 | 10,746 | 18,671 |
| 1910 | 6,638 | 9,915 | 16,553 |
| 1911 | 5,144 | 8,871 | 14,015 |
| 1912 | 4,156 | 7,700 | 11,856 |
| 1913 | 4,222 | 7,709 | 11,931 |
| 1914 | 3,637 | 6,761 | 10,398 |
| 1915 | 2,867 | 5,888 | 8,755 |

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1915 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 702; Ballarat, 1,108; Bendigo, 3,124; Beechworth, 1,305; Castlemaine, 1,182; Gippsland, 335; and Maryborough, 999.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years was as shown hereunder :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1911 to 1915.

| Year. | Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in— | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|-----------|
| | Alluvial Mining. | Quartz Mining. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | 604,925 | 1,475,418 | 2,080,343 |
| 1912 | 552,856 | 1,208,798 | 1,761,654 |
| 1913 | 538,279 | 1,129,513 | 1,667,792 |
| 1914 | 448,742 | 1,051,689 | 1,500,431 |
| 1915 | 479,004 | 1,011,300 | 1,490,304 |

Of the machinery used in connexion with alluvial mining in 1915, dredging plants were valued at £257,947, and hydraulic sluicing plants at £14,600.

The Government has appointed a Sludge Abatement Board, whose duty it is to regulate the disposal of mining sludge and to prevent the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past sixteen years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. The number of bucket dredges at work in 1915 was 42, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 17, in addition to which 9 jet elevators and 5 gravitation hydraulic sluices were operating in that year. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

DREDGING AND SLUICING.

| Year. | Number of Plants. | Area Worked. | Quantity of Material Treated. | Gold Obtained. | Tin Obtained. |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Acres. | cu. yds. | ozs. | tons. |
| 1911 | 103 | 706 | 20,144,347 | 81,594 | 6 |
| 1912 | 99 | 676 | 19,722,227 | 73,781 | 21 |
| 1913 | 97 | 565 | 16,796,585 | 65,433 | 32 |
| 1914 | 85 | 459 | 13,979,696 | 56,796 | 45 |
| 1915 | 73 | 366 | 11,788,247 | 50,152 | 87 |

These plants employed 923 men in 1915, and paid £91,257 in wages. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2.0 grains in 1915, which was 0.1 grain more than in the previous year.

The treatment of tailings during the past five years at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process, and the yield of gold therefrom, are shown in the subjoined table:—

CYANIDATION.

| Year. | Number of Plants. | Quantity of Tailings Treated. | Yield of Gold. | Value of Yield. |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | tons. | ozs. | £ |
| 1911 | 248 | 1,102,956 | 59,986 | 215,411 |
| 1912 | 209 | 881,306 | 55,470 | 200,277 |
| 1913 | 207 | 392,256 | 45,397 | 163,371 |
| 1914 | 194 | 607,260 | 39,920 | 144,969 |
| 1915 | 140 | 317,636 | 21,511 | 79,160 |

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,424,882 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,227,546 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES.

| Year. | Number of Batteries. | Quantity of Ore Treated. | Yield of Gold. | Net Cost of Batteries to Mines Department. |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | tons. | ozs. | £ |
| 1911 | 24 | 2,723 | 2,013 | 3,036 |
| 1912 | 25 | 2,887 | 2,401 | 2,418 |
| 1913 | 26 | 2,742 | 2,127 | 2,503 |
| 1914 | 27 | 2,128 | 1,321 | 3,009 |
| 1915 | 28 | 4,761 | 3,012 | 2,608 |

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 51,315 tons of ore have been crushed for 33,275 ounces.

Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumburra, and Korumburra.

The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness

of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 30,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the output of brown coal in 1915 was only 2,864 tons, and the total output for all years has been only 81,748 tons.

There is a State coal mine at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River Coalfield, the development of which was undertaken in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles. Boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal existed in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year ended 31st December, 1915, was 528,912 tons, valued at £238,010. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1915, was 1,015, and comprised 442 coal miners, 93 wheelers, 206 others below ground, and 274 surface men. The mine worked 247 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 14s. 6 1/2d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The quantity of coal, exclusive of brown coal, raised in Victoria up to the end of 1915 was 6,466,604 tons, valued at £3,273,693. The total production prior to 1892, and the annual production for the years 1892 to 1915, together with the value per ton at the pit's mouth, are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

| Period. | Production. | Value per ton at pit's mouth. | Period. | Production. | Value per ton at pit's mouth. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Tons | s. d. | | Tons | s. d. |
| Prior to 1892 | 77,914 | 18 8 | 1904 .. | 121,742 | 11 6 |
| 1892 .. | 23,363 | 17 2 | 1905 .. | 155,136 | 10 2 |
| 1893 .. | 91,726 | 10 9 | 1906 .. | 160,631 | 10 0 |
| 1894 .. | 171,660 | 11 1 | 1907 .. | 138,585 | 11 6 |
| 1895 .. | 194,226 | 12 2 | 1908 .. | 113,462 | 11 5 |
| 1896 .. | 226,562 | 10 0 | 1909 .. | 128,173 | 12 0 |
| 1897 .. | 236,277 | 9 2 | 1910 .. | 369,059 | 10 3 |
| 1898 .. | 242,859 | 8 6 | 1911 .. | 653,864 | 9 2 |
| 1899 .. | 262,380 | 8 8 | 1912 .. | 589,143 | 8 9 |
| 1900 .. | 211,596 | 9 7 | 1913 .. | 593,913 | 9 3 |
| 1901 .. | 209,329 | 14 1 | 1914 .. | 617,536 | 9 4 |
| 1902 .. | 225,164 | 13 11 | 1915 .. | 588,104 | 9 4 |
| 1903 .. | 64,200 | 12 9 | | | |

In addition to the above there were raised, up to the end of 1915, 81,748 tons of brown coal, valued at £28,080. The quantity produced in 1915 was 2,864 tons, valued at £573.

The quantities of coal raised in Victoria, the other coal produced in Australasia, Australian States, and New Zealand from the date of the

earliest records are given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

| Period. | Tons of Coal raised in— | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| Prior to 1878 | 13,747 | 17,538,869 | 507,226 | .. | 92,176 | 709,931 |
| 1878 to 1882 .. | 1,987 | 8,503,937 | 305,692 | .. | 54,110 | 1,408,893 |
| 1883 to 1887 .. | 10,196 | 13,902,101 | 911,416 | .. | 60,744 | 2,506,631 |
| 1888 to 1892 .. | 107,454 | 17,738,842 | 1,444,669 | .. | 208,060 | 3,179,846 |
| 1893 to 1897 .. | 940,954 | 18,982,101 | 1,587,973 | .. | 211,990 | 3,785,485 |
| 1898 to 1902 .. | 1,154,348 | 26,721,213 | 2,440,078 | 434,716 | 235,221 | 5,566,597 |
| 1903 .. | 69,861 | 6,354,846 | 507,801 | 133,000 | 49,069 | 1,420,193 |
| 1904 .. | 138,634 | 6,019,809 | 512,015 | 138,550 | 61,109 | 1,537,838 |
| 1905 .. | 155,186 | 6,632,138 | 529,326 | 127,364 | 51,993 | 1,585,756 |
| 1906 .. | 160,631 | 7,626,362 | 606,772 | 149,755 | 52,896 | 1,729,536 |
| 1907 .. | 138,634 | 8,657,924 | 683,272 | 142,372 | 58,891 | 1,831,009 |
| 1908 .. | 113,962 | 9,147,025 | 696,332 | 175,248 | 61,067 | 1,860,975 |
| 1909 .. | 128,673 | 7,019,879 | 756,577 | 214,302 | 61,162 | 1,911,247 |
| 1910 .. | 369,709 | 8,173,508 | 871,166 | 262,166 | 82,445 | 2,197,862 |
| 1911 .. | 659,998 | 8,691,604 | 891,568 | 249,899 | 57,067 | 2,066,073 |
| 1912 .. | 593,155 | 9,885,815 | 902,166 | 295,079 | 53,560 | 2,177,615 |
| 1913 .. | 596,896 | 10,414,165 | 1,037,944 | 313,828 | 55,043 | 1,888,005 |
| 1914 .. | 620,251 | 10,390,622 | 1,053,990 | 319,210 | 60,794 | 2,275,593 |
| 1915 .. | 590,968 | 9,449,008 | 1,024,273 | 286,666 | 64,536 | 2,208,624 |

The figures for Victoria include 81,748 tons of brown coal produced up to the end of 1915.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1912, the latest year for which complete figures are available, was about 1,100 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced nearly one-fourth, and the United States three-sevenths. In the following return is shown the production of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world. The consumption may be obtained by adding to the production the net imports or deducting therefrom the net exports:—

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1912.

| Country. | Production. | Value per ton at Collieries. | Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-) | | Number of Men Employed under and over ground. |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | Tons. | Tons. | |
| Australia ... | 11,730,000 | 7 6½ | - 3,807,000 | 21,642 | |
| New Zealand ... | 2,178,000 | 10 11½ | + 134,000 | 4,328 | |
| Austria ... | 15,544,000 | 8 8½ | + 11,976,000* | 75,114 | |
| Belgium ... | 22,603,000 | 13 5½ | + 2,761,000 | 145,670 | |
| British India ... | 14,706,000 | 4 6 | - 147,000 | 132,567 | |
| Canada ... | 12,958,000 | 11 5½ | + 11,823,000 | 27,437 | |
| France ... | 39,745,000 | 12 8½ | + 18,879,000 | 198,998 | |
| German Empire ... | 172,065,000 | 10 6½ | - 31,324,000 | 628,307† | |
| Japan† ... | 17,349,000 | 6 5¾ | - 5,001,000 | 145,412 | |
| Russian Empire ... | 25,998,000† | ... | + 5,721,000† | 169,079† | |
| United Kingdom ... | 260,416,000 | 9 0½ | - 85,634,000 | 1,068,751 | |
| United States ... | 477,202,000 | 6 1 | - 17,714,000 | 722,662 | |

* Austria-Hungary.

† Figures for 1911.

‡ Figures for 1909.

Minimum wage of miners.

The minimum wage, fixed by Wages Boards, for each of the principal occupations connected with coal and gold mining is given in the subjoined statement. The gold mining rates apply to the whole of Victoria, except the mining districts of Ararat, Gippsland, and Beechworth :—

MINIMUM WAGE OF MINERS.

| Occupation. | Minimum wage per week of 48 hours. | Occupation. | Minimum wage per week of 48 hours. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Coal Mining— | | Gold Mining— | |
| Miners | s. 60 | Miners (quartz), shaft or winze sinking— | s. |
| " in wet places | 65 | Machine labour | 64 |
| Shaft sinkers | 66 | Hand labour | 62 |
| " in wet shafts | 66* | Other quartz miners— | |
| Wheelers | 59 | Machine labour | 60 |
| Timbermen and repairers | 60 | Hand labour | 58 |
| Blacksmiths | 60 | Miners (alluvial), shaft or winze sinking— | |
| Carpenters | 60 | Machine labour | 69 |
| Brushers | 60 | Hand labour | 67 |
| Bracemen | 50 | Other alluvial miners— | |
| Winch drivers | 49 | Machine labour | 62 |
| Screen hands | 46 | Hand labour | 60 |
| Labourers (underground) | 49 | Other underground workers | 52 |
| (surface) | 45 | Retortmen | 54 |
| Engine-drivers | 66 | Bracemen | 55 |
| | | Winch drivers | 55 |
| | | Timber dressers | 57 |
| | | Timbermen repairing shafts | 65 |
| | | Carpenters | 63 |
| | | Blacksmiths | 64 |
| | | Battery-men | 54 |
| | | Engine-drivers | 66 |

* Per week of 36 hours.

The wages of miners in coal mines are contract rates. As stated on page 779, the earnings of the miners in the State coal mine averaged 14s. 6:16d. per day in the year 1914-15, after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last ten years are shown below. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

| Year. | Gold Mines. | | | Coal Mines. | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Miners Employed. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. | Miners Employed. | Persons Killed. | Persons Injured. |
| 1906 | 25,304 | 25 | 99 | 693 | .. | 5 |
| 1907 | 23,291 | 27 | 91 | 599 | 1 | 3 |
| 1908 | 20,853 | 19 | 87 | 542 | 1 | 7 |
| 1909 | 18,671 | 15 | 99 | 607 | 7 | .. |
| 1910 | 16,553 | 12 | 66 | 1,532 | 3 | 22 |
| 1911 | 14,051 | 19 | 65 | 1,754 | .. | 23 |
| 1912 | 11,856 | 16 | 76 | 1,486 | 2 | 19 |
| 1913 | 11,931 | 9 | 61 | 1,377 | 4 | 24 |
| 1914 | 10,398 | 15 | 45 | 1,405 | 2 | 21 |
| 1915 | 8,755 | 10 | 34 | 1,312 | 3 | 20 |

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 167 persons were killed and 723 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent to annual rates of 1.03 and 4.47 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 23 deaths and 144 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 2.03 and 12.74 respectively per 1,000 employees.

Boring for
gold, coal,
&c.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Mines Department during the past five years is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS.

| Year. | Drills worked by— | | Bores put down for— | | | Total Depth Bored. |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| | Steam. | Other Power. | Gold. | Coal. | Total. | |
| 1911 | 6 | 7 | 31 | 97 | 128 | feet. 45,834 |
| 1912 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 94 | 102 | 37,738 |
| 1913 | 6 | 7 | 58 | 55 | 113 | 39,185 |
| 1914 | 3 | 7 | 84 | 21 | 105 | 29,038 |
| 1915 | 1 | 14 | 153 | 2 | 155 | 28,780 |

Quarries. The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES: 1911 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Quarries. | Quantity of Stone Operated on— | | | | Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised. |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|--|
| | | Bluestone. | Free-stone. | Granite. | Limestone. | |
| | | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | £ |
| 1911 ... | 86 | 760,699 | 3,936 | 310 | 62,610 | 151,426 |
| 1912 ... | 88 | 837,088 | 8,351 | 1,687 | 58,755 | 161,843 |
| 1913 ... | 89 | 841,803 | 2,861 | 1,485 | 60,566 | 167,567 |
| 1914 ... | 93 | 914,310 | 2,886 | 953 | 57,733 | 183,376 |
| 1915 ... | 102 | 1,157,280 | 1,384 | 1,392 | 49,121 | 209,539 |

In 1915 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,555, and the wages paid amounted to £175,034. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industrial
progress.

The earliest year for which there are statistical records of the factories in the State is 1850, at which date the number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have been 68. Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. The years immediately following Federation were marked by increased industrial activity, which has been well maintained in the last ten years, during which period nearly all existing lines of manufacture have shown a notable expansion, and many industries new to the State have been firmly established. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 29 per cent., the number of employees by 49 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 130 per cent., the value of output by 123 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 84 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 188 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £182 3s. per person employed in 1915, as compared with £128 in 1904. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1915, when 75½ per cent. were so equipped, as against 60½ per cent. in 1904, and with the increased aggregate engine power of factories previously referred to. The increase in the added value relatively to employees, the larger proportion of factories using power, and the higher aggregate power of establishments as a whole connote increasing industrial efficiency. Concurrent with an increase in the output per person employed, there has been a decrease of 33 per cent. in the proportion of child labor in factories during the past ten years.

An interesting feature of manufacturing activities is the great increase in the strength of the largest sized factories. Since 1904 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 60 per cent., and the number of hands employed therein by 95 per cent., as against increases of 28 per cent. in the number of, and 26 per cent. in the hands engaged in, factories employing less than 100. The cost of treating raw materials in factories was higher in 1911-15 than in the preceding five-year period. For every £100 worth of raw material dealt with the cost in salaries and wages was £36 19s. 9d. in 1911-15, as against £33 10s. 1d. in 1906-10. The expenditure on fuel and light on a similar basis was £2 12s. 9d. in 1911-15, and £2 15s. 1d. in 1906-10, being slightly less in the later than in the earlier period.

A very gratifying feature disclosed by the figures relating to distinct industries is the remarkable progress made by those connected with ship building, fitting, &c.; arms and explosives; cement and cement

pipes; sail, tent, &c.; saddle and harness; electric light; chaff cutting, &c.; woollen mills; rubber goods; and the good progress made by many others as shown in the table on page 792.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1871, but except for the period 1903-15 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Number of Persons employed. | Amount of Salaries and Wages paid. | Value of Plant, Machinery, Land and Buildings. | Value of Output. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1871 | 1,740 | 19,468 | * | 4,725,125 | * |
| 1881 | 2,488 | 43,209 | * | 8,044,296 | †13,370,836 |
| 1891 | 3,141 | 52,225 | * | 16,472,859 | ‡22,390,251 |
| 1901 | 3,249 | 66,529 | * | 12,298,500 | \$19,478,780 |
| 1904 | 4,208 | 76,287 | 4,794,365 | 13,668,185 | 23,126,180 |
| 1911 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 8,911,019 | 18,257,889 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 5,263 | 116,108 | 10,102,244 | 19,457,795 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 5,613 | 118,744 | 10,714,336 | 20,775,738 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 5,650 | 118,399 | 11,099,940 | 21,975,646 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 5,413 | 113,834 | 11,036,345 | 22,529,072 | 51,466,093 |

* Particulars not available. † 1880. ‡ 1890. § 1900.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book, the latest, No. 2558, having come into force at the beginning of 1915. All these Acts were consolidated by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1915 (No. 2650). The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export. The number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number of persons employed, the wages paid, the

Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

Production of different Industries, 1915.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1915.

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boiling down | 15 | 136 | 8 | 116 | .. | .. | 13,823 | 3,120 | 82,520 | 111,951 |
| Bone milling | 16 | 612 | 15 | 88 | .. | 1 | 11,208 | 4,080 | 43,156 | 69,127 |
| Tanning | 52 | 1,883 | 66 | 1,645 | .. | 9 | 219,596 | 13,701 | 1,606,586 | 2,106,358 |
| Fellmongering | 30 | 627 | 31 | 414 | .. | .. | 49,288 | 8,115 | 939,524 | 1,095,097 |
| Chaffcutting and grain crushing .. | 201 | 2,540 | 182 | 628 | .. | .. | 43,818 | 6,936 | 903,962 | 1,072,846 |
| Other | 8 | 125 | 3 | 139 | .. | .. | 16,275 | 152 | 30,284 | 48,372 |
| Total | 322 | 5,923 | 305 | 3,030 | .. | 10 | 354,008 | 36,104 | 3,606,032 | 4,503,751 |
| <i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil, grease, glue | 8 | 131 | 3 | 88 | .. | 10 | 11,346 | 2,358 | 101,519 | 136,709 |
| Soap and candle | 17 | 464 | 12 | 552 | .. | 75 | 71,282 | 12,587 | 457,900 | 721,845 |
| Total | 25 | 595 | 15 | 640 | .. | 85 | 82,628 | 14,945 | 559,419 | 858,554 |

values of materials used and of fuel and light used, also the value of articles produced or work done in 1915, were as follows :—

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1915—continued.

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i> | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Brick, pottery, &c. .. | 9 | 4,472 | 67 | 1,771 | .. | 68 | 230,969 | 72,012 | 32,989 | 434,856 |
| Cement, including cement pipes .. | 6 | 413 | .. | 315 | .. | 3 | 42,242 | 19,564 | 43,832 | 170,368 |
| Glass, including bottles .. | 7 | 100 | 9 | 754 | .. | 2 | 97,295 | 24,317 | 27,361 | 189,271 |
| „ beveling .. | 21 | 74 | 21 | 181 | .. | 2 | 21,888 | 636 | 40,240 | 78,268 |
| Marble and stone dressing .. | 39 | 147 | 54 | 278 | .. | 2 | 39,307 | 1,083 | 43,209 | 109,488 |
| Modelling .. | 9 | 31 | 9 | 86 | .. | 1 | 11,525 | 263 | 5,970 | 24,540 |
| Other .. | 18 | 148 | 17 | 182 | .. | .. | 21,648 | 8,011 | 7,360 | 53,861 |
| Total .. | 189 | 5,385 | 177 | 3,597 | .. | 78 | 464,874 | 125,886 | 200,961 | 1,060,652 |
| <i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperage .. | 8 | 36 | 5 | 86 | .. | .. | 13,246 | 383 | 10,357 | 28,386 |
| Saw-milling (forest) .. | 138 | 2,489 | 139 | 1,564 | .. | .. | 169,027 | .. | .. | 308,728 |
| Saw-milling, moulding, &c. .. | 211 | 6,088 | 222 | 3,693 | .. | 49 | 471,348 | 14,179 | 1,019,488 | 1,702,227 |
| Mantelpiece .. | 11 | 63 | 13 | 145 | .. | 3 | 18,556 | 317 | 25,790 | 50,640 |
| Wood carving, turning .. | 34 | 376 | 40 | 240 | .. | 4 | 26,171 | 1,806 | 27,550 | 72,559 |
| Other .. | 8 | 82 | 14 | 100 | .. | 28 | 12,609 | 476 | 21,989 | 42,217 |
| Total .. | 410 | 9,134 | 433 | 5,828 | .. | 84 | 710,957 | 17,161 | 1,105,174 | 2,204,757 |

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery,
&c.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|----|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Agricultural implement | 64 | 1,372 | 75 | 1,588 | .. | 15 | 206,764 | 15,337 | 213,257 | 526,756 |
| Engineering, iron foundry, &c. .. | 364 | 7,999 | 411 | 8,066 | 3 | 72 | 1,056,075 | 106,483 | 1,349,270 | 3,029,713 |
| Railway workshop | 17 | 1,508 | .. | 5,484 | .. | 7 | 793,114 | 28,621 | 869,498 | 1,828,874 |
| Sheet-iron, tin, &c. | 79 | 364 | 71 | 1,117 | .. | 207 | 129,480 | 5,024 | 262,881 | 477,995 |
| Brass, copper smithing | 65 | 433 | 91 | 763 | .. | 30 | 87,428 | 6,166 | 104,730 | 243,413 |
| Wireworking | 20 | 182 | 19 | 190 | .. | 9 | 23,388 | 1,196 | 63,830 | 110,993 |
| Metallurgical, &c., cyanide | 52 | 356 | 64 | 208 | .. | .. | 24,322 | 4,529 | 79,674 | 138,241 |
| Oven, range | 19 | 99 | 23 | 156 | .. | .. | 18,737 | 1,199 | 18,210 | 50,501 |
| Other | 51 | 1,005 | 56 | 487 | .. | 5 | 59,751 | 5,417 | 173,829 | 298,786 |
| Total | 731 | 13,313 | 810 | 18,059 | 3 | 345 | 2,399,009 | 173,972 | 3,135,179 | 6,705,272 |

*Class VI—Connected with Food and
Drink or the preparation thereof.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|----|-------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Bacon curing | 25 | 933 | 32 | 347 | .. | 15 | 49,672 | 5,488 | 666,534 | 767,778 |
| Butter, cheese, butterine | 194 | 3,033 | 49 | 1,122 | 3 | 67 | 145,419 | 24,895 | 2,460,767 | 2,836,570 |
| Meat freezing, preserving | 14 | 4,572 | 2 | 851 | .. | 24 | 117,610 | 21,722 | 867,568 | 1,076,450 |
| Biscuit | 7 | 362 | 5 | 827 | .. | 529 | 111,794 | 9,925 | 424,234 | 669,841 |
| Flourmilling | 51 | 3,897 | 43 | 606 | .. | 2 | 70,982 | 15,029 | 2,368,489 | 2,739,730 |
| Jam, sauce, &c. | 30 | 393 | 21 | 876 | 2 | 790 | 135,768 | 8,918 | 666,122 | 1,009,533 |
| Oatmeal, starch, &c. | 28 | 1,105 | 21 | 356 | .. | 217 | 56,277 | 10,429 | 381,108 | 523,374 |
| Sugar, confectionery, &c. | 38 | 3,554 | 38 | 1,355 | 4 | 1,111 | 207,744 | 38,917 | 1,346,496 | 2,301,371 |
| Aerated water, cordial, &c. | 144 | 451 | 127 | 897 | 10 | 59 | 106,543 | 3,460 | 150,060 | 394,994 |
| Malt | 21 | 261 | 6 | 214 | .. | 4 | 32,794 | 7,033 | 285,778 | 409,332 |
| Brewing | 22 | 3,199 | 10 | 893 | .. | .. | 159,870 | 23,692 | 481,327 | 1,061,196 |
| Distilling | 9 | 217 | 5 | 87 | .. | .. | 10,883 | 2,947 | 32,209 | 61,604 |
| Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. | 12 | 629 | 3 | 193 | 1 | 104 | 32,318 | 4,174 | 264,100 | 355,271 |
| Tobacco, &c. | 13 | 375 | 10 | 949 | .. | 642 | 185,839 | 2,916 | 731,948 | 1,199,660 |
| Other | 23 | 1,440 | 14 | 216 | 3 | 16 | 30,818 | 6,794 | 31,245 | 108,261 |
| Total | 631 | 24,411 | 386 | 9,789 | 29 | 3,580 | 1,454,381 | 186,341 | 11,657,985 | 15,514,965 |

Production.

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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1915—*continued.*

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| <i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woollen mill | 10 | 2,679 | 10 | 950 | .. | 1,103 | 170,888 | 21,962 | 487,140 | 931,774 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. | 466 | 467 | 436 | 1,842 | 35 | 7,934 | 633,545 | 13,398 | 1,279,278 | 2,315,842 |
| Dressmaking and millinery | 446 | 291 | 89 | 167 | 300 | 7,551 | 373,607 | 6,879 | 736,727 | 1,348,923 |
| Underclothing, shirt | 157 | 539 | 73 | 216 | 105 | 5,503 | 276,112 | 6,615 | 712,506 | 1,157,430 |
| Hat, cap | 42 | 460 | 41 | 626 | 5 | 979 | 142,365 | 5,534 | 220,792 | 457,453 |
| Hosiery | 49 | 307 | 28 | 106 | 27 | 1,160 | 77,337 | 1,959 | 257,530 | 426,294 |
| Oilskin, waterproof clothing | 4 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 168 | 18,906 | 404 | 33,189 | 69,282 |
| Boot, shoe | 174 | 1,362 | 223 | 4,094 | 5 | 2,525 | 625,886 | 11,742 | 1,502,285 | 2,436,673 |
| Fur | 21 | 12 | 18 | 47 | 10 | 137 | 12,847 | 365 | 31,508 | 59,456 |
| Rope, twine, &c. | 8 | 1,306 | 7 | 456 | .. | 326 | 67,576 | 6,122 | 299,798 | 445,436 |
| Sail, tent, &c. | 18 | 33 | 13 | 130 | 1 | 131 | 22,144 | 327 | 109,762 | 157,416 |
| Other | 20 | 69 | 11 | 144 | 7 | 248 | 28,335 | 1,613 | 39,602 | 100,520 |
| Total | 1,415 | 7,538 | 952 | 8,827 | 497 | 27,765 | 2,449,548 | 76,820 | 5,710,117 | 9,906,499 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|--|
| <i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing | 360 | 3,179 | 405 | 4,768 | 7 | 1,257 | 790,384 | 24,380 | 731,723 | 2,169,018 | |
| Account-book, stationery, paper, &c. | 23 | 350 | 26 | 559 | 3 | 552 | 92,263 | 2,913 | 132,715 | 284,905 | |
| Fancy box | 28 | 118 | 22 | 124 | 5 | 517 | 40,358 | 953 | 66,494 | 138,285 | |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c. | 16 | 50 | 18 | 171 | 1 | 4 | 23,407 | 538 | 20,564 | 59,951 | |
| Other | 16 | 1,351 | 13 | 397 | .. | 32 | 47,817 | 13,657 | 75,000 | 177,346 | |
| Total | 443 | 5,048 | 484 | 6,019 | 16 | 2,362 | 994,229 | 42,441 | 1,026,496 | 2,829,505 | |
| <i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 233 | 3 | 136 | .. | 6 | 15,692 | 233 | 10,343 | 27,310 | |
| <i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 519 | 2 | 555 | .. | 767 | 136,660 | 6,188 | 338,875 | 537,170 | |
| <i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coachbuilding | 305 | 670 | 377 | 1,926 | 1 | 18 | 200,629 | 7,756 | 222,557 | 542,212 | |
| Bicycle, &c. | 167 | 531 | 177 | 1,214 | 3 | 30 | 148,413 | 5,712 | 105,612 | 323,833 | |
| Saddle, harness | 46 | 45 | 55 | 551 | 1 | 99 | 80,416 | 659 | 175,306 | 285,322 | |
| Other | 11 | 39 | 11 | 125 | .. | 1 | 14,203 | 287 | 15,732 | 36,668 | |
| Total | 529 | 1,285 | 620 | 3,816 | 5 | 148 | 443,661 | 14,414 | 519,207 | 1,188,035 | |
| <i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 1,405 | 8 | 1,077 | .. | .. | 143,261 | 3,289 | 98,730 | 296,995 | |
| <i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. | 42 | 250 | 26 | 311 | 2 | 158 | 45,345 | 1,479 | 114,407 | 195,278 | |
| Cabinet, including billiard table .. | 187 | 916 | 235 | 1,460 | .. | 60 | 168,399 | 3,585 | 217,306 | 479,520 | |
| Picture frame | 23 | 82 | 22 | 125 | 1 | 26 | 14,464 | 534 | 28,180 | 53,771 | |
| Other | 13 | 151 | 14 | 234 | .. | 15 | 26,418 | 1,991 | 59,889 | 96,972 | |
| Total | 265 | 1,399 | 297 | 2,130 | 3 | 259 | 254,626 | 7,589 | 419,782 | 825,541 | |

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1915—continued.

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| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | Working Proprietors. | Employees. | | | | |
| <i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Blacking, blue, &c. | 13 | 189 | 9 | 162 | .. | 151 | 25,601 | 943 | 137,970 | 232,645 |
| Chemicals, drugs, &c. | 32 | 592 | 21 | 411 | .. | 251 | 65,400 | 5,021 | 150,828 | 296,195 |
| Fertilizers | 5 | 830 | .. | 643 | .. | .. | 84,206 | 9,926 | 456,943 | 724,871 |
| Other | 29 | 125 | 34 | 168 | .. | 8 | 15,410 | 729 | 48,842 | 80,018 |
| Total | 79 | 1,736 | 64 | 1,384 | 2 | 410 | 190,617 | 16,619 | 789,583 | 1,333,720 |
| <i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 23 | 33 | 18 | 89 | .. | 8 | 10,304 | 426 | 9,796 | 20,498 |
| <i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plateware</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 94 | 200 | 109 | 655 | .. | 61 | 83,194 | 2,751 | 156,433 | 313,990 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|-------|--------|-----|--------|------------|---------|------------|------------|--|
| <i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric apparatus | 24 | 197 | 27 | 185 | .. | 5 | 20,611 | 796 | 58,022 | 121,196 | |
| Electric light | 63 | 33,127 | 3 | 941 | .. | 13 | 135,045 | 77,149 | .. | 536,251 | |
| Gas, coke | 47 | 1,686 | 4 | 2,163 | .. | 8 | 347,434 | 4,610 | 306,043 | 1,035,941 | |
| Other | 8 | 1,149 | 5 | 187 | .. | 471 | 50,278 | 5,403 | 110,082 | 228,965 | |
| Total | 142 | 36,159 | 39 | 3,476 | .. | 497 | 553,368 | 87,958 | 474,147 | 1,922,353 | |
| <i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. .. | 33 | 173 | 37 | 323 | .. | 244 | 46,091 | 1,509 | 179,785 | 286,920 | |
| <i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umbrella | 8 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 1 | 115 | 10,607 | 267 | 40,688 | 61,167 | |
| Rubber goods | 11 | 3,213 | 9 | 1,424 | 1 | 400 | 203,100 | 19,565 | 610,354 | 923,754 | |
| Brush, broom | 17 | 100 | 19 | 189 | 1 | 86 | 26,315 | 467 | 70,639 | 113,611 | |
| Basket, wickerware | 17 | 2 | 19 | 98 | .. | 1 | 9,125 | 21 | 9,018 | 22,065 | |
| Total | 53 | 3,326 | 55 | 1,757 | 3 | 602 | 249,147 | 20,320 | 730,699 | 1,120,597 | |
| Grand Total | 5,413 | 117,815 | 4,814 | 71,167 | 552 | 37,311 | 11,036,345 | 834,966 | 30,728,743 | 51,466,093 | |

Production.

Increase in value of output of each industry 1910 to 1915.

Nearly every manufacturing industry in the State has shown a substantial increase in the value of output during the past five years. The output for the years 1910 and 1915 is shown in the following table, the industries being arranged in order of increase in value :—

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES, 1910-15.

| Industry. | Value of Output. | | Increase in Five Years. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1910. | 1915. | Total. | Per cent. |
| | £ | £ | £ | |
| Tanning and fellmongering .. | 1,739,850 | 3,201,455 | 1,461,605 | 84·0 |
| Engineering, iron foundries, &c. | 1,805,199 | 3,029,713 | 1,224,514 | 67·8 |
| Boot, shoe | 1,620,179 | 2,436,673 | 816,494 | 50·4 |
| Railway workshop | 1,013,124 | 1,828,874 | 815,750 | 80·5 |
| Sugar, confectionery | 1,635,728 | 2,301,371 | 665,643 | 40·7 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. . | 1,676,148 | 2,315,842 | 639,694 | 38·2 |
| Chaffcutting and grain crushing | 476,318 | 1,072,846 | 596,528 | 125·2 |
| Dress, millinery, and hosiery .. | 1,213,169 | 1,775,217 | 562,048 | 46·3 |
| Woolen mill | 426,336 | 931,774 | 505,438 | 118·6 |
| Rubber goods | 424,839 | 923,754 | 498,915 | 117·4 |
| Printing | 1,684,601 | 2,169,018 | 484,417 | 28·8 |
| Saw-mills, moulding, &c. .. . | 1,533,515 | 2,010,955 | 477,440 | 31·1 |
| Arms and explosives | 122,066 | 537,170 | 415,104 | 340·1 |
| Meat freezing and preserving .. | 663,776 | 1,076,450 | 412,674 | 62·2 |
| Electric light and fittings .. . | 257,518 | 657,447 | 399,929 | 155·3 |
| Underclothing, shirt | 801,145 | 1,157,430 | 356,285 | 44·5 |
| Jam, sauce, &c. | 676,484 | 1,009,533 | 333,049 | 49·2 |
| Gas, coke | 733,910 | 1,035,941 | 302,031 | 41·2 |
| Oil, grease, glue, soap and candle | 565,989 | 858,554 | 292,565 | 51·7 |
| Bacon-curing | 483,469 | 767,778 | 284,309 | 58·8 |
| Ship, boat-building, dock, slip | 34,184 | 296,995 | 262,811 | 768·8 |
| Flourmills | 2,486,741 | 2,739,730 | 252,989 | 10·2 |
| Biscuit | 432,367 | 669,841 | 237,474 | 54·9 |
| Chemicals | 794,009 | 1,021,066 | 227,057 | 28·6 |
| Brewing | 836,485 | 1,061,196 | 224,711 | 26·9 |
| Oatmeal, starch, &c. | 320,540 | 523,374 | 202,834 | 63·3 |
| Malt | 228,141 | 409,332 | 181,191 | 79·4 |
| Coach | 692,861 | 866,045 | 173,184 | 25·0 |
| Saddle, harness | 118,776 | 285,322 | 166,546 | 140·2 |
| Rope, twine, &c. | 289,755 | 445,436 | 155,681 | 53·7 |
| Sheet-iron, tin, &c. | 328,468 | 477,995 | 149,527 | 45·5 |
| Match | 59,450 | 198,598 | 139,148 | 234·1 |
| Cement, including cement pipes | 39,823 | 170,368 | 130,545 | 327·8 |
| Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. | 243,621 | 355,271 | 111,650 | 45·8 |
| Sail, tent, &c. | 47,736 | 157,416 | 109,680 | 229·8 |
| Brass, copper | 162,829 | 248,413 | 85,584 | 52·6 |
| Hat, cap | 376,154 | 457,453 | 81,299 | 21·6 |
| Glass, including bottles | 120,174 | 189,271 | 69,097 | 57·5 |
| Leatherware, except saddlery .. | 223,256 | 286,920 | 63,664 | 28·4 |
| Blacking, blue, &c. | 170,788 | 232,645 | 61,857 | 36·2 |
| Cabinet, including billiard table | 419,600 | 479,520 | 59,920 | 14·3 |
| Others | 8,681,733 | 8,796,091 | 114,358 | 1·3 |
| | 36,660,854 | 51,466,093 | 14,805,239 | 40·4 |

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning and fellmongering industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables:—

TANNERIES, ETC.: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Horse-power of Engines. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Persons Employed | Number of Working Proprietors. | Amount of Wages Paid. |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | £ | | | £ |
| 1906 | 84 | 1,152 | 114,951 | 1,657 | 88 | 123,677 |
| 1907 | 90 | 1,223 | 124,064 | 1,893 | 100 | 140,436 |
| 1908 | 92 | 1,379 | 133,376 | 2,001 | 98 | 160,091 |
| 1909 | 93 | 1,941 | 142,429 | 1,999 | 96 | 163,853 |
| 1910 | 89 | 1,990 | 141,702 | 1,956 | 99 | 175,364 |
| 1911 | 88 | 2,005 | 165,964 | 2,123 | 97 | 198,692 |
| 1912 | 90 | 2,161 | 176,947 | 1,996 | 103 | 205,050 |
| 1913 | 84 | 2,398 | 196,848 | 1,824 | 86 | 194,948 |
| 1914 | 79 | 2,434 | 190,460 | 1,875 | 82 | 210,007 |
| 1915 | 82 | 2,510 | 193,350 | 2,165 | 97 | 263,884 |

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1915 was 14,600 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number Tanned of— | | | Sheep Skins Stripped. | Wool Washed (weight after washing). | Value of Articles produced or Work done. |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Hides. | Calf Skins. | Sheep and other Skins. | | | |
| | | | | No. | lbs. | £ |
| 1906 | 485,620 | 132,210 | 518,189 | 612,598 | 5,676,464 | 1,320,401 |
| 1907 | 492,572 | 188,007 | 548,765 | 851,516 | 7,230,675 | 1,512,009 |
| 1908 | 498,947 | 127,798 | 1,027,460 | 1,253,875 | 7,803,992 | 1,441,651 |
| 1909 | 495,964 | 175,563 | 1,020,656 | 1,090,967 | 8,089,643 | 1,636,197 |
| 1910 | 496,200 | 186,993 | 1,007,343 | 1,241,693 | 8,242,456 | 1,739,850 |
| 1911 | 523,989 | 199,257 | 817,866 | 1,301,298 | 9,356,529 | 1,843,189 |
| 1912 | 536,343 | 194,441 | 891,971 | 1,085,196 | 8,182,610 | 1,891,316 |
| 1913 | 538,117 | 181,643 | 868,580 | 1,128,302 | 7,424,263 | 1,961,653 |
| 1914 | 554,242 | 210,894 | 936,975 | 1,639,161 | 7,816,250 | 2,132,935 |
| 1915 | 765,088 | 166,197 | 1,150,449 | 1,463,775 | 12,224,184 | 3,201,455 |

The figures for 1909 and subsequent years do not 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 from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1916, was £196,848.

Soap and
candle works. Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in
the State for the past ten years are given below:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Products. | | Value of Output. |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| | | | | | Soap.* | Candles. | |
| | | £ | | £ | cwt. | cwt. | £ |
| 1906 .. | 15 | 104,244 | 514 | 41,635 | 154,570 | 43,094 | 355,771 |
| 1907 .. | 15 | 106,326 | 499 | 43,420 | 153,478 | 47,688 | 404,251 |
| 1908 .. | 17 | 109,768 | 523 | 43,463 | 162,757 | 37,705 | 402,306 |
| 1909 .. | 17 | 111,252 | 550 | 56,382 | 176,162 | 45,460 | 485,954 |
| 1910 .. | 16 | 113,418 | 528 | 51,518 | 187,433 | 44,768 | 516,508 |
| 1911 .. | 16 | 113,664 | 528 | 53,474 | 189,048 | 41,557 | 572,000 |
| 1912 .. | 17 | 117,034 | 593 | 61,398 | 215,629 | 40,157 | 562,013 |
| 1913 .. | 18 | 117,692 | 561 | 60,703 | 223,598 | 39,099 | 610,881 |
| 1914 .. | 17 | 120,215 | 604 | 65,155 | 243,558 | 37,564 | 641,104 |
| 1915 .. | 17 | 121,946 | 627 | 71,282 | 267,426 | 41,031 | 721,845 |

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,453 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, 6,215 cwt. in 1911, 4,782 cwt. in 1912, 3,564 cwt. in 1913, 3,489 cwt. in 1914, and 1,664 cwt. in 1915.

The quantity of tallow used in 1915 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 184,623 cwt. in factories, and 692 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from overseas countries in 1915-16 included 389,369 lbs. of soap valued at £24,854, and 48,013 lbs. of candles valued at £1,944.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1906-15 are shown in the following statement.

The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1915 was £499,644.

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Number of Bricks Made.* | Value of— | |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | | Pipes and Tiles. | Pottery. |
| | | | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1906 .. | 123 | 1,568 | 145,725 | 112,966,300 | 58,349 | 27,570 |
| 1907 .. | 117 | 1,714 | 155,768 | 123,281,100 | 66,390 | 29,070 |
| 1908 .. | 149 | 1,711 | 165,246 | 124,985,500 | 72,024 | 33,029 |
| 1909 .. | 108 | 1,588 | 164,192 | 129,302,800 | 77,305 | 32,624 |
| 1910 .. | 122 | 1,730 | 178,868 | 145,809,500 | 83,397 | 31,897 |
| 1911 .. | 120 | 1,856 | 197,282 | 153,944,800 | 97,478 | 35,522 |
| 1912 .. | 119 | 2,047 | 236,526 | 180,724,200 | 123,944 | 44,788 |
| 1913 .. | 106 | 1,974 | 233,157 | 175,644,900 | 132,709 | 32,839 |
| 1914 .. | 109 | 2,117 | 260,877 | 188,238,420 | 124,826 | 47,948 |
| 1915 .. | 89 | 1,839 | 230,969 | 142,601,380 | 134,623 | 52,732 |

* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1915 was £247,501, being a decrease of £34,075 as compared with the value of those made in the preceding year.

Forest saw-mills.

Particulars in regard to the forest saw-mills in the State for the ten years 1906-15 are given in the table which follows :—

FOREST SAW-MILLS : 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Mills. | Value of Machinery and Plant in Use. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Timber Sawn. | |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| 1906 .. | 112 | £ 90,305 | 1,488 | £ 105,017 | Super. ft. 51,103,000 | £ 153,309 |
| 1907 .. | 119 | 99,723 | 1,548 | 118,258 | 55,873,500 | 181,590 |
| 1908 .. | 120 | 98,804 | 1,486 | 126,409 | 54,602,200 | 177,460 |
| 1909 .. | 133 | 115,121 | 1,635 | 131,108 | 56,039,200 | 189,130 |
| 1910 .. | 139 | 125,528 | 1,767 | 158,733 | 70,947,200 | 248,320 |
| 1911 .. | 142 | 148,136 | 1,892 | 170,579 | 70,931,500 | 265,990 |
| 1912 .. | 150 | 170,437 | 1,814 | 183,169 | 73,374,900 | 265,980 |
| 1913 .. | 167 | 262,964 | 2,118 | 211,454 | 81,769,800 | 290,280 |
| 1914 .. | 167 | 273,086 | 2,127 | 232,305 | 84,374,300 | 316,400 |
| 1915 .. | 138 | 233,343 | 1,564 | 169,027 | 62,588,760 | 234,710 |

In addition to forest saw-mills there were 272 other factories working in wood. The particulars for 1915 relating to these are given on page 786.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year is £506,260. 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.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundries. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 57 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 83 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 170 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 78 per cent., the value of materials used by 198 per cent., and the value of the output by 175

Firewood, &c.

Engineering, iron foundry, &c.

per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1906 to 1915 are given in the next table :—

ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1906-15.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Horse Power of Engines. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Number of Persons Employed | Amount of Wages Paid. | Value of— | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Materials Used. | Fuel and Light Used. | Output. |
| | | | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 .. | 251 | 2,615 | 445,067 | 5,643 | 478,805 | 586,850 | 45,522 | 1,356,555 |
| 1907 .. | 262 | 2,990 | 486,649 | 5,847 | 531,398 | 667,867 | 55,541 | 1,515,440 |
| 1908 .. | 278 | 3,130 | 491,208 | 5,928 | 549,868 | 650,990 | 53,629 | 1,535,907 |
| 1909 .. | 293 | 3,238 | 481,562 | 5,810 | 547,192 | 644,273 | 53,648 | 1,561,011 |
| 1910 .. | 290 | 3,533 | 496,232 | 6,366 | 615,704 | 757,270 | 66,693 | 1,806,199 |
| 1911 .. | 304 | 4,746 | 553,685 | 7,372 | 762,824 | 918,476 | 77,674 | 2,194,305 |
| 1912 .. | 326 | 5,857 | 635,481 | 8,649 | 988,802 | 1,154,377 | 83,841 | 2,640,453 |
| 1913 .. | 345 | 6,670 | 715,909 | 8,745 | 1,029,136 | 1,206,001 | 90,005 | 2,824,392 |
| 1914 .. | 354 | 7,899 | 762,392 | 8,601 | 1,038,622 | 1,298,255 | 94,284 | 2,961,187 |
| 1915 .. | 364 | 7,999 | 784,447 | 8,552 | 1,056,075 | 1,349,270 | 106,483 | 3,029,218 |

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1915 numbered 17, and gave employment to 5,491 hands, who were paid £793,114; the value of the materials dealt with was £869,498, and the value of the output was £1,828,874, of which nearly 77 per cent. was from the Newport Workshops.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

**Agricultural
Implement
works.**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | No. of Factories. | No. of Employees. | Wages Paid. | Approximate Value of— | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | | Fuel, &c., Used. | Materials Used. | Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 53 | 1,685 | 148,610 | 8,928 | 194,730 | 478,509 |
| 1907 | 55 | 1,553 | 147,675 | 9,554 | 188,173 | 452,841 |
| 1908 | 52 | 1,381 | 134,884 | 9,253 | 177,488 | 437,023 |
| 1909 | 52 | 1,331 | 181,391 | 12,697 | 242,922 | 611,293 |
| 1910 | 50 | 2,193 | 231,919 | 21,537 | 300,718 | 742,326 |
| 1911 | 59 | 2,651 | 297,824 | 19,299 | 345,665 | 831,474 |
| 1912 | 67 | 2,590 | 309,789 | 19,388 | 329,397 | 799,217 |
| 1913 | 66 | 2,166 | 268,880 | 16,915 | 324,063 | 710,832 |
| 1914 | 65 | 1,895 | 242,158 | 16,866 | 278,283 | 638,827 |
| 1915 | 64 | 1,678 | 206,764 | 15,337 | 213,257 | 526,756 |

The industry attained its greatest development in 1911, when the employees numbered 2,651, and the value of output was £831,474. Decreases are shown for the last four years, the number of hands employed and the value of output having each been 37 per cent. lower in 1915 than in 1911.

The wages averaged for each employee £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £123 4s. 5d. in 1915. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1906-15. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £63,388 in 1906 and £152,879 in 1915.

BACON CURING: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Establishments. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Pigs Slaughtered for Curing. | Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured. | Value of Output. |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | £ | No. | lbs. | £ |
| 1906 .. | 28 | 306 | 25,606 | 135,492 | 12,910,575 | 394,584 |
| 1907 .. | 27 | 316 | 27,472 | 145,513 | 13,609,144 | 447,585 |
| 1908 .. | 26 | 310 | 27,862 | 129,677 | 11,518,404 | 446,199 |
| 1909 .. | 26 | 310 | 28,454 | 123,067 | 11,245,195 | 443,277 |
| 1910 .. | 25 | 307 | 30,035 | 142,429 | 13,455,397 | 483,469 |
| 1911 .. | 26 | 349 | 39,041 | 177,029 | 15,190,449 | 549,748 |
| 1912 .. | 29 | 399 | 45,794 | 179,717 | 16,044,228 | 634,366 |
| 1913 .. | 28 | 423 | 49,305 | 179,710 | 16,345,955 | 726,906 |
| 1914 .. | 26 | 442 | 57,965 | 181,756 | 16,298,474 | 772,318 |
| 1915 .. | 25 | 362 | 49,672 | 129,259 | 11,451,031 | 767,778 |

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, 695 in 1911, 671 in 1912, 666 in 1913, 974 in 1914, and 439 in 1915; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, 70,440 in 1911, 50,500 in 1912, 51,620 in 1913, 87,258 in 1914, and 45,030 in 1915.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—4,888,243 lbs. in 1906,

3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911, 3,999,478 lbs. in 1912, 2,943,303 lbs. in 1913, 2,476,023 lbs. in 1914 and 2,208,943 lbs. in 1915. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1915 was thus 13,705,004 lbs.—a decrease of 5,156,751 lbs. as compared with 1914.

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories was 190 in 1915. Of these factories, 146 made butter, 4 butter and cheese, 1 butter and cheese and concentrated milk, 1 butter and concentrated milk, 1 condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, 2 condensed and concentrated milk, 1 powdered milk, and 2 casein, while 32 made cheese only. There were 40 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories, the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1906-15 were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Value of Output. |
|------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 221 | 549,282 | 1,415 | 115,889 | 2,928,540 |
| 1907 | 223 | 560,035 | 1,384 | 119,684 | 2,831,670 |
| 1908 | 215 | 526,700 | 1,235 | 108,152 | 2,327,328 |
| 1909 | 211 | 515,966 | 1,134 | 109,412 | 2,391,893 |
| 1910 | 203 | 513,292 | 1,209 | 121,128 | 2,980,669 |
| 1911 | 199 | 626,331 | 1,489 | 147,897 | 3,964,312 |
| 1912 | 197 | 635,358 | 1,374 | 152,922 | 3,636,174 |
| 1913 | 197 | 649,931 | 1,311 | 159,529 | 3,562,057 |
| 1914 | 197 | 643,677 | 1,290 | 161,740 | 3,228,640 |
| 1915 | 190 | 644,960 | 1,145 | 139,543 | 2,715,784 |

The reduction in the value of the output in 1915, as compared with that in each of the preceding five years, was due to a severe drought which occurred in 1914. Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 755.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered fourteen in 1915, and gave employment to 875 hands and two working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £117,610. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in the same year was £526,114. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table :—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | | | Frozen. | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Cattle. | Sheep. | Rabbits. | Poultry. |
| | | | Qrs. | No. | No. | No. |
| 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 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 17,360 | 941,309 | 2,832,924 | 22,440 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 36,464 | 1,573,516 | 2,660,604 | 60,312 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 40,184 | 1,578,133 | 2,312,928 | 35,388 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 29,752 | 1,409,243 | 2,101,704 | 28,824 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 126,563 | 2,107,180 | 4,674,588 | 25,284 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 212,520 | 1,710,152 | 3,778,164 | 30,504 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | 47,546 | 3,584,388 | 8,652 |

| Year. | | | Preserved. | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| | | | Beef. | Mutton. | Rabbits. | Other Meats, &c. |
| | | | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 1906 | ... | ... | 6,011 | 1,700 | 496 | 1,512 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 11,944 | 2,478 | 64 | 2,229 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 7,557 | 2,309 | 1,730 | 1,391 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 8,382 | 2,349 | 540 | 1,267 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 13,589 | 8,876 | 1,389 | 2,534 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 28,654 | 14,890 | 3,422 | 2,679 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 37,984 | 22,387 | ... | 3,056 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 49,445 | 8,793 | 63 | 3,321 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 49,103 | 7,316 | 2,368 | 5,936 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 38,835 | 2,092 | 422 | 3,448 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were treated at freezing works 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 38,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 58,006 hares in 1911; 8,355 calves, 3,120 pigs, and 43,224 hares in 1912; 5,050 calves, and 39,420 hares in 1913; 11,708 calves, 1,713 pigs, and 57,576 hares in 1914; and 3,072 hares in 1915.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended

30th June, 1916 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1915-16.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Meats, Frozen— | | £ | | £ |
| Lamb | ... | ... | 1,727,366 lbs. | 47,348 |
| Pork | 151,906 lbs. | 5,526 | ... | ... |
| Rabbits and Hares | ... | ... | 1,420,182 prs. | 90,588 |
| Game | 3,351 lbs. | 141 | 28,780 lbs. | 818 |
| Other | ... | ... | 90,927 " | 2,219 |
| Meats—Potted and concentrated | ... | 14,096 | ... | 3,528 |
| „ Preserved in tins ... | 387,522 lbs. | 19,923 | 391,171 lbs. | 12,345 |
| „ Not elsewhere included | 18 cwt. | 55 | 14 cwt. | 26 |
| Total value ... | ... | 39,741 | ... | 156,872 |

Flour mills.

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £466,011 in 1906, and at £461,801 in 1915. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1906-15 are as follows :—

FLOUR MILLS : 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Mills. | Number of Employees. | Amount of Wages Paid. | Wheat Ground into Flour. | Flour Made. | Value of Total Output. |
|---------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | | £ | bushels. | tons. | £ |
| 1906 .. | 64 | 744 | 80,261 | 10,892,056 | 219,166 | 2,029,483 |
| 1907 .. | 68 | 788 | 85,544 | 11,731,183 | 235,185 | 2,370,957 |
| 1908 .. | 63 | 728 | 78,906 | 9,564,068 | 192,687 | 2,275,024 |
| 1909 .. | 59 | 688 | 79,547 | 10,644,123 | 215,547 | 2,639,519 |
| 1910 .. | 62 | 734 | 84,863 | 11,218,870 | 225,282 | 2,486,741 |
| 1911 .. | 61 | 784 | 93,503 | 12,266,013 | 247,434 | 2,456,533 |
| 1912 .. | 61 | 790 | 95,266 | 11,185,138 | 225,376 | 2,565,014 |
| 1913 .. | 61 | 790 | 102,882 | 12,459,988 | 252,763 | 2,633,604 |
| 1914 .. | 57 | 836 | 109,910 | 12,173,943 | 246,136 | 2,726,878 |
| 1915 .. | 51 | 608 | 70,982 | 6,574,753 | 134,401 | 2,739,730 |

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1915 produced 3,626,262 bushels of bran and 2,403,857 bushels of pollard. Other

grain operated on amounted to 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, 84,707 bushels in 1911, 98,243 bushels in 1912, 39,826 bushels in 1913, 38,992 bushels in 1914, and 43,618 bushels in 1915.

Exports of bread-stuffs. During the year 1915-16, 3,470,666 lbs. of biscuits valued at £74,819, and 55,600 tons of flour valued at £653,490, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works. In 1915 there were 30 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,689, of whom 23 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £135,768, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £184,496. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Fruit Used. | Sugar Used. | Jams and Jellies Made. | Fruit Preserved. | Fruit Pulped. | Sauce Made. | Pickles Made. |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | pints. | pints. |
| 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 |
| 1909 ... | 265,353 | 143,427 | 268,927 | 40,746 | 49,797 | 3,607,968 | 1,324,392 |
| 1910 ... | 311,168 | 159,439 | 303,733 | 49,797 | 38,017 | 4,173,936 | 1,264,728 |
| 1911 ... | 315,362 | 156,376 | 286,543 | 53,562 | 52,427 | 4,348,500 | 1,617,156 |
| 1912 ... | 307,458 | 154,381 | 258,470 | 63,133 | 56,488 | 5,886,336 | 1,482,252 |
| 1913 ... | 400,048 | 179,243 | 265,727 | 102,608 | 100,690 | 6,458,748 | 1,752,396 |
| 1914 ... | 341,189 | 175,538 | 271,755 | 81,425 | 75,299 | 5,648,280 | 1,840,920 |
| 1915 ... | 300,861 | 193,243 | 305,445 | 52,939 | 40,993 | 5,827,176 | 1,285,476 |

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, 4,802 cwt. in 1909, 3,902 cwt. in 1910, 3,549 cwt. in 1911, 2,763 cwt. in 1912, 5,519 cwt. in 1913, 6,892 cwt. in 1914, and 4,628 cwt. in 1915. The value of the output in 1915 was £1,009,533.

Beet sugar
industry.

In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the beet sugar 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 that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, the industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns, and the building and plant, which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage, remained idle for twelve years.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, a system of field labour was organized, and manufacturing operations were recommenced.

With the view of putting the industry on a sound footing, the Government purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates, which are in railway communication with Maffra, were cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, and allotted to settlers, subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet. The compulsory beet-growing conditions were removed in 1914, and the supply of beet became dependent on voluntary growers.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last six seasons :—

| Season. | Area. Harvested. | Sugar Beet Harvested. | Sugar Produced. |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | acres. | tons. | tons. |
| 1910-11 | 458 | 5,969 | 432 |
| 1911-12 | 752 | 4,000 | 519 |
| 1912-13 | 900 | 6,207 | 648 |
| 1913-14 | 1,000 | 7,431 | 920 |
| 1914-15 | 990 | 8,843 | 1,181 |
| 1915-16 | 461 | 4,928 | 560 |

The area harvested in 1915-16 was considerably less than in the previous year owing to various local difficulties and the uncertainty of securing beet seed. Considering the small acreage and the fact that there was a low sugar content in consequence of the autumn rains, the manufacturing results were satisfactory. The grade of sugar was superior. For the forthcoming season (1916-17) the price of beet has been increased to 27s. 6d. per ton, and 1,500 acres of good land have been secured.

Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1906-15 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £235,980 in 1906 and at £419,896 in 1915, whilst land and buildings were valued at £487,967 in 1906 and at £434,295 in 1915. The wages paid in 1915 amounted to £159,870.

BREWERIES: 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Number of Breweries. | Number of Employees. | Materials Used— | | | Beer Made. | Value of Output. |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|------------------|
| | | | Sugar. | Malt. | Hops. | | |
| | | | cwt. | bushels. | lbs. | gallons. | £ |
| 1906 ... | 39 | 1,002 | 101,692 | 533,531 | 623,249 | 16,409,465 | 895,104 |
| 1907 ... | 37 | 1,005 | 106,004 | 542,806 | 665,236 | 16,900,396 | 810,321 |
| 1908 ... | 35 | 1,107 | 109,347 | 556,040 | 684,878 | 17,582,833 | 832,459 |
| 1909 ... | 32 | 996 | 103,146 | 503,761 | 632,339 | 16,552,594 | 771,779 |
| 1910 ... | 31 | 1,016 | 112,240 | 540,390 | 663,394 | 18,605,737 | 836,485 |
| 1911 ... | 33 | 1,009 | 111,314 | 548,341 | 649,892 | 19,077,420 | 912,829 |
| 1912 ... | 29 | 984 | 119,667 | 566,779 | 659,323 | 20,247,337 | 980,927 |
| 1913 ... | 26 | 966 | 123,073 | 586,375 | 653,803 | 20,925,354 | 1,024,708 |
| 1914 ... | 25 | 1,036 | 133,707 | 678,526 | 738,953 | 23,865,467 | 1,196,306 |
| 1915 ... | 22 | 893 | 111,363 | 600,333 | 661,299 | 20,339,924 | 1,061,196 |

The number of distilleries working in 1915 was 9, and the persons employed numbered 92, of whom 5 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £180,534. The materials used in manufacture and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES: 1906 TO 1915.

| Year. | Materials Used. | | | | Spirits Distilled. |
|----------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Wine. | Malt. | Other Grain. | Sugar and Molasses. | |
| | Gal. | Bush. | (Bush. | lbs. | Proof gal. |
| 1906 ... | 324,005 | 13,038 | ... | 101,024 | 94,674 |
| 1907 ... | 413,242 | 141,876 | ... | 49,280 | 375,183 |
| 1908 ... | 591,248 | 53,761 | ... | ... | 220,690 |
| 1909 ... | 379,979 | 117,197 | ... | ... | 314,370 |
| 1910 ... | 605,204 | 25,345 | 3,560 | 649,152 | 223,560 |
| 1911 ... | 370,119 | 61,981 | 752 | 1,293,152 | 298,237 |
| 1912 ... | 580,976 | ... | ... | 791,056 | 152,645 |
| 1913 ... | 944,277 | 54,544 | ... | 1,057,280 | 335,251 |
| 1914 ... | 1,248,957 | 39,043 | 118 | 1,649,760 | 409,815 |
| 1915 ... | 984,817 | 34,896 | 118 | 1,592,640 | 396,152 |

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the foregoing table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years:—60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, 29,745 gallons in 1911, 23,874 gallons in 1912, 13,357 gallons in 1913, 12,256 gallons in 1914, and 9,995 gallons in 1915.

The number of tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories licensed in 1915 was thirty-five, of which twenty-two were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation. In the year mentioned the remaining thirteen employed 1,591 hands, who were paid £185,889 in wages, also ten working proprietors; and the machinery, plant, land, and buildings used were valued at £288,775. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by, and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on. | | Quantity Manufactured of— | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Australian | Imported. | Tobacco. | Snuff. | Cigars. | Cigarettes. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | No. |
| 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 |
| 1909... | 202,723 | 4,759,856 | 5,162,959 | 610 | 19,368,491 | 141,105,750 |
| 1910... | 195,279 | 5,225,078 | 5,510,099 | 577 | 21,310,111 | 135,108,700 |
| 1911... | 180,501 | 4,972,275 | 5,521,175 | 603 | 22,424,806 | 116,435,800 |
| 1912... | 165,156 | 5,137,331 | 5,641,647 | 702 | 23,333,951 | 97,400,400 |
| 1913... | 254,561 | 5,113,935 | 5,605,566 | 500 | 25,019,435 | 103,382,600 |
| 1914... | 340,296 | 4,708,548 | 5,140,695 | 746 | 23,533,572 | 140,100,500 |
| 1915... | 515,969 | 4,414,921 | 5,022,910 | 565 | 22,676,586 | 138,111,000 |

Woollen mills.

There were ten woollen mills working in 1915, and the number of persons employed therein was 2,063, of whom ten were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £170,888, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings to £401,662. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £487,140, and that of

the goods manufactured in the same period, £931,774. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follow :—

WOOLLEN MILLS : 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Quantity of Scoured Wool Used. | Quantity of Cotton Used. | Goods Manufactured— | | | | Value of Output. |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | Tweed and Cloth. | Flannel. | Blankets. | Shawls and Rugs. | |
| | lbs. | lbs. | yards. | yards. | No. of Pairs. | No. | £ |
| 1906 | 2,825,218 | 658,882 | 840,649 | 3,637,846 | 146,628 | 8,383 | 296,971 |
| 1907 | 3,311,097 | 914,003 | 867,789 | 4,088,383 | 199,743 | 12,089 | 368,784 |
| 1908 | 3,210,925 | 965,042 | 922,176 | 4,396,862 | 228,621 | 15,222 | 388,218 |
| 1909 | 3,093,383 | 880,934 | 949,674 | 4,713,571 | 225,148 | 15,189 | 403,106 |
| 1910 | 3,136,442 | 955,894 | 890,281 | 4,640,401 | 191,651 | 18,185 | 426,336 |
| 1911 | 3,409,105 | 897,804 | 901,348 | 4,691,255 | 240,961 | 13,718 | 473,686 |
| 1912 | 3,265,390 | 1,061,201 | 1,013,444 | 4,604,654 | 265,637 | 14,476 | 473,880 |
| 1913 | 3,489,150 | 1,068,214 | 1,017,776 | 4,965,527 | 287,814 | 19,443 | 513,252 |
| 1914 | 3,607,690 | 1,075,666 | 1,036,079 | 5,546,841 | 258,859 | 22,455 | 577,434 |
| 1915 | 6,521,130 | 702,653 | 1,331,137 | 5,136,258 | 347,988 | 6,418 | 931,774 |

During the period 1906–15 the value of output of woollen mills increased by 214 per cent. The quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured increased by 58 per cent., of flannel by 41 per cent., and of blankets by 137 per cent.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited by the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES : 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Persons Employed. | Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery. | Wages Paid. |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 134 | 5,755 | 253,436 | 332,538 |
| 1907 | 139 | 6,303 | 292,474 | 368,503 |
| 1908 | 139 | 6,348 | 284,982 | 371,081 |
| 1909 | 136 | 6,894 | 294,167 | 415,011 |
| 1910 | 144 | 6,832 | 324,529 | 455,997 |
| 1911 | 154 | 7,001 | 363,540 | 542,707 |
| 1912 | 151 | 6,774 | 378,501 | 570,025 |
| 1913 | 162 | 6,951 | 426,573 | 578,503 |
| 1914 | 172 | 6,924 | 455,158 | 603,318 |
| 1915 | 174 | 6,847 | 483,683 | 626,886 |

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Goods Manufactured— | | Value of Materials Used. | Value of Output. |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Boots and Shoes. | Slippers.* | | |
| | No. of pairs. | No. of pairs. | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 4,001,680 | 175,575 | 719,960 | 1,194,575 |
| 1907 | 4,290,122 | 182,039 | 808,879 | 1,322,893 |
| 1908 | 4,164,410 | 193,949 | 780,760 | 1,307,329 |
| 1909 | 4,649,130 | 231,791 | 884,329 | 1,487,789 |
| 1910 | 4,847,368 | 191,204 | 963,110 | 1,620,179 |
| 1911 | 5,198,030 | 164,313 | 1,103,653 | 1,878,308 |
| 1912 | 4,966,768 | 220,616 | 1,132,045 | 1,951,998 |
| 1913 | 5,013,143 | 254,844 | 1,230,725 | 2,094,866 |
| 1914 | 4,913,593 | 272,866 | 1,281,352 | 2,160,500 |
| 1915 | 5,257,415 | 191,044 | 1,502,285 | 2,436,673 |

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

During the period 1906-15 the wages paid increased by 88 per cent., the value of materials used by 108 per cent., and the value of output by 104 per cent., while the quantity of boots and shoes manufactured increased by only about 31 per cent.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, *i.e.*, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £5,901,238 in 1915, as compared with £2,650,658 in 1906. During the period 1906-15 the hands employed increased by 23 per cent., the wages paid by 89 per cent., the value of materials used by 129 per cent., and the value of the output by 123 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follow:—

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories | Number of Hands employed. | | | Amount of Wages paid. | Value of Materials used. | Value of Output. |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | £ | £ | |
| 1906 .. | 999 | 2,848 | 19,905 | 22,753 | 822,471 | 1,435,939 | 2,650,658 |
| 1907 .. | 1,040 | 3,032 | 21,132 | 24,164 | 903,320 | 1,603,583 | 2,952,393 |
| 1908 .. | 1,064 | 3,191 | 22,124 | 25,315 | 965,425 | 1,693,450 | 3,112,211 |
| 1909 .. | 1,125 | 3,387 | 23,174 | 26,561 | 1,057,278 | 2,033,925 | 3,743,940 |
| 1910 .. | 1,160 | 3,620 | 24,069 | 27,689 | 1,181,534 | 2,259,826 | 4,174,402 |
| 1911 .. | 1,213 | 3,921 | 26,114 | 30,035 | 1,384,678 | 2,557,287 | 4,756,604 |
| 1912 .. | 1,205 | 4,067 | 26,255 | 30,322 | 1,532,559 | 2,760,001 | 5,184,535 |
| 1913 .. | 1,296 | 4,221 | 25,955 | 30,176 | 1,579,957 | 2,868,302 | 5,430,240 |
| 1914 .. | 1,298 | 4,019 | 25,660 | 29,679 | 1,591,133 | 3,001,379 | 5,568,744 |
| 1915 .. | 1,198 | 3,833 | 24,126 | 27,959 | 1,554,921 | 3,295,009 | 5,901,238 |

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table :—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Stations. | Horse-power of Machinery. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Persons Employed. | Wages Paid. | Electricity Supplied. | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | £ | £ |
| 1906 .. | 9 | 9,130 | 491,171 | 363 | 38,398 | 9,760,046 | 141,784 |
| 1907 .. | 11 | 9,948 | 496,314 | 398 | 44,489 | 12,542,614 | 177,044 |
| 1908 .. | 12 | 11,702 | 541,489 | 441 | 50,442 | 14,310,482 | 191,317 |
| 1909 .. | 13 | 13,293 | 577,403 | 442 | 54,621 | 16,471,368 | 207,959 |
| 1910 .. | 16 | 13,962 | 645,333 | 523 | 62,266 | 18,832,467 | 231,604 |
| 1911 .. | 20 | 15,819 | 733,769 | 590 | 75,722 | 23,011,340 | 270,498 |
| 1912 .. | 24 | 20,005 | 912,712 | 666 | 89,435 | 27,579,734 | 309,156 |
| 1913 .. | 51 | 26,213 | 1,165,020 | 860 | 114,874 | 35,637,971 | 400,192 |
| 1914 .. | 58 | 28,485 | 1,418,511 | 924 | 131,854 | 44,890,249 | 473,918 |
| 1915 .. | 63 | 33,127 | 1,569,553 | 957 | 135,045 | 53,209,990 | 536,251 |

The electricity supplied in 1915 represents an increase of 445 per cent. on that supplied in 1906.

Gasworks. The approximate value of the machinery and plant, land and buildings connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,702,758 in 1906, and £1,819,657 in 1915. The gas made in the latter year was 127 per cent. in excess of that made in 1906. Particulars in regard to these works are given below.

GASWORKS: 1906 to 1915.

| Year. | Number of Works.* | Persons Employed. | Wages Paid. | Coal Used. | Gas Made. | | Coke Produced. | Value of Output. |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | | | £ | £ | | |
| 1906 .. | 48 | 1,125 | 138,701 | 178,251 | 1,810,405,900 | 105,909 | 519,365 | |
| 1907 .. | 48 | 1,272 | 157,525 | 189,190 | 1,975,892,500 | 112,050 | 574,002 | |
| 1908 .. | 47 | 1,298 | 168,077 | 206,408 | 2,144,834,000 | 126,530 | 618,501 | |
| 1909 .. | 47 | 1,390 | 181,965 | 217,473 | 2,292,988,400 | 131,695 | 670,528 | |
| 1910 .. | 47 | 1,421 | 199,808 | 235,532 | 2,476,523,100 | 139,423 | 733,910 | |
| 1911 .. | 47 | 1,601 | 230,626 | 261,848 | 2,813,159,700 | 155,488 | 810,414 | |
| 1912 .. | 47 | 1,961 | 275,755 | 284,670 | 3,108,555,700 | 171,750 | 873,134 | |
| 1913 .. | 47 | 1,835 | 302,354 | 294,541 | 3,480,180,200 | 176,810 | 935,910 | |
| 1914 .. | 47 | 2,117 | 332,971 | 300,152 | 3,806,380,100 | 195,178 | 979,229 | |
| 1915 .. | 47 | 2,175 | 347,434 | 307,902 | 4,107,573,600 | 204,957 | 1,035,941 | |

* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, 274,353 in 1911, 306,405 in 1912, 348,385 in 1913, 332,586 in 1914, and 328,230 in 1915.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of bringing within that area the more important of the manufactories. The distribution of factories by classes as between the metropolis and the remainder of the State for the years 1903, 1907, 1911, and 1915 is exhibited in the following statement:—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

| Class of Industry. | Number of Factories. | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Metropolis. | | | | Remainder of State. | | | |
| | 1903. | 1907. | 1911. | 1915. | 1903. | 1907. | 1911. | 1915. |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | 97 | 76 | 84 | 77 | 227 | 247 | 253 | 245 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. .. | 79 | 86 | 96 | 96 | 112 | 117 | 119 | 93 |
| Working in wood .. | 107 | 125 | 168 | 194 | 161 | 165 | 207 | 216 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 304 | 363 | 440 | 507 | 241 | 256 | 234 | 224 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 160 | 182 | 197 | 201 | 461 | 474 | 454 | 430 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 827 | 938 | 1,128 | 1,100 | 281 | 282 | 288 | 315 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 193 | 223 | 255 | 283 | 104 | 118 | 165 | 160 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arms and explosives | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 164 | 192 | 219 | 249 | 170 | 185 | 191 | 280 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing .. | 6 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding .. | 169 | 176 | 222 | 239 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 26 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. | 45 | 42 | 50 | 53 | 17 | 22 | 31 | 26 |
| Surgical and other scientific appliances | 9 | 11 | 16 | 22 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware .. | 47 | 50 | 74 | 89 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Heat, light, and power | 25 | 24 | 29 | 46 | 43 | 46 | 54 | 96 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. .. | 20 | 23 | 32 | 33 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. .. | 25 | 40 | 44 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total .. | 2,293 | 2,578 | 3,088 | 3,278 | 1,858 | 1,952 | 2,038 | 2,135 |

Since 1903 the number of factories has increased by 1,262, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 307 more in 1915 than in 1903.

Employment in Factories. The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Class of Industry. | 1903. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | 2,976 | 3,379 | 3,246 | 3,310 | 3,345 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. .. | 528 | 663 | 656 | 711 | 740 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. .. | 3,076 | 4,207 | 4,137 | 4,283 | 3,822 |
| Working in wood | 3,713 | 7,191 | 7,653 | 7,472 | 6,345 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 10,350 | 20,126 | 20,138 | 19,694 | 19,217 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 10,602 | 14,335 | 15,153 | 15,308 | 13,778 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 26,301 | 39,984 | 40,140 | 39,446 | 38,041 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 6,525 | 8,901 | 9,118 | 9,153 | 8,881 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 25 | 189 | 181 | 170 | 145 |
| Arms and explosives | 342 | 707 | 856 | 970 | 1,324 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 2,973 | 4,748 | 5,230 | 5,086 | 4,589 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 98 | 240 | 433 | 593 | 1,085 |
| Furniture, bedding, and upholstery | 1,978 | 3,263 | 3,240 | 2,986 | 2,689 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products | 987 | 1,804 | 1,931 | 1,834 | 1,860 |
| Surgical and other scientific appliances | 35 | 90 | 102 | 114 | 115 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware | 594 | 1,037 | 951 | 925 | 825 |
| Heat, light, and power | 988 | 3,052 | 3,419 | 3,769 | 4,012 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. | 283 | 605 | 568 | 566 | 604 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. | 855 | 1,587 | 1,592 | 2,009 | 2,417 |
| Total | 73,229 | 116,108 | 118,744 | 118,399 | 113,834 |

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table is 40,605, and represents an advance of about 55 per cent. The greatest development has taken place in clothing factories, metal works, and industries connected with food, drink, &c., which show increases of 11,740, 8,867, and 3,176 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1915 as compared with the number in 1903.

Size of Factories. An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1903 and 1915 reveals the great increase in the number of hands employed which has taken place in factories of the largest size. During the past twelve years the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 59 per cent., and the number of hands engaged therein by 107 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees have increased by only 29 and 30 per cent. respectively. Particulars of

factories of different sizes in 1903 and 1915 are given in the next two tables:—

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

| Size of Factory. | Number of Factories. | | Average Number of Hands employed. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | 1903. | 1915. | 1903. | 1915. |
| Under 4 hands | 587 | 1,147 | 1,714 | 2,631 |
| 4 | 487 | 624 | 1,948 | 2,496 |
| 5 to 10 | 1,631 | 1,805 | 11,293 | 12,390 |
| 11 to 20 | 722 | 827 | 10,509 | 12,011 |
| 21 to 50 | 471 | 608 | 14,520 | 19,621 |
| 51 to 100 | 135 | 214 | 9,109 | 14,693 |
| Over 100 | 118 | 188 | 24,136 | 49,992 |
| Total | 4,151 | 5,413 | 73,229 | 113,834 |

PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

| Size of Factory. | Percentage to Total. | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Factories. | | Hands. | |
| | 1903. | 1915. | 1903. | 1915. |
| Under 4 hands | 14·14 | 21·19 | 2·34 | 2·31 |
| 4 | 11·73 | 11·53 | 2·66 | 2·19 |
| 5 to 10 | 39·29 | 33·34 | 15·42 | 10·89 |
| 11 to 20 | 17·40 | 15·29 | 14·35 | 10·55 |
| 21 to 50 | 11·35 | 11·23 | 19·83 | 17·24 |
| 51 to 100 | 3·25 | 3·95 | 12·44 | 12·90 |
| Over 100 | 2·84 | 3·47 | 32·96 | 43·92 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Occupations in Factories. In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Occupations. | 1903. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Working proprietors .. | 4,190 | 5,325 | 5,649 | 5,707 | 5,366 |
| Managers, overseers .. | 2,520 | 3,091 | 3,314 | 3,283 | 3,347 |
| Clerks, accountants .. | 2,213 | 3,676 | 3,927 | 3,981 | 4,062 |
| Engine-drivers, firemen .. | 1,441 | 1,712 | 1,821 | 1,835 | 1,685 |
| Workers in factory or works | 57,721 | 96,324 | 98,112 | 97,923 | 94,338 |
| Outworkers | 955 | 1,959 | 1,910 | 1,737 | 1,473 |
| Carters, messengers .. | 2,778 | 2,999 | 2,925 | 2,835 | 2,667 |
| Others | 1,411 | 1,022 | 1,086 | 1,098 | 906 |
| Total | 73,229 | 116,108 | 118,744 | 118,399 | 113,834 |

The term "outworker" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex Distribution in Factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories, and their proportions to the male and female populations for the years 1903-15 were as follows:—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|---------|---------|--|----------|--|---------|---|
| | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Male Population. | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Female Population. | Number. | Average per 10,000 of Total Population. |
| 1903 .. | 49,434 | 813 | 23,795 | 392 | 73,229 | 602 |
| 1904 .. | 50,554 | 833 | 25,733 | 422 | 76,287 | 627 |
| 1905 .. | 52,925 | 868 | 27,310 | 445 | 80,235 | 656 |
| 1906 .. | 56,339 | 914 | 28,890 | 465 | 85,229 | 689 |
| 1907 .. | 59,691 | 957 | 31,212 | 496 | 90,903 | 726 |
| 1908 .. | 60,873 | 965 | 32,935 | 518 | 93,808 | 741 |
| 1909 .. | 62,822 | 984 | 34,533 | 537 | 97,355 | 760 |
| 1910 .. | 66,309 | 1,023 | 35,867 | 550 | 102,176 | 786 |
| 1911 .. | 73,573 | 1,118 | 38,375 | 579 | 111,948 | 848 |
| 1912 .. | 77,565 | 1,145 | 38,543 | 567 | 116,108 | 856 |
| 1913 .. | 80,054 | 1,151 | 38,690 | 554 | 118,744 | 852 |
| 1914 .. | 79,772 | 1,119 | 38,627 | 543 | 118,399 | 832 |
| 1915 .. | 75,971 | 1,097 | 37,863 | 522 | 113,834 | 798 |

Males formed 67·5 per cent. in 1903 and 66·7 per cent. in 1915 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1903-15, in the number of males employed was 26,537, or 53·7 per cent., and in the number of females employed 14,068, or 59·1 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 74·6 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 7·8 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1915.

| Industry. | Numbers employed. | | Females per 100 Males. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | |
| Biscuit | 832 | 529 | 63·53 |
| Jam, pickle, and sauce | 897 | 792 | 88·29 |
| Confectionery | 911 | 1,076 | 118·11 |
| Tobacco, &c. | 959 | 642 | 66·94 |
| Woollen mills | 960 | 1,103 | 114·90 |
| Clothing, tailoring, &c. | 2,278 | 7,969 | 349·82 |
| Dressmaking, millinery | 256 | 7,851 | 3,066·80 |
| Underclothing | 289 | 5,608 | 1,940·48 |
| Hats, caps, &c. | 667 | 984 | 147·53 |
| Hosiery | 134 | 1,187 | 885·82 |
| Waterproof clothing | 52 | 170 | 326·92 |
| Boots and shoes | 4,317 | 2,530 | 58·61 |
| Printing, &c. | 5,173 | 1,264 | 24·43 |
| Bookbinding, stationery, &c. | 555 | 555 | 94·87 |
| Fancy-box, &c. | 146 | 522 | 357·53 |
| All other factories | 57,515 | 5,081 | 8·83 |
| Total | 75,971 | 37,863 | 49·84 |

Child labour in Factories. A very favorable feature of factory statistics in the past few years has been the small proportion of children, especially girls, engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented only 4.42 and 5.80 per cent. respectively in 1915, as against 6.05 and 11.47 per cent. in 1904. The number of children employed in factories and their proportion to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1906 to 1915 :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Boys under 16. | Girls under 16. | Total Children. | Proportion per cent. of— | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | Boys to Male Employees. | Girls to Female Employees. | Children to Total Employees. |
| 1906 | 3,213 | 2,997 | 6,210 | 5.70 | 10.37 | 7.29 |
| 1907 | 3,253 | 3,095 | 6,348 | 5.45 | 9.92 | 6.98 |
| 1908 | 3,049 | 3,065 | 6,114 | 5.01 | 9.31 | 6.52 |
| 1909 | 2,817 | 2,496 | 5,313 | 4.48 | 7.23 | 5.46 |
| 1910 | 2,753 | 2,174 | 4,927 | 4.15 | 6.06 | 4.82 |
| 1911 | 2,623 | 1,937 | 4,560 | 3.57 | 5.05 | 4.07 |
| 1912 | 2,652 | 1,740 | 4,392 | 3.42 | 4.51 | 3.78 |
| 1913 | 2,743 | 1,840 | 4,583 | 3.43 | 4.76 | 3.86 |
| 1914 | 2,898 | 1,816 | 4,714 | 3.63 | 4.70 | 3.98 |
| 1915 | 3,355 | 2,197 | 5,552 | 4.42 | 5.80 | 4.88 |

Machinery in Factories. In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years, 1906-15 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of Factories equipped with Machinery. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Horse-power of Engines. |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | £ | |
| 1906 | 2,676 | 6,450,355 | 48,765 |
| 1907 | 2,835 | 6,771,458 | 52,703 |
| 1908 | 2,923 | 6,957,606 | 58,945 |
| 1909 | 3,069 | 7,140,304 | 63,761 |
| 1910 | 3,239 | 7,601,085 | 69,373 |
| 1911 | 3,474 | 8,336,373 | 79,515 |
| 1912 | 3,653 | 9,095,134 | 89,290 |
| 1913 | 3,990 | 10,022,429 | 105,224 |
| 1914 | 4,106 | 10,727,526 | 110,055 |
| 1915 | 4,089 | 11,068,949 | 117,815 |

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Number of factories using— | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|------|--------------|------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity. | Oil. | Water, Wind, and Horses. | Manual Labour. |
| 1906 | 1,255 | 709 | 439 | 155 | 118 | 1,684 |
| 1909 | 1,192 | 779 | 802 | 186 | 110 | 1,686 |
| 1910 | 1,169 | 794 | 954 | 215 | 107 | 1,634 |
| 1911 | 1,147 | 811 | 1,164 | 255 | 97 | 1,652 |
| 1912 | 1,134 | 821 | 1,327 | 269 | 102 | 1,610 |
| 1913 | 1,114 | 883 | 1,579 | 335 | 79 | 1,623 |
| 1914 | 1,040 | 858 | 1,782 | 348 | 78 | 1,544 |
| 1915 | 961 | 824 | 1,915 | 330 | 59 | 1,324 |

| Year. | Actual Horse-power of Engines. | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity. | Oil. | Total. |
| 1906 | 40,807 | 3,706 | 3,286 | 966 | 48,765 |
| 1909 | 47,403 | 8,446 | 6,746 | 1,166 | 63,761 |
| 1910 | 49,013 | 9,415 | 9,629 | 1,316 | 69,373 |
| 1911 | 54,282 | 11,862 | 11,764 | 1,607 | 79,515 |
| 1912 | 59,262 | 13,745 | 14,505 | 1,778 | 89,290 |
| 1913 | 67,262 | 16,759 | 18,732 | 2,471 | 105,224 |
| 1914 | 67,649 | 17,432 | 22,584 | 2,390 | 110,055 |
| 1915 | 71,223 | 17,935 | 26,385 | 2,272 | 117,815 |

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 60 per cent. of the total mechanical power employed in factories in 1915, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1906 was used by 439, and in 1915, by 1,915 factories, the actual horse-power rising from 3,286 to 26,385 in the same interval.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are shown in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks. | | Wages paid to Factory Workers. | | Average Salary of Managers and Clerks. | | Average Wage of Factory Workers. | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1910 | 634,826 | 43,224 | 5,639,095 | 1,233,787 | 127 3 11 | 38 4 4 | 98 13 6 | 37 13 0 |
| 1911 | 796,957 | 63,458 | 6,560,773 | 1,484,326 | 148 19 3 | 55 11 4 | 108 1 2 | 40 13 6 |
| 1912 | 917,125 | 85,793 | 7,471,488 | 1,627,838 | 165 9 1 | 70 1 10 | 111 0 8 | 44 6 6 |
| 1913 | 1,097,574 | 109,381 | 7,823,240 | 1,679,141 | 183 12 0 | 86 12 1 | 113 6 10 | 45 12 11 |
| 1914 | 1,187,114 | 125,610 | 8,065,222 | 1,721,994 | 198 9 7 | 97 13 1 | 117 6 10 | 46 13 6 |
| 1915 | 1,232,981 | 133,362 | 7,923,871 | 1,741,131 | 205 10 7 | 94 11 8 | 121 13 9 | 48 10 0 |

Owing to the lack of data, a comparison of the wages of males and females is not possible prior to 1910, but from that date the particulars shown in the above table reveal a steady and continued increase in the average earnings of males and females, both as regards the salaries of managers, overseers, and clerks, and the wages of factory workers generally.

The amount of wages paid during the year 1915, £11,036,345, represents an average payment for all employees of £101 15s., which is an increase of £3 5s. on the average wage for 1914, of £7 on that for 1913, of £10 11s. on that for 1912, of £18 5s. on that for 1911, of £23 11s. on that for 1910, of £28 4s. on that for 1909, and of £30 3s. on that for 1908. Concurrently with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the eight years, the percentages of male to total employees being 67 in 1915, 66 in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, 64 in 1908 and 1910, and 63 in 1909. The above average wage for 1915 is very much below the general rate of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 821 the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £101 15s. relates to all employees, male and female, adult and juvenile, apprentices and improvers. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Cost and value
of production
in factories.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1915 are given in the subjoined statement :—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1915.

| Class of Industry. | Cost of— | | | Value of Output. |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Raw Materials Used. | Fuel, Light, and Power Used. | Salaries and Wages Paid. | |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | £ 3,606,032 | £ 36,104 | £ 354,008 | £ 4,503,751 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. .. | 559,419 | 14,945 | 82,628 | 858,554 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. | 200,961 | 125,886 | 464,874 | 1,060,652 |
| Working in wood | 1,105,174 | 17,161 | 710,957 | 2,204,757 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 3,135,179 | 173,972 | 2,399,009 | 6,705,272 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. | 11,657,985 | 186,341 | 1,454,381 | 15,514,965 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. | 5,710,117 | 76,820 | 2,449,548 | 9,906,499 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 1,026,496 | 42,441 | 994,229 | 2,829,505 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 10,343 | 233 | 15,692 | 27,310 |
| Arms and explosives. . . . | 338,875 | 6,188 | 136,660 | 537,170 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. | 519,207 | 14,414 | 443,661 | 1,188,035 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 98,730 | 3,289 | 143,261 | 296,995 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding | 419,782 | 7,589 | 254,626 | 825,541 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products | 789,583 | 16,619 | 190,617 | 1,333,729 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments | 9,796 | 426 | 10,394 | 29,498 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware | 156,433 | 2,751 | 83,194 | 313,990 |
| Heat, light, and power .. | 474,147 | 87,958 | 553,368 | 1,922,353 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. | 179,785 | 1,509 | 46,091 | 286,920 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. | 730,699 | 20,320 | 249,147 | 1,120,597 |
| Total | 30,728,743 | 834,966 | 11,036,345 | 51,466,093 |

The difference between the sum of the first three columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1915.

| Class of Industry. | Percentage of Costs, &c., on Total Value of Production. | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------|--|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, &c. | Wages. | All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit. |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. .. | 80·07 | ·80 | 7·86 | 11·27 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. .. | 65·16 | 1·74 | 9·62 | 23·48 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. .. | 18·95 | 11·87 | 43·83 | 25·35 |
| Working in wood .. | 50·12 | ·78 | 32·25 | 16·85 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 46·76 | 2·59 | 35·78 | 14·87 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 75·14 | 1·20 | 9·37 | 14·29 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 57·64 | ·77 | 24·73 | 16·86 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. .. | 36·28 | 1·50 | 35·14 | 27·08 |
| Musical instruments, &c. .. | 37·87 | ·85 | 57·46 | 3·82 |
| Arms and explosives .. | 63·09 | 1·15 | 25·44 | 10·32 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 43·70 | 1·21 | 37·35 | 17·74 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing .. | 33·24 | 1·11 | 48·23 | 17·42 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding .. | 50·85 | ·92 | 30·84 | 17·39 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. | 59·20 | 1·25 | 14·29 | 25·26 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments .. | 33·21 | 1·44 | 35·24 | 30·11 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware .. | 49·82 | ·88 | 26·49 | 22·81 |
| Heat, light, and power .. | 24·67 | 4·58 | 28·78 | 41·97 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. .. | 62·66 | ·53 | 16·06 | 20·75 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. .. | 65·21 | 1·81 | 22·23 | 10·75 |
| Total .. | 59·70 | 1·62 | 21·44 | 17·23 |

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the total output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus in brickworks, &c., the cost of wages represents 44 per cent. and that of raw materials 19 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounts to only 9 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 75 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1906 to 1915 :—

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1906-15.

| Year. | Cost of Production. | | | | Total Value of Output. |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, and Power. | Salaries and Wages. | All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1906 | 17,238,170 | 409,967 | 5,463,470 | 4,935,873 | 28,102,480 |
| 1907 | 18,632,439 | 498,454 | 5,982,677 | 5,236,375 | 30,399,945 |
| 1908 | 18,662,070 | 538,571 | 6,380,296 | 5,206,823 | 30,787,760 |
| 1909 | 19,706,530 | 566,768 | 6,807,851 | 5,817,086 | 32,898,235 |
| 1910 | 21,941,255 | 639,135 | 7,600,932 | 6,479,532 | 36,660,854 |
| 1911 | 25,029,525 | 637,497 | 8,911,019 | 7,169,822 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 27,002,302 | 683,376 | 10,102,244 | 7,622,851 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 28,465,699 | 739,835 | 10,714,336 | 8,016,777 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 28,986,694 | 804,325 | 11,099,940 | 8,549,026 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 30,728,743 | 834,966 | 11,036,345 | 8,866,039 | 51,466,093 |

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

PROPORTIONATE COST OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1906-15.

| Year. | Proportion of Outlay to Output. | | | | Total. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | Materials. | Fuel, Light, and Power. | Salaries and Wages. | Other Expenses, Interest, and Profit. | |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1906 | 61·5 | 1·4 | 19·5 | 17·6 | 100·0 |
| 1907 | 61·3 | 1·6 | 19·7 | 17·4 | 100·0 |
| 1908 | 60·6 | 1·8 | 20·7 | 16·9 | 100·0 |
| 1909 | 59·9 | 1·7 | 20·7 | 17·7 | 100·0 |
| 1910 | 59·9 | 1·7 | 20·7 | 17·7 | 100·0 |
| 1911 | 60·0 | 1·5 | 21·3 | 17·2 | 100·0 |
| 1912 | 59·5 | 1·5 | 22·2 | 16·8 | 100·0 |
| 1913 | 59·4 | 1·5 | 22·4 | 16·7 | 100·0 |
| 1914 | 58·6 | 1·6 | 22·5 | 17·3 | 100·0 |
| 1915 | 59·7 | 1·6 | 21·5 | 17·2 | 100·0 |

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 22 per cent. on the average of the past five years as against 20·3 per cent. for the period 1906-10. The cost of materials was 59·4

per cent. of the value of output in 1911-15 as compared with 60·6 per cent. in 1906-10. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power has remained fairly uniform during the past ten years. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 0s. 10d. in every £100 of the total output value in 1911-15 as against £17 9s. 1d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land, and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1915:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1915.

| Class of Industry. | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Value of Land and Buildings. |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. | 318,759 | 400,018 |
| Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. | 138,662 | 112,714 |
| Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. | 439,356 | 459,073 |
| Working in wood | 510,831 | 394,487 |
| Metal works, machinery, &c. | 1,560,541 | 1,536,579 |
| Connected with food and drink, &c. | 2,263,565 | 2,720,587 |
| Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. | 890,009 | 2,012,234 |
| Books, paper, printing, &c. | 1,010,984 | 975,545 |
| Musical instruments, &c. | 6,725 | 24,395 |
| Arms and explosives | 127,259 | 119,723 |
| Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. | 140,286 | 559,343 |
| Ship and boat building and repairing | 84,765 | 220,383 |
| Furniture, upholstery, and bedding | 77,545 | 327,387 |
| Drugs, chemicals, and by-products | 272,545 | 342,723 |
| Surgical and other scientific instruments | 4,731 | 20,151 |
| Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware | 31,461 | 130,935 |
| Heat, light, and power | 3,041,942 | 902,572 |
| Leatherware, n.e.i. | 14,672 | 58,115 |
| Minor wares, n.e.i. | 134,311 | 142,559 |
| Total | 11,068,949 | 11,460,123 |

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries—heat, light and power; food and drink; and metal works and machinery—amounted to £12,025,786, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total value of machinery and plant and that of land and buildings used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for a series of years :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1903-1915.

| Year. | | | | | Value of Machinery and Plant. | Value of Premises. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | £ | £ |
| 1903 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,010,896 | 7,967,945 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,187,919 | 7,771,238 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,771,458 | 8,376,642 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,140,304 | 8,642,344 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,601,085 | 9,012,263 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,336,373 | 9,921,516 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,095,134 | 10,362,661 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,022,429 | 10,753,309 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,727,526 | 11,248,120 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,068,949 | 11,460,123 |

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant more than doubled between 1903 and 1915, whilst that of the land and buildings showed an increase of £3,492,178, or 44 per cent., in the same interval.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past thirteen years. These particulars relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

| Year. | | | | | Number of Employees. | Number of Accidents. | Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1903 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57,767 | 175 | ·303 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60,977 | 189 | ·310 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63,270 | 170 | ·269 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67,545 | 205 | ·303 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71,968 | 275 | ·382 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76,210 | 294 | ·385 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79,348 | 287 | ·361 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83,053 | 331 | ·398 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88,694 | 337 | ·379 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104,746 | 389 | ·371 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110,487 | 407 | ·368 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110,660 | 391 | ·353 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91,888 | 464 | ·505 |

The number of factories and of the persons employed therein in the Australian States are shown in the following table. The figures for Western Australia relate to the year 1914, those for New South Wales to the year ended 30th June, 1915, and those for the other States to the year 1915 :—

FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.

| State. | Number of Factories. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | Number of Working Proprietors. | Number of Employees— | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Under 16 Years of Age. | Over 16 Years of Age. |
| Victoria .. | 5,413 | 75,971 | 37,863 | 113,834 | 5,366 | 5,552 | 102,916 |
| New South Wales | 5,268 | 90,301 | 26,161 | 116,462 | 4,452 | 4,760 | 107,250 |
| Queensland .. | 1,775 | 34,387 | 7,692 | 42,079 | 1,522 | 2,082 | 38,475 |
| South Australia | 1,266 | 20,772 | 4,724 | 25,496 | 1,243 | 1,659 | 22,594 |
| Western Australia | 787 | 14,996 | 2,644 | 17,640 | 579 | 742 | 16,319 |
| Tasmania .. | 589 | 7,161 | 1,259 | 8,420 | 410 | 359 | 7,651 |

The next table shows the expenditure on materials, wages, fuel, &c., and the value of the output in factories in Western Australia in 1914, in New South Wales in the year ended 30th June, 1915, and in the other States in 1915 :—

FACTORY COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.

| State. | Amount of Wages Paid to— | | | Value of Materials Used. | Value of Fuel, Light, and Power Used. | Value of Output. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Victoria .. | £ 9,161,852 | £ 1,874,493 | £ 11,036,345 | £ 30,728,743 | £ 834,966 | £ 51,466,093 |
| New South Wales | 11,285,518 | 1,368,928 | 12,654,446 | 42,549,190 | 1,360,847 | 68,208,747 |
| Queensland .. | 3,886,165 | 340,470 | 4,226,635 | 15,939,583 | 300,716 | 25,444,812 |
| South Australia | 2,506,579 | 198,551 | 2,705,130 | 8,720,436 | 399,731 | 13,994,223 |
| Western Australia | 2,199,961 | 142,467 | 2,342,428 | 2,608,312 | 210,192 | 6,381,512 |
| Tasmania .. | 723,010 | 60,537 | 783,547 | 2,193,250 | 110,803 | 4,215,447 |

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1915, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

| Industry. | 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> | | | |
| Bolling down | Men employed in bolting down and bone mills Sausage skin cleaners Curriers and band-splitting machinists Fleshers Jiggers, grainers, and machine shavers Rollers and strikers .. Scudders, unhairers, stoners, punchers, table hands, and japanners Fancy leather machinists Lime jobbers Labourers in sheds, vats, &c. Wool sorters Man in charge of sweat house and scourers Man in charge of pickling, scudding, bating, or sheepskin tanners, pelt sorters, dag treaters Man in charge of limes, of "green" or "flat" fleshing or burring machinists, setters-out, pressers, painters Men not otherwise provided for | .. | 48s. per week |
| Bone milling | | 51s. to 63s. per week | 54s. " |
| Sausage casing | | .. | 68s. " |
| Tanning | | .. | 63s. " |
| | | .. | 61s. " |
| | | .. | 60s. " |
| | | .. | 58s. " |
| | | 56s. to 58s. per week | .. |
| | | .. | 55s. per week |
| | | .. | 54s. " |
| Fellmongering | | .. | 55s. " |
| | | .. | 51s. " |
| | | .. | 50s. " |
| | | .. | 48s. " |
| | | .. | 45s. " |
| <i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i> | | | |
| Chaff-cutting | Labourers and carters | 48s. to 52s. per week | .. |
| <i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i> | | | |
| Oil, grease, and glue | Labourers | .. | 8s. per day |
| Soap and soda | Soapmakers | .. | 65s. per week |
| | Assistant soapmakers | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Foremen | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Men in charge of milling-room | .. | 55s. " |
| | Soap-cutters | 54s. to 57s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Crutchers and stampers | 49s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | General hands | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Stampers | .. | 49s. " |
| | Wrappers and packers | .. | 27s. 6d. " |
| | —female | .. | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class II.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Candle | Stillmen, acidifiers, glycerine distillers | .. | 53s. per week |
| | Candle room gangers | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Refrigerator gangers and moulders | .. | 51s. " |
| | Refrigerator hands and pressroom gangers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Other adult males .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | " " females .. | .. | 27s. 6d. " |
| <i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i> | | | |
| Brick | Bricklayers .. | .. | 71s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Burners on kilns .. | .. | 75s. " |
| | Facemen .. | 57s. to 61s. per week | .. |
| | Drawers .. | .. | 65s. per week |
| | Machine drivers, riggers | .. | 59s. 6d. " |
| | Setters .. | .. | 61s. " |
| | Pan and crusher at- tendants .. | 57s. 4½d. to 63s. 9d. per week | .. |
| | Wet pan attendants .. | .. | 51s. per week |
| | Clayholemen, silomen, hand moulders, lime grinders, crushers, and mixers | .. | 54s. " |
| | Whealers and truckers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Yardmen and elevator feeders, pitmen, and liftmen | .. | 48s. " |
| Glazed pipes | Burners, head .. | .. | 67s. 6d. |
| | " assistant .. | .. | 62s. 6d. " |
| | " other .. | .. | 47s. " |
| | Flangers .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Setters .. | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Pressers .. | .. | 54s. " |
| | Junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers | .. | 48s. " |
| General pottery | Labourers .. | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Burners, head .. | .. | 67s. 6d. per wk. |
| | " assistant .. | .. | 62s. 6d. " |
| | " other .. | .. | 46s. " |
| | Pressers .. | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Stoneware throwers .. | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Handlers and jiggers | 45s. to 46s. per week | .. |
| | Turners .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Placers, dippers .. | 44s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Sagger makers .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Mould makers .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | " assistants .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Packers and labourers | 44s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Terra-cotta pressers and plungers | 48s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | " clayhole facemen | .. | 52s. per week |
| | " breakers and fillers | .. | 48s. " |
| | " flower pot throwers | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Females employed in making general pot- tery | .. | 23s. per week |
| Tiles | Tile placers .. | 48s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Moulders, pressers, and others—male .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | " female .. | .. | 23s. " |
| Lime, cement, cement pipes .. | Labourers .. | 8s. 6d. to 10s. per day | .. |
| Asbestos | Machinists .. | 40s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| Glass bottle works | Furnacemen (two or more producers) | .. | 52s. 6d. per week |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class III.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Glass bottle works—continued. | Furnacemen (one producer) | .. | 38s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Foremen, sorters, lathe workers | .. | 42s. " |
| | Pipe menders, wind pipe repairers | 39s. to 40s. per week | .. |
| | Sorters, Lehrmen, labourers | .. | 36s. per week |
| | Teasers, firemen's assistants, light labourers | 30s. to 33s. 9d. per wk. | .. |
| Flint glass works | Castor piece makers | .. | 70s. per week |
| | " blowers | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Chimney and general work makers (1st class) | .. | 60s. " |
| | Chimney and general work blowers (1st class) | .. | 48s. " |
| | Chimney and general work makers (2nd class) | .. | 51s. " |
| | Chimney and general work blowers (2nd class) | .. | 42s. " |
| | Mould blowers (1st class) | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Mould blowers (2nd class) | .. | 50s. " |
| | Mould blowers (3rd class) | .. | 42s. " |
| | Pot makers.. .. | .. | 52s. " |
| | Firemen | .. | 42s. " |
| | Sand blasters and packers | .. | 40s. " |
| Glass bevelling, &c. .. | Embossers | 48s. to 52s. 6d. per week | 57s. per week |
| | Stained glass cutters | .. | .. |
| | Lead light glaziers and fixers of lead lights | 50s. to 52s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Cementers | .. | 42s. per week |
| | Plate glass cutters .. | 52s. 6d. to 57s. per week | 55s. per week |
| | " glaziers | .. | 48s. " |
| | " assistants and packers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Bevellers and silverers | .. | .. |
| | Sheet glass and brilliant cutters | 50s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| Marble, stone-dressing .. | Carvers in marble and stone | .. | 82s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Carvers' assistants .. | .. | 73s. 4d. " |
| | Letter cutters | 69s. 8d. to 71s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Monumental carvers.. | .. | 77s. per week |
| | Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters | 64s. 2d. to 69s. 8d. per week | .. |
| | Kerbstone cutters .. | .. | 60s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Machinists, planing and turning | .. | 72s. " |
| | Machinists, polishing and sanding | 56s. 10d. to 62s. per week | .. |
| | Labourers | .. | 58s. per week |
| Stone filter | Filtermakers | .. | 60s. " |
| Modelling | Modellers, shop hands | .. | 69s. " |
| | All others | 42s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| Asphalt | Asphalters and tarpavers | 57s. to 63s. " | .. |
| | Men on mastic machine boilers | .. | 76s. 3d. per wk. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—*continued.*

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i> | | | |
| Cooperage | Coopers | | 72s. per week |
| Corkcutting | Corkcutters | 48s. to 65s. per week | |
| Bellows | Bellows makers | 40s. to 45s. " | 42s. 6d. per wk. |
| Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c. | Box makers and box nailing machine workers | .. .. | 56s. " |
| | Box printing machine workers | .. .. | 52s. " |
| | Carpenters and joiners | 60s. to 70s. per week | |
| | Mantelpiece makers .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Crane workers .. .. | .. .. | 58s. " |
| | Labourers, stackers, log-pond men and log-turners, joinery packers | 49s. to 57s. per week | .. .. |
| | Buzzers .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Other machine workers | 53s. to 60s. per week | |
| | Polishers, coaters .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Painters and glaziers | .. .. | 57s. " |
| | Pullers out .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | Sawyers | 46s. to 51s. per week | |
| | Saw doctors | 57s. to 64s. " | |
| | Saw sharpeners .. .. | .. .. | 72s. per week |
| | Blacksmiths .. .. | .. .. | 60s. " |
| | Blacksmiths' strikers .. .. | .. .. | 60s. " |
| | Salesmen, tally and order men | .. .. | 48s. " |
|  | .. .. | .. .. | 57s. " |
| | Timber benders, tenoners turners, planers, and throaters of spokes | .. .. | 60s. " |
| Wood-carving, turning | Carvers and turners .. .. | .. .. | 60s. " |
| <i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i> | | | |
| Agricultural implement | Pattern makers .. .. | .. .. | 70s. per week |
| | Blacksmiths, turners, wheelwrights, car- penters and timber markers | .. .. | 64s. " |
| | Machinists, fitters | 55s. to 64s. per week | |
| | Sheet iron workers .. .. | .. .. | 58s. per week |
| | Painters | 55s. to 64s. per week | |
| | Belt cutters, strikers, cranemen, drillers, annealers, paint mixers, storemen | .. .. | 55s. per week |
| | Labourers, yardmen | 52s. to 55s. per week | .. .. |
| Engineering, boilermaking | Blacksmiths, hammer and coppersmiths | .. .. | 70s. per week |
| | Fitters, turners, and spring makers | .. .. | 70s. " |
| | Borers, slotters, planers, machine shapers (over 14 inch), uni- versal millers | .. .. | 70s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class V.—continued.</i> <i>Engineering, &c.—continued.</i> | Rail and plate edge planers, shapers (under 14 inch), plain millers, gear cutters, bolt and nut hands, lappers, and grinders | .. | 58s. per week |
| | Shearing, slotting, and nibbling machinists, heaters and cutters of bolts and nuts, stud lathe, centering, screwing, and drilling machinists | .. | 54s. " |
| | Coppersmiths' assistants and blacksmiths' strikers | .. | 54s. " |
| | Labourers | .. | 52s. " |
| | Boilermakers | .. | 66s. " |
| | .. assistants | 50s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| | Machine-made iron or steel pipe makers | .. | 60s. per week |
| Iron and steel moulding .. | Bank pipe moulders .. | 60s. to 72s. per week | .. |
| | Vertical moulders .. | .. | 57s. per week |
| | Pipe dressers .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | Furnacemen .. | .. | 58s. " |
| | Furnacemen's assistants .. | .. | 58s. " |
| | Labourers | .. | 52s. " |
| | Machine pipemakers .. | 60s. to 72s. per week | .. |
| | Iron moulders and core-makers | 60s. to 72s. " | .. |
| | Iron dressers .. | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Steel crucible furnacemen | .. | 70s. " |
| | Crucible furnacemen's assistants | .. | 58s. " |
| | Steel converters .. | .. | 64s. " |
| | Steel converters' assistants | .. | 58s. " |
| | Steel dressers .. | .. | 56s. 6d. " |
| | Steel annealers and labourers | .. | 53s. 6d. " |
| Outlery | Cutlery and sawmakers | 60s. to 75s. per week | .. |
| | Knifemakers .. | .. | 63s. per week |
| | Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners | 54s. to 68s. per week | .. |
| Nail, barbed wire | Galvanizers .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Nail tool sharpeners .. | .. | 57s. " |
| | Picklers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Nail setters-up .. | .. | 54s. " |
| | Barbed wire tool sharpeners | .. | 51s. " |
| | Assistant picklers and storemen | .. | 50s. " |
| | Polishers, swingers .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | All others | .. | 45s. " |
| Iron safe, door | Fireproof safe, &c., makers | 55s. to 85s. per week | 68s. " |
| Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning | Tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, japanners, gold and pencil workers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Canister makers and repairers, cap solderers, and vent closers | 51s. to 57s. per week | .. |
| | Machinists and solderers of down pipes | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Filleters, grainers, writers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Machine attendants .. | .. | 54s. " |
| | All others | .. | 51s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class V.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Stove, range, oven | Stove and oven fitters | 54s. to 57s. per week | .. .. |
| | Electroplaters | 56s. to 66s. .. .. | .. .. |
| Pattern making | Pattern makers .. .. | .. .. | 76s. per week |
| Meter | Fitters .. .. | .. .. | 64s. |
| | Diaphragm .. tyers, testers | 60s. to 72s. per week | .. .. |
| | Meter makers .. .. | .. .. | 72s. per week |
| | .. repairers .. .. | .. .. | 66s. |
| | Rim makers .. .. | .. .. | 62s. |
| | All others .. .. | .. .. | 54s. |
| Spring | Spring fitters and spiral spring makers | .. .. | 60s. |
| | Elliptic head and spring eye machinists | 54s. to 56s. per week | .. .. |
| | Other machinists .. .. | .. .. | 45s. per week |
| | Strikers, emery grinders and others | .. .. | 45s. |
| Brass, copper smelting | Brass moulders, finishers | .. .. | 64s. |
| | Brass polishers .. .. | .. .. | 57s. |
| | Dressers .. .. | .. .. | 52s. |
| | Furnacemen .. .. | .. .. | 54s. 6d. |
| | Core makers, male .. .. | .. .. | 58s. |
| | .. female .. .. | .. .. | 30s. |
| Lead, shot, pewter | Labourers in lead and shot factories | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. .. |
| Wire working | Wire workers .. .. | .. .. | 54s. per week |
| | Weavers .. .. | .. .. | 55s. |
| | Weavers' strikers .. .. | .. .. | 42s. |
| Wire mattress | Machine operators | 58s. to 66s. per week | .. .. |
| | All others .. .. | .. .. | 55s. per week |
| | Females .. .. | .. .. | 34s. |
| Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites | Metallurgists and assayers | 65s. to 100s. per week | .. .. |
| | Chlorinators .. .. | .. .. | 50s. per week |
| | Smelters, roasters, and furnacemen | 50s. to 70s. per week | .. .. |
| Bedstead, fender | Labourers | 48s. to 56s. .. .. | .. .. |
| | Blacksmiths .. .. | .. .. | 58s. per week |
| | Fitters-up .. .. | .. .. | 58s. |
| | Chill fitters | 61s. to 73s. per week | .. .. |
| | Frame setters .. .. | .. .. | 59s. per week |
| | Chippers and casters .. .. | .. .. | 55s. |
| | Mounters of bedstead pillars | 58s. to 61s. per week | .. .. |
| | Grinders and polishers | 56s. to 60s. .. .. | .. .. |
| | Japanners .. .. | .. .. | 58s. per week |
| | Fitters (fender) | 58s. to 61s. per week | .. .. |
| | Electroplaters .. .. | .. .. | 69s. per week |
| | .. assistants .. .. | .. .. | 59s. |
| | Brass lacquer and plate work polishers | .. .. | 56s. |
| | All other males .. .. | .. .. | 52s. |
| | Japanners and polishers—female | .. .. | 42s. |
| | Wrappers—female .. .. | .. .. | 27s. 6d. |
| <i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i> | | | |
| <i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i> | | | |
| Bacon-curing | Foremen curers .. .. | .. .. | 67s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Assistant | 54s. to 58s. per week | .. .. |
| | Foremen, cutting .. .. | .. .. | 67s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Assistants .. .. | .. .. | 60s. |
| | Foremen, slaughtering | .. .. | 67s. 6d. |
| | Assistants .. .. | .. .. | 60s. |
| | Foremen, small goods | .. .. | 67s. 6d. |
| | Assistants .. .. | .. .. | 55s. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VI.—Order 1—continued.</i> | | | |
| Bacon-curing—continued .. | Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. | .. | 62s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. | 51s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| Butter, cheese, concentrated milk | Foreman, lard and tallow | .. | 62s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Assistants, lard and tallow | .. | 51s. " |
| | General workers | 43s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | General foremen | .. | 62s. per week |
| | Department " | .. | 54s. " |
| | Creamery managers | .. | 56s. " |
| | Cheese makers | .. | 54s. " |
| | Cream graders | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Milk or cream testers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Machine operators | 43s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| Butterine, margarine .. | Storemen, packers | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Other adult males | .. | 45s. " |
| | " " females | .. | 30s. " |
| | Margarine makers | .. | 66s. " |
| | Labourers | 40s. to 42s. per week | .. |
| | Slaughtermen | .. | 27s. 6d. per 100 sheep |
| | Digester hands, tallowmen, and boners | 54s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Foremen packers, table hands, preservers' assistants | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Tinsmiths (canister makers) | .. | 54s. " |
| | Chambermen | .. | 66s. " |
| All other adults | .. | 52s. " | |
| <i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i> | | | |
| Biscuit | Bakers | .. | 58s. per week |
| | Mixers | .. | 54s. " |
| | Brakesmen, oven firemen, storemen | .. | 51s. " |
| | Other males | .. | 48s. " |
| | Females | .. | 25s. " |
| Confectionery | Confectioners | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Head storemen | .. | 50s. " |
| | Storemen and labourers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Chocolatè dippers—female | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | General workers—male | .. | 45s. " |
| | " " female | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| Flour mill | Shift millers | 60s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Millwrights | .. | 66s. per week |
| | Purifiermen, silkmen, or topmen | 48s. to 52s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Head storemen | 51s. to 56s. " | .. |
| | Smuttermen | .. | 51s. per week |
| | Store hands, &c. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Wheat carriers | .. | 72s. " |
| Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar | Engine-drivers | 57s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Foremen | 60s. to 90s. " | .. |
| | Adult males | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Females over 18 years | 23s. to 30s. per week | .. |
| Starch | Foremen | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Millers, stonedressers | 52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk. | .. |
| | Leading hands | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Adult hands—males | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| | " " females | .. | 26s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VI.—Order 2—continued.</i> Grocers' sundries, including oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni | Millers | .. | 52s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Mixers, blenders stone dressers, and storemen | .. | 50s. " |
| | Packers and others .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Adult females .. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| Sugar, treacle refining .. | Vacuum hands and others | 51s. to 105s. per week | .. |
| <i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i> Aerated waters, cordials .. | Cordial makers .. | 54s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Bottlers by hand or rack other than automatic | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Bottlers by automatic rack | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| | All others | .. | 43s. 6d. " |
| Malt | Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c. | .. | 54s. " |
| Brewing | Top and cellar-men, cask washers, store- men, &c. | .. | 51s. " |
| | Rackers, corkers .. | .. | 51s. " |
| | Packers, loaders .. | .. | 45s. " |
| Distilling | Other adult males .. | .. | 51s. " |
| | Stillmen | .. | 77s. 6d. " |
| | Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled) | 57s. 6d. to 78s. per week | .. |
| | Coopers | 78s. to 86s. per week | 55s. " |
| Condiments, coffee, chicory, chocolate, spice, &c. | General labourers and bottling hands | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Roasters | .. | 50s. " |
| | Mixers, blenders, and storemen | .. | 45s. " |
| | Packers and others .. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| Ice, refrigerating | Female adults .. | .. | 34s. " |
| | Foremen | .. | 66s. " |
| | Chambermen | .. | 72s. " |
| | Rabbit graders .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Ice pullers, skimmers, and stackers | .. | 56s. " |
| | Nailers, graders, pack- ers, and putters-up | .. | 54s. " |
| | All others | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i> Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes .. | Flake coverers .. | 70s. to 80s. per week | 77s. per week |
| | " " female | 35s. to 47s. " | 42s. 6d. " |
| | Gangers in press room | .. | 65s. " |
| | General hands in press- rooms, &c. (unskilled) | 50s. to 63s. per week | .. |
| | Cigar makers (piece- work), males | 60s. to 90s. " | .. |
| | Cigar makers (piece- work), females | 25s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | Cigarette makers (hand), female | 25s. to 40s. " | .. |
| | Persons re-tying box or sorting cigars | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Persons stripping and booking cigar leaf | .. | 50s. " |
| | Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf | .. | 45s. " |
| | Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf by machine | .. | 25s. " |
| | Persons ringing cigars in reverse order | .. | 24s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | 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 | 55s. to 60s. per week | .. .. |
| | Man in charge, milling and scouring | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Pattern weavers .. | 48s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| | Tuners | 48s. to 52s. " | .. |
| | Power-loom weavers .. | 13s. 9d. to 30s. " | .. |
| | Assistant foremen spinners | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Other adult males .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Warpers—female .. | .. | 30s. " |
| | Darners, knotters, &c. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | Other adult females .. | .. | 21s. " |
| <i>Order 2.—Dress.</i> | | | |
| Clothing, tailoring | Order— | | |
| | Cutters and tailors | .. | 60s. " |
| | Pressers—male and female | .. | 55s. " |
| | Trimmers | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Females | 22s. 6d. to 36s. per wk. | .. |
| | Ready made— | | |
| | Cutters (stock) and tailors | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Pressers, machinists, examiners—male | .. | 55s. " |
| | Folders | .. | 45s. " |
| | Seam pressers—male and female | .. | 36s. " |
| | Brushers | .. | 36s. " |
| | Tailoresses, machinists, buttonhole makers and others | 21s. to 26s. per week | .. .. |
| Tiemakers.. .. | Males— | | |
| | Silk cutters | .. | 47s. 6d. per wk |
| | Lining cutters | .. | 40s. " |
| | Females— | | |
| | Needleworkers .. | 22s. 6d. to 25s. per week | .. |
| | Treadle and power machinists, boxers, and pressers | 20s. to 22s. 6d. " | .. |
| | All others | 15s. to 20s. " | .. |
| Corset | Corset makers—female | 25s. to 37s. 6d. " | 35s. per week |
| Dressmaking, millinery .. | Male cutters | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Female | .. | 30s. " |
| | Male and female pressers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Female pressers—under 12lb. irons | .. | 25s. " |
| | Dressmakers in charge | 60s. to 150s. per week | .. |
| | Dressmakers' assistants—female | .. | 21s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Mantlemakers (in charge)—female | 50s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Mantlemakers' assistants—female | .. | 21s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Milliners in charge .. | 50s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Milliners' assistants—female | .. | 25s. per week |
| Shirtmaking, underclothing .. | Shirt, collar, pyjama makers—male cutters | 60s. to 65s. per week | .. |
| | Female cutters | 35s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | Male workers | 42s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Female | .. | 22s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Underclothing makers—female | .. | 20s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i> | | | |
| Felt hats | Bodymakers | 70s. to 90s. per week | 77s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Blockers | 80s. to 100s. " | " " |
| | Finishers | 70s. to 100s. " | 75s. per week |
| | Shapers | " " | 65s. " |
| | Binders and trimmers—female | 22s. to 27s. 6d. per week | " " |
| Straw hats | Foremen | " " | 63s. per week |
| | Blockers, hand or machine | " " | 56s. " |
| | Dyers and bleachers | " " | 50s. " |
| | Packers | " " | 47s. 6d. " |
| | Machinists—female | 22s. 6d. to 35s. per week | 25s. " |
| | Trimmers | 20s. to 25s. per week | 22s. 6d. " |
| Caps | Machinists—female | 20s. to 25s. " | " " |
| Hosiery (piecework) | Machinists, knitting—female | 25s. to 40s. " | " " |
| | Machinists, sewing—female | 25s. to 35s. " | " " |
| | Linkers—female | 25s. to 35s. " | " " |
| | Pressers—male | 50s. to 72s. 6d. " | " " |
| | " female | 30s. to 57s. 6d. " | " " |
| | Winders—female | 25s. to 32s. 6d. " | " " |
| | Menders, &c.—female | 25s. to 45s. " | " " |
| Oilskin, waterproof clothing | Cutters of material containing rubber | " " | 60s. per week |
| | Other cutters | " " | 50s. " |
| | Male garment makers | " " | 45s. " |
| | Female garment makers and machinists | " " | 27s. 6d. " |
| | Needle hands, female | " " | 22s. 6d. " |
| | | | " " |
| Boot, shoe | Makers, finishers, checkers, stuff-cutters—male and female | " " | " " |
| | Other females with four years' experience | 28s. to 35s. per week | " " |
| | | | " " |
| Furrier | Cutters | 60s. to 120s. per week | " " |
| | Machinists—female | 22s. 6d. to 35s. per week | 27s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Sewers—female | 20s. to 30s. per week | 25s. " |
| Umbrella, parasol | Frame makers | 40s. to 60s. " | " " |
| | Cutters | 40s. to 60s. " | " " |
| | Finishers—male | 30s. to 57s. 6d. " | " " |
| | Machinists—female | 25s. to 30s. " | " " |
| | Tipplers | 20s. to 25s. " | " " |
| Dye works | Dyers and cleaners | 50s. to 55s. " | 45s. per week |
| | Pressers—male | " " | 55s. " |
| | " female | " " | 25s. " |
| | Labourers | " " | 45s. " |
| Ostrich feather | Feather dyers | " " | 60s. " |
| | " " assistants | 35s. to 40s. per week | 37s. 6d. " |
| | Feather carriers, dressers, finishers—female | 20s. to 40s. " | 25s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VII.—continued.</i> | | | |
| <i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i> | | | |
| Bag, sack (including calico bag) | Bag-menders .. | 45s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Calico bag-menders—female | 15s. to 22s. 6d. " | 21s. per week |
| | Males— | | |
| | Foremen .. | 40s. to 63s. " | .. |
| | Rope makers .. | 52s. to 63s. " | .. |
| | Rope splicers .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Other adults .. | 48s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| | Females .. | 25s. to 30s. " | .. |
| Tarpaulin, tent, sail .. | Foremen .. | .. | 69s. per week |
| | Hand sewers .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | All other males .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Females .. | 24s. to 27s. 6d. per week | .. |
| <i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i> | | | |
| Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping) | Printers—Compositors and machinists | .. | 66s. per week |
| | Proof readers | .. | 70s. " |
| | Printers—Linotype and monoline and monotype operators | 75s. 3d. to 94s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Persons employed on linotype or monoline machines | 42s. to 54s. per week | .. |
| | Persons employed on monotype casting machines | 45s. 6d. to 56s. 10d. per week | .. |
| | Feeders and others— | | |
| | Males .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | Females .. | .. | 22s. " |
| | Lithographers .. | 60s. to 67s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Stone polishers and others | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Stereotypers .. | .. | 66s. " |
| Bookbinding, account-book making, stationery, &c. | Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters | .. | 64s. " |
| | Feeders and others—male | .. | 36s. " |
| | Forewomen .. | 25s. to 35s. per week | .. |
| | Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female | .. | 21s. per week |
| | Sewers, &c.—female.. | .. | 23s. " |
| Ink, printing ink .. | Printing ink makers .. | 55s. to 80s. per week | 60s. " |
| | Writing ink .. | 25s. to 30s. " | .. |
| Paper .. | Machinemen (paper).. | .. | 63s. per week |
| | Beatermen .. | 51s. to 63s. per week | .. |
| | Boilermen, finishers, ragcutters | .. | 51s. per week |
| | Guillotinemen, roller-gangers, strawcutters, ripping and rewinding machinists | .. | 48s. " |
| | All other males .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Females .. | 21s. to 27s. per week | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VIII.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Machine box cutters— male and female .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Other workers—male .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Box-makers—female .. | 23s. to 27s. 6d. per wk. | 58s. per week. |
| | Cardboard carton set- ters .. | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Cardboard carton cut- ters .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | All other males .. | .. | .. |
| | Carton workers—adult female .. | 23s. to 27s. 6d. per wk. | .. |
| | Paper bag machinists .. | 50s. to 61s. " | 50s. per week |
| | " " gullotine cutters .. | .. | 23s. 6d. " |
| | Female machinists .. | .. | 20s. " |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. | Other females .. | .. | 80s. " |
| | Copper plate engravers .. | .. | 70s. " |
| | Die sinkers .. | .. | .. |
| | Engravers, general .. | 60s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Process engravers .. | 65s. to 90s. " | .. |
| | Photo lithographers, etchers .. | .. | 70s. per week |
| | Line etchers and artists .. | .. | 65s. " |
| | Routers and printers .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | Mounters .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | <i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i> | | |
| Organ | Organ builders .. | .. | 58s. per week |
| | Tuners .. | .. | 70s. " |
| Pianoforte | Action fitters .. | .. | 70s. " |
| | Wood machinists .. | .. | 66s. " |
| | Cabinet makers, polishers, turners, veneers and others .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Stringers .. | .. | 52s. " |
| <i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i> | | | |
| Ammunition | Cartridge operators— female .. | 28s. to 50s. per week | 35s. per week |
| | Mechanics (fitters, &c.) .. | 81s. to 105s. " | .. |
| Explosive | Labourers .. | 60s. to 72s. " | .. |
| | Nitro-glycerine workers .. | 48s. to 55s. " | .. |
| Fireworks, fuse | Acid workers .. | 48s. to 51s. " | 48s. per week |
| | Labourers .. | .. | .. |
| | Fireworks makers—male .. | 40s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| | " " female .. | 17s. 6d. to 20s. " | .. |
| <i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i> | | | |
| Coach, waggon, spoke, and felloe wheelwright .. | Bodymakers, painters, panel beaters, smiths, trimmers, wheel- makers, wheelwrights .. | .. | 68s. per week |
| | Machinists .. | 45s. to 63s. per week | .. |
| | Springmakers .. | 54s. to 60s. " | .. |
| | Turners .. | 45s. to 54s. " | .. |
| | Labourers and strikers .. | 42s. to 45s. " | .. |
| | Pattern makers .. | .. | 72s. per week |
| | Smiths, bodymakers, fitters, turners, sign- writers, grainers .. | .. | 66s. " |
| | Painters and pitmen .. | .. | 63s. " |
| | Borers, grinders, planers, and slotters .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Machinists .. | 54s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| Tramcar building | Gearcutters .. | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Gear painters .. | .. | 51s. " |
| | All others .. | .. | 48s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class XI.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Cycle | Foremen | 62s. 6d. and 65s. per wk. | .. |
| | Assemblers | 47s. 6d. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Filers | .. | 47s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Frame builders | 52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk. | .. |
| | General repairers | 50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Lathe men | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Wheel builders | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| | Foremen rim makers | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Braziers | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Other workers | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| Perambulator | Wickerworkers | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Upholsterers | .. | 50s. " |
| Saddlery, harness | Saddle, collar, and harness makers | .. | 54s. " |
| | Machinists—female | .. | 24s. " |
| Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. | Saddle-tree makers | 55s. to 65s. per week | 55s. " |
| | Whip (piece work) | Thong makers | 44s. to 54s. " |
| <i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting &c.</i> | | | |
| Dock, slip | Shipwrights | .. | 13s. 4d. per dy. |
| | Labourers | .. | 10s. " |
| | Stevedores' men and lumpers | .. | 1s. 9d. per hr. |
| | Wharf labourers | .. | 1s. 9d. " |
| Boat building | Boat builders (skilled) | 48s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | | | |
| <i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding &c.</i> | | | |
| Bedding, flock, upholstery | Bedding and mattress makers | .. | 57s. per week |
| | All females over four years' experience | .. | 27s. 6d. " |
| Carpet | Upholsterers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Carpet planners | .. | 65s. " |
| | Carpet and linoleum layers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Makers and repairers—female | .. | 27s. 6d. " |
| Curled hair | Curled hair, horsehair workers | 45s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | | | |
| Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table | Cabinet, chair, and couch makers | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Carvers, turners, polishers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Billiard table and cushion makers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Machinists | 62s. to 66s. per week | .. |
| | Females (four years' experience) | .. | 27s. 6d. per wk. |
| | | | |
| Picture frame | Joiners, gilders | .. | 50s. " |
| | Machinists | 48s. to 66s. per week | .. |
| | Mount cutters | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Compo workers and stainers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Mounters | .. | 48s. " |
| | Packers and others | .. | 42s. " |
| Venetian blind, window blind | Adult females | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | Venetian blind makers | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i> | | | |
| Blacking, black lead, blue, polishes, &c. | Grinders and mixers .. .. | .. .. | 50s. per week |
| | Others | 42s. to 50s. per week | .. .. |
| | Adult females .. .. | .. .. | 25s. per week |
| Chemical, drug, house and cattle medicine | Makers of pharmaceutical preparations | 60s. to 80s. per week | .. .. |
| | Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers | 35s. to 50s. .. | .. .. |
| Fertilizer | Acid tank cleaners, and pit cleaners in superphosphate works | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour | .. .. |
| | Men attending manure and emptying dens, pits, &c. | 51s. to 57s. per week | .. .. |
| | Men feeding elevators | .. .. | 51s. per week |
| | Weighing and bagging machine attendants | .. .. | 48s. .. |
| Paint, varnish, white-lead .. | Labourers | 60s. to 106s. per week | .. .. |
| | Paint and varnish makers | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Paint and varnish makers' assistants | .. .. | .. .. |
| <i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i> | | | |
| Optical, philosophical instrument, &c. | Opticians, &c. | 62s. to 70s. per week | .. .. |
| Surgical appliance, instrument | Surgical instrument makers | 60s. to 80s. .. | .. .. |
| | Female makers of belts and bandages | 30s. to 40s. .. | .. .. |
| <i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Plated-ware.</i> | | | |
| Electroplating | Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current | .. .. | 70s. per week |
| | Grinders, polishers, liners or hand decorators | .. .. | 60s. .. |
| | Coaters .. .. | .. .. | 58s. .. |
| | Other adult workers .. | .. .. | 52s. .. |
| Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating | Engravers and chasers | .. .. | 60s. .. |
| | Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, silversmiths | .. .. | 57s. 6d. .. |
| | Setters .. .. | .. .. | 65s. .. |
| | Pressworkers .. .. | .. .. | 55s. .. |
| | Other adult workers .. | .. .. | 50s. .. |
| | Female chain makers | .. .. | 35s. .. |
| | Female scratch brushes, polishers, and gilders | 35s. to 45s. per week | .. .. |
| Watchmaking, &c. | Clock and watchmakers (repairers) | .. .. | 70s. per week |
| <i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i> | | | |
| Electric apparatus | Electrical fitters .. .. | .. .. | 66s. per week |
| | Winders, switchboard fitters | .. .. | 63s. .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class XVII.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Electric light | Cable jointers .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Fitters .. .. | .. .. | 66s. " |
| | Wiremen, firemen, patrolling repairs .. .. | .. .. | 63s. " |
| | Installation and circuit repairs and others .. .. | .. .. | 54s. " |
| | Night patrolmen .. .. | .. .. | 66s. " |
| | Assemblers, testers, and winders | 54s. to 63s. per week | .. .. |
| | Sub-station attendants .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Meter fixers .. .. | .. .. | 55s. 6d. " |
| | All others .. .. | .. .. | 51s. " |
| | Stokers—Machine men .. .. | .. .. | 11s. 7d. per shift |
| Gas and coke | " Other, and firemen .. .. | .. .. | 11s. 4d. per shift |
| | Service and main layers | 66s. to 71s. 6d. per wk. | .. .. |
| | Skilled labourers .. .. | .. .. | 9s. 10d. per day |
| | Purifier men, fitters' labourers, main and service layers' labourers .. .. | .. .. | 9s. 7d. " |
| | Yardmen, and all other unskilled labourers .. .. | .. .. | 9s. 4d. " |
| | Stove repairers and fitters | 54s. to 57s. per week | .. .. |
| | Gas inspectors | 66s. to 71s. 6d. " | .. .. |
| | Match and vesta makers—female (piece-work) | 23s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per week | .. .. |
| | Box makers—female (piece-work) | 21s. to 38s. 6d. per week | .. .. |
| | Storemen, packers | 46s. to 55s. per week | 55s. per week |
| Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust | Foremen .. .. | .. .. | 54s. per week |
| | Mill hands and others | 48s. to 50s. per week | 70s. " |
| | Firemen .. .. | .. .. | 10s. per day |
| | Fitters .. .. | .. .. | 8s. 4d. " |
| Hydraulic power | Main layers .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | Labourers .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | | | |
| <i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness).</i> | | | |
| Leather belting | Foremen | 70s. to 80s. per week | .. .. |
| | Belt makers | 55s. to 60s. " | .. .. |
| | Machinists | 45s. to 55s. " | .. .. |
|  | .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| Portmanteau, gladstone bag | Foremen .. .. | .. .. | 55s. " |
| | Male workers .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| | Female workers | 20s. to 25s. per week | .. .. |
| <i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i> | | | |
| Basket, wickerware | Bamboo or wicker workers .. .. | .. .. | 57s. 6d. per week |
| | Basket workers .. .. | .. .. | 56s. per week |
| Broom, brushware | Upholsterers .. .. | .. .. | 50s. " |
| | Millet broom sorters .. .. | .. .. | 62s. 6d. " |
| | Storemen and labourers .. .. | .. .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Paint brush makers .. .. | .. .. | 67s. 6d. " |
| | Brush machinists | 60s. to 64s. per week | .. .. |
| | Brush finishers .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Hairwork, basspots, and material dressing .. .. | .. .. | 55s. " |
| | Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers .. .. | .. .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers .. .. | .. .. | 21s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Rubber goods (including cycle tyres) | Calendar hands .. | .. | 65s. per week |
| | Mill hands .. | .. | 53s. " |
| | Compound scale hands and dough mixers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands | .. | 55s. " |
| | Tyre makers, repairers, wrappers | 50s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| | Tube makers, repairers | 50s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Makers of surgical goods, packing, belting, &c. | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Press hands, heaters | .. | 54s. " |
| | Textile cutters, lathe, and forcing machine hands | .. | 52s. " |
| | All others .. | .. | 49s. " |
| | Female workers .. | .. | 27s. " |

B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. | |
| Educational* | Governesses .. | £40 to £60 per annum | .. | |
| | " advanced | £60 to £120 " | .. | |
| | Teachers in private schools— | | | |
| | Males (elementary) | £120 to £200 " | .. | |
| | " (advanced) | £200 to £400 " | .. | |
| Clerical | Females (elementary) | £50 to £65 " | .. | |
| | " (advanced) | £80 to £180 " | .. | |
| | All males .. | .. | 56s. per week | |
| | Female cashiers in butchers' shops | .. | 32s. " | |
| | All other females .. | .. | 86s. " | |
| | Domestic servants*—males .. | Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners | 20s. to 30s. per week | .. |
| | | Butlers .. | 25s. to 40s. " | .. |
| | | Cooks .. | 20s. to 30s. " | .. |
| | | Laundresses .. | 17s. 6d. to 30s. " | .. |
| | | Housemaids .. | 15s. to 17s. 6d. " | .. |
| Nursemaids .. | | 10s. to 17s. 6d. " | .. | |
| General servants .. | | 17s. 6d. to 25s. " | .. | |
| Girls .. | | 8s to 12s. " | .. | |
| Hotel servants—males .. | | Barmen .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | | Billiard markers .. | .. | 42s. 6d. " |
| | | Porters .. | .. | 40s. " |
| | | Walters (Head) .. | .. | 50s. " |
| | " other .. | .. | 45s. " | |
| | General handymen .. | .. | 35s. " | |
| | Cooks .. | 47s. 6d. to 70s. per wk. | .. | |
| | females .. | Housekeepers .. | .. | 47s. 6d. per wk. |
| | | Barmaids .. | .. | 37s. 6d. " |
| | | Laundresses .. | .. | 35s. " |
| Housemaids .. | | .. | 30s. " | |
| Waitresses .. | | 27s. to 30s. per week | .. | |
| Cooks .. | | 28s. 6d. to 42s. " | .. | |

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Night watchmen | Wharf | .. | 63s. per week |
| | Working, and outside patrol (other than foot) | .. | 57s. " |
| | Outside patrol (foot).. | .. | 66s. " |
| | Others | .. | 54s. " |
| Lift attendants .. .. | .. .. . | 45s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| Building | Bricklayers (foremen) | .. | 77s. per week |
| | " (other) .. | .. | 71s. 6d. " |
| | Builders' labourers .. | .. | 53s. 8d. " |
| | Tuckpointers | .. | 64s. 2d. " |
| | Carpenters (foremen) | .. | 77s. " |
| | " other .. | .. | 69s. 8d. " |
| | " labourers.. | .. | 52s. 3d. " |
| | Painters, paperhangers, signwriters, grainers | .. | 60s. 6d. " |
| | Plasterers | 69s. 8d. to 73s. 4d. per week | .. |
| | Plumbers (foremen) .. | .. | 77s. per week |
| " and gasfitters | .. | 66s. " | |
| Slaters and tilers .. | .. | 71s. 6d. " | |
| Baking | Makers of rye-bread and rolls | .. | 1s. 7½d. per hour |
| | Makers of dough by machine | .. | 1s. 7d. per hour |
| | Jobbers | .. | 2s. per hour |
| | Carters | .. | 51s. per week |
| | Pastrycooks | 50s. to 62s. 6d. per wk. | .. |
| | General workers—male | .. | 34s. 8d. per wk. |
| Butchering | " female .. | .. | 20s. " |
| | Slaughtermen | .. | 80s. " |
| | Slaughter house labourers | .. | 43s. " |
| | Shopmen and small-goodsmen | .. | 65s. " |
| | Assistant small goods-men, salters, scalders, and general butchers | .. | 57s. " |
| | Delivery cart drivers | .. | 50s. " |
| Carters | Drivers of one-horse vehicles | 49s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| | Drivers of two-horse vehicles | 54s. to 60s. " | .. |
| | Drivers of three-horse vehicles | 59s. to 62s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Drivers of motor vehicles | 55s. to 60s. " | .. |
| Coal and wood yards .. | Yardmen in charge .. | .. | 47s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Other yardmen | .. | 45s. " |
| | Carters | 50s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| Coal and coke yards .. | Yardmen | 52s. to 64s. " | .. |
| Factory engine-drivers .. | Carters | 50s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Building cranes | .. | 69s. per week |
| | Steam, traction, winch, and hoist | .. | 63s. " |
| | Steam, 1st class engines | .. | 60s. " |
| | " 2nd | .. | 51s. " |
| | " 3rd | .. | 48s. " |
| | Firemen (2 boilers) .. | .. | 54s. " |
| | " single | .. | 48s. " |
| Marine stores | Trimmers and greasers | .. | 48s. " |
| | Foremen | .. | 50s. " |
| | Bottle washers and general hands | 45s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Casuals | .. | 1s. 3d. per hr. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Drapery | Pattern men, salesmen, &c. | 42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk. | .. |
| | Packers, porters, &c. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Assistants—females .. | 25s. to 32s. per week | .. |
| Men's clothing (retail shops) .. | Managers | 60s. to 70s. " | .. |
| | Assistants | 42s. 6d. to 60s. " | .. |
| | Other adult employees | .. | 45s. per week |
| Boot dealers | Head sales—male or female | .. | 67s. 6d. " |
| | Salesmen, packers, porters, and others | 40s. to 52s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Saleswomen | 26s. to 32s. " | .. |
| Farriers | Firemen | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Floormen | .. | 55s. " |
| Furniture dealers | Assistants, collectors, doormen | 42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk. | .. |
| | Storemen | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Packers and porters .. | .. | 45s. " |
| Gardeners | Nursery hands | .. | 43s. " |
| | Labourers | 42s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| Grocery | Managers | .. | 70s. per week |
| | Assistants | .. | 55s. " |
| | Storemen, packers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Carters | 50s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| Tea packing | Foremen in charge | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Head packers—males | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| | Adult workers | 38s. to 42s. 6d. per wk. | .. |
| | Head packers—females | .. | 28s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Adult workers | 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week | .. |
| Hardware | Department managers | 80s. to 90s. per week | .. |
| | Branch | .. | 80s. per week |
| | Outside salesmen | .. | 70s. " |
| | Senior assistants | 48s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Junior | 40s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Packers, storemen, &c. | 32s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Employees—male, full hands | .. | 65s. per week |
| Hairdressing | Employees—male, other hands | 55s. to 62s. per week | .. |
| | Employees—female | 35s. to 46s. " | .. |
| | Admirals | .. | 46s. 6d. per wk. |
| Livery stables | Casual hands | .. | 1s. per hour |
| Laundry | Laundresses | 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week | 22s. 6d. per week |
| | Persons conducting funerals and coffin-making | 60s. to 64s. " | .. |
| Undertakers | Drivers, grooms, and general workers | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Photography | Males— | .. |
| Photography | Operators | 48s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Printers, spotters, and enlargers | .. | 52s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Artists and retouchers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Developers | .. | 48s. " |
| | All others | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Females— | .. | .. |
| | Operators | 28s. to 40s. per week | .. |
| | Printers and enlargers | .. | 26s. per week |
| | Artists | .. | 35s. " |
| | Retouchers and developers | .. | 30s. " |
| | Spotters | .. | 23s. " |
| | All others | .. | 23s. " |
| | Makers of photographic materials | 40s. to 75s. per week | .. |
| | Finishers, packers—female | 26s. to 35s. " | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1915—continued.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Quarry | Hammermen .. | 5ls. to 60s. per week | 66s. per week |
| | Pitcher and cube dressers .. | .. | 60s. .. |
| | Facemen | 5ls. to 60s. per week | 60s. .. |
| | Spallers | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Machine borers .. | .. | 54s. .. |
| | Pluggers and machine feeders .. | .. | 51s. .. |
| | Loaders, truckers, strippers and labourers | .. | 51s. .. |

Average wages under Wages Boards, &c. The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled from particulars contained in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and are given in the following statement. The information relates to the year 1915 :—

EMPLOYEES UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

| | Males. | | Females. | |
|---|--------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | No. | Average Weekly Wage. | No. | Average Weekly Wage. |
| Apprentices and improvers ... | 14,564 | £ s. d. 1 1 8 | 11,303 | £ s. d. 0 13 3 |
| General workers (mostly young persons) | 3,429 | 0 18 7 | 2,050 | 0 14 7 |
| Persons employed at minimum wage or over | 63,542 | 2 19 6 | 21,212 | 1 8 10 |
| Piece workers | 1,856 | 3 2 7 | 4,783 | 1 5 3 |
| Total | 83,391 | 2 11 4 | 39,348 | 1 3 2 |

EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

| | No. | Average Weekly Wage. |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Males | 7,626 | 2 6 9 |
| Females | 7,326 | 1 2 4 |
| Total | 14,952 | 1 14 9 |

The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done by the Penal Department at Pentridge. At

this establishment the manufacture of clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, bread, &c., and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1915 was £18,881, and that of the materials used £10,203. The articles produced are used principally in Government Departments.

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table :—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION : 1911 to 1915.

| Produce. | Value in— | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| <i>Cultivation.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wheat | 3,547,266 | 4,343,202 | 5,352,141 | 1,391,647 | 10,972,820 |
| Oats | 663,916 | 953,750 | 777,903 | 397,078 | 942,607 |
| Barley, malting ... | 202,620 | 259,217 | 151,771 | 105,602 | 171,966 |
| „ other | 58,823 | 73,213 | 85,033 | 56,297 | 122,631 |
| Maize | 147,357 | 119,305 | 121,234 | 234,597 | 191,645 |
| Other Cereals ... | 37,026 | 48,458 | 46,059 | 46,676 | 52,900 |
| Grass and Clover Seed | 2,376 | 5,802 | 5,177 | 495 | 6,022 |
| Potatoes | 614,540 | 678,448 | 573,227 | 800,269 | 1,017,563 |
| Onions | 177,744 | 176,142 | 138,257 | 167,098 | 105,244 |
| Other Root Crops ... | 20,398 | 26,691 | 25,469 | 17,379 | 16,505 |
| Hay | 3,200,109 | 4,010,979 | 2,565,740 | 4,181,827 | 4,098,664 |
| Straw | 116,911 | 105,407 | 101,614 | 152,640 | 104,495 |
| Green Forage* ... | 187,943 | 211,150 | 247,408 | 418,962 | 181,278 |
| Tobacco | 4,094 | 1,587 | 3,266 | 2,254 | 1,840 |
| Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. | 45,500 | 31,486 | 25,639 | 30,826 | 31,715 |
| Raisins, ordinary ... | 52,628 | 41,934 | 49,375 | 28,544 | 66,410 |
| „ sultanas | 142,932 | 171,884 | 126,651 | 152,633 | 295,469 |
| Currants | 88,899 | 60,421 | 71,413 | 37,085 | 123,473 |
| Wine | 81,952 | 120,611 | 116,822 | 63,087 | 138,036 |
| Hops | 4,714 | 9,062 | 6,279 | 5,900 | 3,990 |
| Other Crops | 44,064 | 56,015 | 63,937 | 64,388 | 58,293 |
| Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens | 585,172 | 656,363 | 769,647 | 498,151 | 769,611 |
| Fruit in Private Orchards and Gard- ens | 8,432 | 8,180 | 8,250 | 7,820 | 7,476 |
| Market Gardens ... | 258,275 | 260,350 | 269,425 | 323,375 | 284,475 |
| Total | 10,293,691 | 12,429,657 | 11,701,737 | 9,184,630 | 19,765,128 |

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1911 TO 1915—*continued.*

| Produce. | Value in— | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i> | | | | | |
| Milk consumed in natural state | 1,036,000 | 1,419,900 | 1,274,590 | 1,413,980 | 1,895,160 |
| Butter made .. | 3,860,100 | 3,478,640 | 3,341,920 | 2,998,820 | 2,528,360 |
| Cheese made ... | 106,160 | 125,480 | 126,670 | 117,210 | 129,110 |
| Cream made (not for butter) | 21,160 | 22,940 | 23,800 | 25,960 | 13,760 |
| Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk | 260,324 | 362,480 | 396,436 | 381,640 | 386,456 |
| Horses | 520,580 | 328,020 | 454,820 | ... | ... |
| Cattle | 2,344,680 | 1,165,430 | 2,277,170 | 1,766,473 | 226,480 |
| Pigs | 454,815 | 389,350 | 678,355 | 735,065 | 472,050 |
| Sheep (without wool) | 1,558,170 | 709,660 | 1,572,420 | 1,134,678 | 784,575 |
| Wool | 4,142,747 | 3,761,083 | 4,032,954 | 3,410,913 | 4,066,003 |
| Total ... | 14,304,736 | 11,752,983 | 14,179,135 | 11,984,739 | 10,501,954 |
| <i>Mining.</i> | | | | | |
| Gold | 2,140,855 | 2,039,464 | 1,847,475 | 1,755,236 | 1,397,793 |
| Coal | 301,142 | 259,321 | 274,940 | 289,099 | 275,343 |
| Stone from Quarries (including limestone) | 151,426 | 161,843 | 167,567 | 183,376 | 209,539 |
| Other Metals and Minerals | 24,368 | 39,067 | 54,762 | 51,298 | 64,022 |
| Total ... | 2,617,791 | 2,499,695 | 2,344,744 | 2,279,009 | 1,946,697 |
| <i>Forest Produce.</i> | | | | | |
| Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) | 265,990 | 265,980 | 290,280 | 316,400 | 234,700 |
| Firewood (estimated) | 446,700 | 457,890 | 494,580 | 505,350 | 506,260 |
| Bark for Tanning .. | 77,350 | 82,380 | 78,950 | 91,200 | 140,400 |
| Total ... | 790,040 | 806,250 | 863,810 | 912,950 | 881,360 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | |
| Honey and Beeswax | 21,861 | 39,425 | 26,077 | 9,704 | 18,774 |
| Poultry production (estimated) | 1,618,500 | 1,659,100 | 1,706,700 | 1,743,860 | 1,747,000 |
| Rabbits and Hares | 195,987 | 261,534 | 349,671 | 176,104 | 114,800 |
| Fish | 69,675 | 89,648 | 100,489 | 104,007 | 109,429 |
| Total ... | 1,906,023 | 2,049,707 | 2,182,937 | 2,033,675 | 1,990,003 |
| Total Value of Primary Products | 29,912,281 | 29,538,292 | 31,272,363 | 26,395,003 | 35,085,142 |
| Manufacturing — Added Value* | 15,958,576 | 17,752,167 | 18,714,999 | 19,633,098 | 20,053,552 |
| Grand Total ... | 45,870,857 | 47,290,459 | 49,987,362 | 46,028,101 | 55,138,694 |

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above.

In comparison with previous years increases were shown in 1915 under cultivation and manufactures. In the former case this was due to a considerably augmented production, while in the case of manufactures the annual normal increase occurred. There was a decrease in the value of dairying and pastoral production. This was due to a great reduction in the output of butter and heavy losses of horses, cattle and sheep, which occurred as a result of a drought in 1914.

The total value of primary production in 1915 was £35,085,142, or £9,110,593 more, and that of manufacturers was £20,053,552, or £420,454 more than in the preceding year.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
1911 to 1915.

| Produce. | Value of Produce per head in— | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Cultivation | 7 15 10 | 9 3 7 | 8 8 0 | 6 9 1 | 13 17 2 |
| Dairying and Pastoral | 10 16 6 | 8 13 7 | 10 3 7 | 8 8 5 | 7 7 3 |
| Mining | 1 19 8 | 1 16 11 | 1 13 8 | 1 12 0 | 1 7 5 |
| Forest | 0 12 0 | 0 11 11 | 0 12 5 | 0 12 10 | 0 12 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 1 8 10 | 1 10 3 | 1 11 4 | 1 8 7 | 1 7 10 |
| Total Primary Produce | 22 12 10 | 21 16 3 | 22 9 0 | 18 10 11 | 24 12 1 |
| Manufactures ... | 12 1 7 | 13 2 1 | 13 8 8 | 13 15 9 | 14 1 3 |
| Grand Total ... | 34 14 5 | 34 18 4 | 35 17 8 | 32 6 8 | 38 13 4 |

The figures show the steadily increasing importance of the manufacturing industries. Relatively to population, the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used was, in 1915, 16 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 76 per cent. higher than in 1905.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1915.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigrants (by Sea). | Emigrants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1836 | 224 | 186 | 38 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 1,264 | 984 | 280 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 740 | .. |
| 1838 | 3,511 | 3,080 | 431 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 1,260 | .. |
| 1839 | 5,822 | 4,104 | 1,718 | 142 | 67 | 57 | 3,221 | .. |
| 1840 | 10,291 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 358 | 198 | 177 | 4,080 | .. |
| 1841 | 20,416 | 14,391 | 6,025 | 618 | 319 | 406 | 6,908 | 930 |
| 1842 | 23,799 | 15,691 | 8,108 | 1,025 | 413 | 514 | 4,136 | 1,964 |
| 1843 | 24,193 | 15,892 | 8,211 | 1,317 | 313 | 364 | 1,264 | 2,000 |
| 1844 | 26,734 | 17,626 | 9,108 | 1,336 | 240 | 328 | 2,648 | 1,423 |
| 1845 | 31,280 | 20,624 | 10,656 | 1,521 | 327 | 316 | 4,335 | 1,519 |
| 1846 | 38,334 | 23,531 | 14,803 | 1,596 | 328 | 301 | 3,676 | 1,775 |
| 1847 | 42,936 | 26,004 | 16,932 | 1,661 | 361 | 337 | 4,568 | 1,540 |
| 1848 | 51,390 | 30,697 | 20,693 | 1,789 | 495 | 351 | 8,235 | 1,660 |
| 1849 | 66,220 | 39,556 | 26,664 | 1,913 | 593 | 593 | 14,618 | 1,992 |
| 1850 | 76,162 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 2,673 | 780 | 969 | 10,760 | 3,304 |
| 1851 | 97,489 | 58,235 | 39,254 | 3,049 | 1,165 | 1,023 | 15,433 | 3,706 |
| 1852 | 168,321 | 110,825 | 57,496 | 3,756 | 2,105 | 1,958 | 94,664 | 31,038 |
| 1853 | 222,436 | 146,456 | 75,980 | 3,025* | 3,213* | 2,793 | 92,312 | 42,443 |
| 1854 | 312,307 | 205,629 | 106,678 | 7,542 | 6,261 | 3,765 | 83,410 | 34,975 |
| 1855 | 364,324 | 234,460 | 129,874 | 11,941 | 6,603 | 3,947 | 66,571 | 26,395 |
| 1856 | 397,560 | 255,827 | 141,733 | 14,420 | 5,728 | 4,116 | 41,594 | 21,187 |
| 1857 | 463,135 | 297,547 | 165,588 | 17,384 | 7,449 | 4,524 | 74,255 | 20,471 |
| 1858 | 504,519 | 323,576 | 180,943 | 19,929 | 9,015 | 4,552 | 56,168 | 25,882 |
| 1859 | 530,262 | 335,708 | 194,554 | 22,092 | 9,469 | 4,769 | 32,735 | 19,615 |
| 1860 | 537,847 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 22,863 | 12,061 | 4,351 | 29,037 | 21,689 |
| 1861 | 541,800 | 321,724 | 220,076 | 23,461 | 10,522 | 4,434 | 26,912 | 35,898 |
| 1862 | 554,358 | 324,107 | 230,251 | 24,391 | 10,060 | 4,525 | 37,336 | 38,203 |
| 1863 | 571,559 | 327,249 | 244,310 | 23,906 | 9,502 | 4,227 | 38,683 | 34,900 |
| 1864 | 601,343 | 343,296 | 258,947 | 25,680 | 8,887 | 4,554 | 36,156 | 21,779 |
| 1865 | 621,095 | 350,871 | 270,224 | 25,915 | 10,461 | 4,497 | 30,976 | 25,292 |
| 1866 | 636,982 | 357,012 | 279,970 | 25,010 | 12,286 | 4,253 | 32,178 | 27,629 |
| 1867 | 651,571 | 362,273 | 289,298 | 25,608 | 11,733 | 4,490 | 27,242 | 25,142 |
| 1868 | 674,614 | 373,232 | 301,382 | 27,243 | 10,067 | 4,692 | 32,805 | 25,552 |
| 1869 | 699,790 | 385,561 | 314,229 | 26,040 | 10,630 | 4,735 | 33,570 | 22,418 |
| 1870 | 726,599 | 398,755 | 327,844 | 27,151 | 10,420 | 4,732 | 32,554 | 21,087 |

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither registered nor baptized, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral services.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immi- grants (by Sea). | Emi- grants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1871 | 747,412 | 407,884 | 339,528 | 27,382 | 9,918 | 4,693 | 28,333 | 19,951 |
| 1872 | 758,984 | 410,278 | 348,706 | 27,361 | 10,831 | 4,791 | 27,047 | 25,295 |
| 1873 | 772,039 | 414,917 | 357,122 | 28,100 | 11,501 | 4,974 | 29,460 | 26,294 |
| 1874 | 783,274 | 418,534 | 364,740 | 26,800 | 12,222 | 4,925 | 30,732 | 27,365 |
| 1875 | 791,399 | 421,023 | 370,376 | 26,720 | 15,287 | 4,985 | 32,744 | 29,342 |
| 1876 | 801,717 | 424,838 | 376,879 | 26,769 | 13,561 | 4,949 | 35,797 | 31,977 |
| 1877 | 815,494 | 430,616 | 384,878 | 26,010 | 12,776 | 5,103 | 41,196 | 33,943 |
| 1878 | 827,439 | 435,691 | 391,748 | 26,581 | 12,702 | 5,092 | 42,268 | 37,492 |
| 1879 | 840,620 | 441,434 | 399,186 | 26,839 | 12,120 | 4,986 | 44,384 | 39,212 |
| 1880 | 860,067 | 451,456 | 408,611 | 26,148 | 11,652 | 5,286 | 56,955 | 45,294 |
| 1881 | 879,886 | 462,159 | 417,727 | 27,145 | 12,302 | 5,896 | 59,066 | 51,744 |
| 1882 | 899,562 | 472,110 | 427,452 | 26,747 | 13,634 | 6,309 | 59,404 | 48,524 |
| 1883 | 920,694 | 483,912 | 436,782 | 27,541 | 13,006 | 6,771 | 66,592 | 55,562 |
| 1884 | 944,564 | 496,998 | 447,566 | 28,850 | 13,505 | 7,218 | 72,202 | 58,061 |
| 1885 | 969,202 | 511,010 | 458,192 | 29,975 | 14,364 | 7,395 | 76,976 | 61,994 |
| 1886 | 1,000,510 | 528,919 | 471,591 | 30,824 | 14,952 | 7,737 | 93,404 | 68,102 |
| 1887 | 1,032,993 | 546,918 | 486,075 | 33,043 | 16,005 | 7,768 | 90,147 | 68,121 |
| 1888 | 1,076,966 | 570,480 | 506,486 | 34,503 | 16,287 | 8,946 | 102,032 | 60,229 |
| 1889 | 1,103,727 | 582,547 | 521,180 | 36,359 | 19,392 | 9,194 | 84,582 | 68,418 |
| 1890 | 1,133,266 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 37,578 | 18,012 | 9,187 | 79,777 | 63,820 |
| 1891 | 1,157,678 | 606,035 | 551,643 | 38,505 | 18,631 | 8,780 | 62,448 | 53,172 |
| 1892 | 1,168,600 | 608,700 | 559,900 | 37,831 | 15,851 | 7,723 | 62,951 | 69,214 |
| 1893 | 1,176,160 | 609,620 | 566,540 | 36,552 | 16,508 | 7,004 | 74,047 | 80,460 |
| 1894 | 1,182,290 | 609,595 | 572,695 | 34,258 | 15,430 | 7,029 | 84,261 | 90,110 |
| 1895 | 1,185,950 | 608,240 | 577,710 | 33,706 | 15,636 | 7,181 | 81,199 | 88,886 |
| 1896 | 1,180,280 | 599,890 | 580,390 | 32,178 | 15,714 | 7,625 | 84,872 | 99,419 |
| 1897 | 1,182,710 | 600,120 | 582,590 | 31,310 | 15,126 | 7,568 | 90,847 | 97,301 |
| 1898 | 1,183,060 | 598,950 | 584,110 | 30,172 | 18,695 | 7,620 | 94,436 | 98,225 |
| 1899 | 1,189,470 | 600,480 | 588,990 | 31,008 | 16,578 | 8,140 | 85,384 | 86,947 |
| 1900 | 1,197,206 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 30,779 | 15,215 | 8,308 | 82,157 | 83,684 |
| 1901 | 1,212,613 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 31,008 | 15,904 | 8,406 | 93,107 | 90,126 |
| 1902 | 1,215,840 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 30,461 | 16,177 | 8,477 | 87,557 | 97,933 |
| 1903 | 1,215,202 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 29,569 | 15,595 | 7,605 | 52,756 | 66,159 |
| 1904 | 1,218,608 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 29,763 | 14,393 | 8,210 | 55,049 | 65,831 |
| 1905 | 1,228,985 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 30,107 | 14,676 | 8,774 | 62,798 | 65,404 |
| 1906 | 1,244,474 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 30,844 | 15,237 | 8,930 | 69,282 | 67,348 |
| 1907 | 1,260,468 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 31,369 | 14,542 | 9,575 | 75,784 | 73,045 |
| 1908 | 1,271,097 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 31,101 | 15,767 | 9,334 | 76,863 | 78,614 |
| 1909 | 1,291,019 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 31,549 | 14,436 | 9,431 | 78,744 | 73,768 |
| 1910 | 1,308,111 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 31,437 | 14,736 | 10,240 | 82,594 | 77,951 |
| 1911 | 1,339,102 | 668,759 | 670,343 | 33,044 | 15,217 | 11,088 | 106,349 | 93,246 |
| 1912 | 1,380,561 | 689,825 | 690,736 | 35,817 | 16,595 | 11,788 | 124,527 | 99,933 |
| 1913 | 1,412,119 | 706,948 | 705,171 | 35,978 | 15,475 | 11,324 | 114,586 | 101,718 |
| 1914 | 1,430,667 | 712,594 | 718,073 | 36,225 | 16,503 | 11,830 | 109,149 | 99,043* |
| 1915 | 1,417,801 | 692,275 | 725,526 | 35,010 | 15,823 | 12,832 | 85,977* | 82,189* |

* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1836 | .. | 2,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 6,071 | 5,872 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 40,020 | 16,874 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 74,698 | 35,849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 255,984 | 70,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 152,826 | 201,363 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 87,296 | 124,631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 73,565 | 57,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 69,913 | 63,048 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 98,539 | 43,241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 96,347 | 51,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 138,293 | 73,460 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 144,761 | 140,260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 229,388 | 140,259 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 259,433 | 196,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 392,455 | 410,864 | .. | .. | 11,113 | .. | 17,462 |
| 1852 | 1,634,448 | 978,922 | .. | .. | 35,249 | .. | 122,099 |
| 1853 | 3,235,546 | 3,216,609 | .. | .. | 522,693 | .. | 356,268 |
| 1854 | 3,087,986 | 4,185,708 | 403,900 | .. | 517,082 | .. | 482,401 |
| 1855 | 2,728,656 | 2,612,807 | 117,500 | .. | 576,588 | .. | 210,062 |
| 1856 | 2,972,496 | 2,668,834 | 339,485 | .. | 506,679 | .. | 368,511 |
| 1857 | 3,328,303 | 2,968,658 | 507,201 | .. | 736,050 | .. | 476,136 |
| 1858 | 2,973,363 | 3,092,720 | 561,545 | .. | 645,239 | .. | 466,047 |
| 1859 | 3,261,104 | 3,393,946 | 1,479,618 | 4,832,369 | 601,187 | .. | 537,252 |
| 1860 | 3,082,461 | 3,315,307 | 2,207,976 | .. | 621,554 | .. | 419,905 |
| 1861 | 2,952,101 | 3,092,021 | 942,171 | .. | 518,329 | .. | 283,341 |
| 1862 | 3,269,079 | 3,039,497 | 1,246,764 | 2,798,692 | 407,758 | .. | 284,906 |
| 1863 | 2,774,686 | 2,882,937 | 857,381 | 762,303 | 171,271 | .. | 257,388 |
| 1864 | 2,955,338 | 2,928,903 | 530,416 | 415,484 | 89,376 | .. | 281,377 |
| 1865 | 3,076,885 | 2,983,777 | 190,043 | 184,262 | 113,244 | 1,103 | 231,919 |
| 1866 | 3,079,160 | 3,222,025 | 162,740 | 135,712 | 96,898 | 72,156 | 277,062 |
| 1867 | 3,216,317 | 3,241,818 | 391,166 | 247,970 | 47,374 | 313,103 | 241,449 |
| 1868 | 3,230,754 | 3,189,321 | 487,962 | 103,076 | 110,548 | 144,216 | 182,476 |
| 1869 | 3,383,984 | 3,226,165 | 215,023 | 104,612 | 90,735 | 152,775 | 267,603 |
| 1870 | 3,261,883 | 3,428,382 | 236,643 | 192,420 | 36,832 | 93,553 | 191,573 |
| 1871 | 1,691,266 | 1,754,251 | 263,371 | 242,508* | 35,328* | 97,176* | 97,088* |
| 1872 | 3,734,422 | 3,659,534 | 655,641 | 566,831 | 42,192 | 17,945 | 264,761 |
| 1873 | 3,644,135 | 3,504,953 | 885,338 | 853,179 | 38,126 | 227,427 | 186,464 |
| 1874 | 4,106,790 | 4,177,338 | 723,974 | 816,616 | 102,922 | 212,378 | 390,955 |
| 1875 | 4,236,423 | 4,318,121 | 897,123 | 984,624 | 99,451 | 95,672 | 350,159 |

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £14,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure is for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871, except in the case of Country Waterworks, relate to the first six months only. Subsequent figures relate to the year ended 30th June, except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for each of the years 1877 to 1884, which is for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the year ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 | 4,325,156 | 4,572,844 | 1,093,959 | 1,481,800* | 66,690 | 142,483 | 348,596 |
| 1877 | 4,723,877 | 4,358,096 | 576,166 | 1,019,201 | 16,759 | 171,551 | 258,638 |
| 1878 | 4,504,413 | 4,634,349 | 801,731 | 935,666 | 11,888 | 37,947 | 313,039 |
| 1879 | 4,621,520 | 4,833,379 | 1,337,052 | 1,061,694 | 36,884 | 12,327 | 356,547 |
| 1880 | 4,621,282 | 4,875,029 | 1,477,002 | 1,988,916† | 24,945 | 84,413 | 333,751 |
| 1881 | 5,186,011 | 5,108,642 | 819,575 | 782,134 | 31,031 | 40,267 | 317,362 |
| 1882 | 5,592,362 | 5,145,764 | 1,064,516 | 1,387,711 | 53,017 | 120,244 | 265,836 |
| 1883 | 5,611,253 | 5,651,885 | 2,656,810 | 2,117,336 | 62,376 | 204,325 | 422,754 |
| 1884 | 5,934,687 | 5,715,293 | 1,600,233 | 1,399,148 | 55,879 | 192,050 | 454,121 |
| 1885 | 6,290,361 | 6,140,356 | 1,134,574 | 1,302,538 | 40,878 | 139,982 | 400,579 |
| 1886 | 6,481,021 | 6,513,540 | 1,730,980 | 1,719,063 | 41,061 | 144,875 | 505,445 |
| 1887 | 6,733,826 | 6,561,251 | 2,068,282 | 2,117,945 | 40,430 | 225,638 | 505,086 |
| 1888 | 7,607,598 | 7,287,151 | 2,328,400 | 2,389,797 | 53,214 | 220,140 | 430,072 |
| 1889 | 8,675,990 | 7,919,902 | 3,675,955 | 3,384,977 | 80,202 | 289,226 | 356,571 |
| 1890 | 8,519,159 | 9,645,737 | 4,134,106 | 3,613,782 | 99,372 | 420,457 | 564,418 |
| 1891 | 8,343,588 | 9,128,699 | 2,341,651 | 2,399,921 | 26,934 | 525,799 | 644,280 |
| 1892 | 7,729,572 | 8,492,917 | 1,324,553 | 1,156,020 | 38,576 | 365,463 | 382,279 |
| 1893 | 6,959,229 | 7,989,757 | 812,057 | 705,022 | 28,498 | 271,427 | 212,601 |
| 1894 | 6,716,814 | 7,310,246 | 405,528 | 607,172 | 22,204 | 126,190 | 172,795 |
| 1895 | 6,712,152 | 6,760,429 | 223,974 | 504,842 | 11,578 | 51,651 | 101,856 |
| 1896 | 6,458,682 | 6,540,182 | 219,106 | 551,793 | 12,965 | 54,754 | 104,960 |
| 1897 | 6,630,217 | 6,568,932 | 182,850 | 602,543 | 21,533 | 28,311 | 111,760 |
| 1898 | 6,898,240 | 6,692,444 | 334,011 | 681,740 | 20,266 | 40,702 | 120,079 |
| 1899 | 7,389,444 | 7,107,206 | 712,093 | 934,939 | 32,691 | 102,566 | 172,936 |
| 1900 | 7,453,355 | 7,235,636 | 1,005,889 | 1,101,098 | 52,051 | 151,035 | 226,744 |
| 1901 | 7,712,099 | 7,672,780 | 932,265 | 1,005,073 | 72,890 | 134,064 | 286,223 |
| 1902 | 6,997,792 | 7,398,832 | 910,833 | 970,318 | 75,855 | 93,471 | 307,260 |
| 1903 | 6,954,619 | 6,759,960 | 756,404 | 888,962 | 69,200 | 111,643 | 182,612 |
| 1904 | 7,319,049 | 7,339,608 | 447,244 | 787,223 | 42,114 | 151,126 | 111,418 |
| 1905 | 7,628,655 | 7,456,655 | 373,191 | 633,490 | 30,393 | 176,790 | 171,084 |
| 1906 | 7,921,668 | 7,371,668 | 932,966 | 735,518 | 56,145 | 125,426 | 206,315 |
| 1907 | 8,459,203 | 7,792,812 | 595,658 | 758,880 | 43,119 | 232,124 | 305,483 |
| 1908 | 8,478,710 | 8,026,476 | 783,538 | 1,057,577 | 72,246 | 349,402 | 338,901 |
| 1909 | 8,409,543 | 8,402,036 | 1,098,360 | 1,183,888 | 99,572 | 394,262 | 419,816 |
| 1910 | 8,760,305 | 8,742,293 | 1,209,505 | 1,300,477 | 102,309 | 369,368 | 338,121 |
| 1911 | 9,372,637 | 9,362,291 | 2,657,271 | 1,783,491 | 67,001 | 309,510 | 387,234 |
| 1912 | 10,181,840 | 10,171,386 | 2,974,149 | 2,609,739 | 58,917 | 365,186 | 460,750 |
| 1913 | 10,508,945 | 10,479,741 | 2,693,844 | 2,689,672 | 73,374 | 385,192 | 431,949 |
| 1914 | 10,958,037 | 10,944,718 | 3,276,994 | 3,003,739 | 56,649 | 344,651 | 477,849 |
| 1915 | 10,529,917 | 11,706,968 | 4,451,830 | 3,821,955 | 47,898 | 437,825 | 654,702 |

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of General Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June. See also note on preceding page relating to Railways and Country Waterworks.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 480,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 648,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 828,700 | 19 | 16,520,160 | 219,960 | 16 | 2,890,550 | 58,113 |
| 1858 | 808,100 | 29 | 17,460,927 | 314,816 | 24 | 4,971,742 | 98,780 |
| 1859 | 2,089,500 | 37 | 17,741,024 | 318,024 | 30 | 6,236,075 | 118,620 |
| 1860 | 5,118,100 | 41 | 19,512,925 | 324,728 | 42 | 8,242,199 | 122,470 |
| 1861 | 6,345,060 | 48 | 19,721,780 | 284,178 | 60 | 9,916,311 | 146,129 |
| 1862 | 7,992,740 | 53 | 20,013,801 | 262,179 | 84 | 10,045,091 | 226,833 |
| 1863 | 8,237,520 | 58 | 20,075,272 | 257,642 | 98 | 12,487,403 | 200,522 |
| 1864 | 8,443,970 | 61 | 20,234,734 | 336,666 | 99 | 13,500,916 | 349,340 |
| 1865 | 8,622,245 | 62 | 20,476,266 | 308,620 | 98 | 16,364,788 | 370,811 |
| 1866 | 8,844,855 | 62 | 20,241,073 | 341,429 | 98 | 19,079,270 | 403,024 |
| 1867 | 9,480,800 | 62 | 20,394,918 | 335,606 | 99 | 21,535,297 | 389,621 |
| 1868 | 9,417,800 | 62 | 21,603,942 | 500,324 | 101 | 22,628,604 | 371,308 |
| 1869 | 10,385,900 | 63 | 21,630,909 | 423,984 | 108 | 24,429,873 | 534,123 |
| 1870 | 11,924,800 | 65 | 22,607,630 | 386,676 | 108 | 25,322,054 | 528,881 |
| 1871 | 11,994,800 | 63 | 23,268,410 | 406,101 | 108 | 26,897,666 | 522,033 |
| 1872 | 11,994,800 | 60 | 23,929,035 | 391,936 | 110 | 29,105,169 | 541,817 |
| 1873 | 12,445,722 | 60 | 25,391,990 | 410,508 | 110 | 31,415,663 | 529,426 |
| 1874 | 13,990,553 | 60 | 27,324,605 | 449,574 | 110 | 34,897,034 | 535,440 |
| 1875 | 13,995,093 | 59 | 28,123,803 | 462,323 | 108 | 39,803,055 | 638,962 |
| 1876 | 17,011,382 | 59 | 29,638,515 | 446,256 | 110 | 46,143,622 | 595,146 |
| 1877 | 17,018,913 | 59 | 29,332,030 | 459,108 | 111 | 48,282,719 | 535,496 |
| 1878 | 17,022,065 | 59 | 31,887,816 | 453,665 | 114 | 52,545,666 | 455,593 |
| 1879 | 20,050,753 | 57 | 31,352,880 | 447,712 | 115 | 51,891,236 | 605,776 |
| 1880 | 22,060,749 | 57 | 31,199,483 | 416,765 | 117 | 52,647,936 | 405,187 |
| 1881 | 22,426,502 | 57 | 32,308,794 | 457,462 | 117 | 55,333,665 | 557,498 |
| 1882 | 22,103,202 | 58 | 34,659,353 | 458,781 | 119 | 57,233,194 | 652,469 |
| 1883 | 24,308,175 | 60 | 37,355,371 | 486,329 | 119 | 58,255,588 | 600,173 |
| 1884 | 27,526,667 | 60 | 41,261,664 | 535,919 | 120 | 62,534,168 | 593,249 |
| 1885 | 28,628,588 | 60 | 47,344,600 | 557,184 | 123 | 66,938,970 | 595,745 |
| 1886 | 30,114,203 | 59 | 53,905,592 | 615,612 | 125 | 71,973,156 | 615,125 |
| 1887 | 33,127,382 | 59 | 60,947,527 | 662,890 | 126 | 76,938,174 | 628,368 |
| 1888 | 34,627,382 | 59 | 76,951,240 | 752,906 | 128 | 90,433,970 | 674,040 |
| 1889 | 37,367,027 | 59 | 85,211,558 | 861,420 | 130 | 102,346,953 | 754,069 |
| 1890 | 41,443,216 | 59 | 86,226,966 | 925,638 | 133 | 108,086,680 | 925,673 |

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—*continued.*

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 43,638,897 | 60 | 91,276,090 | 963,257 | 137 | 112,075,270 | 916,604 |
| 1892 | 46,774,125 | 59 | 88,138,720 | 882,795 | 139 | 109,228,220 | 884,157 |
| 1893 | 46,064,004* | 59 | 79,606,270 | 797,302 | 142 | 109,855,080 | 643,932 |
| 1894 | 46,804,382 | 58 | 70,423,015 | 743,745 | 145 | 104,561,836 | 692,783 |
| 1895 | 46,828,517 | 58 | 65,700,580 | 676,026 | 149 | 101,497,200 | 516,697 |
| 1896 | 46,854,311 | 58 | 65,626,300 | 674,110 | 150 | 102,801,400 | 481,938 |
| 1897 | 46,929,321 | 58 | 68,255,714 | 658,374 | 150 | 102,998,270 | 472,127 |
| 1898 | 47,058,088 | 58 | 66,983,137 | 637,155 | 150 | 101,473,386 | 464,410 |
| 1899 | 48,354,277 | 58 | 67,113,600 | 654,858 | 150 | 102,798,300 | 538,905 |
| 1900 | 48,774,885 | 58 | 67,302,423 | 657,775 | 150 | 106,839,331 | 531,102 |
| 1901 | 49,546,275 | 60 | 77,289,493 | 736,240 | 148 | 107,812,500 | 544,994 |
| 1902 | 50,408,957 | 60 | 92,099,451 | 809,325 | 148 | 111,803,468 | 491,209 |
| 1903 | 51,097,900 | 60 | 93,376,889 | 779,950 | 148 | 115,766,850 | 499,112 |
| 1904 | 51,519,962 | 60 | 94,583,732 | 789,596 | 148 | 116,336,442 | 520,794 |
| 1905 | 51,513,767 | 60 | 99,354,665 | 824,392 | 146 | 117,260,959 | 520,829 |
| 1906 | 52,904,800 | 60 | 100,801,295 | 847,104 | 146 | 121,797,646 | 541,188 |
| 1907 | 52,954,989 | 60 | 103,666,178 | 903,120 | 146 | 129,059,488 | 601,311 |
| 1908 | 53,180,487 | 60 | 106,149,960 | 961,530 | 146 | 136,538,811 | 663,739 |
| 1909 | 54,567,197 | 60 | 108,863,963 | 973,191 | 146 | 143,142,655 | 698,625 |
| 1910 | 55,501,725 | 60 | 114,113,507 | 1,015,028 | 146 | 150,970,220 | 754,586 |
| 1911 | 57,933,764 | 61 | 119,400,893 | 1,056,575 | 146 | 155,677,624 | 761,853 |
| 1912 | 60,712,216 | 61 | 127,743,501 | 1,149,044 | 147 | 160,128,933 | 796,472 |
| 1913 | 62,776,724 | 61 | 137,649,219 | 1,259,569 | 147 | 164,268,467 | 840,080 |
| 1914 | 66,130,726 | 61 | 147,205,224 | 1,320,545 | 147 | 167,405,523 | 854,483 |
| 1915 | 72,183,927 | 52 | 149,235,137 | 1,378,006 | 141 | 169,724,979 | 827,466 |

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,889,123 available in 1893 for redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

| Year. | Ordinary Banks. | | | | | Savings Banks.* | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid-up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1,426 | 52,697 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,576 | 150,161 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,549 | 142,655 |
| 1854 | 6 | 3,367,560 | 10,536,528 | 7,494,090 | 5,068,792 | 4 | 2,761 | 180,020 |
| 1855 | 7 | 4,739,765 | 9,653,825 | 7,435,094 | 4,869,245 | 4 | 2,502 | 173,090 |
| 1856 | 8 | 5,068,373 | 11,944,545 | 9,435,986 | 5,967,330 | 6 | 3,620 | 245,923 |
| 1857 | 8 | 5,421,243 | 11,862,412 | 8,729,935 | 6,103,249 | 7 | 5,682 | 374,868 |
| 1858 | 9 | 5,692,594 | 11,851,358 | 8,211,651 | 5,908,116 | 7 | 7,232 | 432,250 |
| 1859 | 9 | 6,074,539 | 12,746,286 | 8,867,298 | 6,611,122 | 7 | 8,854 | 468,779 |
| 1860 | 9 | 6,134,657 | 12,693,727 | 9,238,731 | 7,225,728 | 9 | 10,135 | 484,601 |
| 1861 | 9 | 6,429,025 | 12,857,879 | 8,859,374 | 6,992,610 | 10 | 12,001 | 582,796 |
| 1862 | 9 | 6,623,460 | 13,369,102 | 9,927,079 | 8,119,594 | 10 | 13,309 | 634,884 |
| 1863 | 9 | 6,827,085 | 13,202,317 | 8,887,093 | 7,346,767 | 11 | 14,920 | 701,425 |
| 1864 | 9 | 7,618,960 | 13,433,410 | 9,485,163 | 8,018,452 | 11 | 17,201 | 769,681 |
| 1865 | 9 | 8,007,500 | 14,753,518 | 9,948,064 | 8,415,395 | 42 | 20,074 | 734,568 |
| 1866 | 10 | 8,092,555 | 14,885,355 | 9,746,575 | 8,288,771 | 61 | 23,759 | 700,720 |
| 1867 | 10 | 8,136,325 | 15,777,891 | 10,890,291 | 9,459,964 | 77 | 28,376 | 709,514 |
| 1868 | 10 | 8,320,624 | 16,252,007 | 11,679,164 | 10,216,240 | 84 | 32,506 | 805,830 |
| 1869 | 10 | 8,347,500 | 17,665,861 | 11,956,575 | 10,350,335 | 110 | 37,494 | 978,619 |
| 1870 | 10 | 8,305,224 | 16,866,405 | 12,357,571 | 10,899,026 | 123 | 41,738 | 1,047,147 |
| 1871 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 17,222,093 | 12,862,650 | 11,358,916 | 134 | 45,819 | 1,117,761 |
| 1872 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 18,125,902 | 13,935,047 | 12,297,927 | 141 | 52,749 | 1,405,738 |
| 1873 | 10 | 8,366,250 | 19,943,959 | 14,092,995 | 12,280,551 | 151 | 58,547 | 1,498,618 |
| 1874 | 11 | 8,503,033 | 20,456,852 | 14,105,460 | 12,438,586 | 157 | 64,014 | 1,617,301 |
| 1875 | 12 | 8,572,120 | 22,279,482 | 15,483,172 | 13,734,968 | 162 | 65,837 | 1,469,849 |
| 1876 | 12 | 8,630,745 | 23,918,123 | 16,527,277 | 14,850,148 | 170 | 69,027 | 1,507,235 |
| 1877 | 13 | 8,756,894 | 26,258,439 | 18,183,119 | 16,503,528 | 177 | 73,245 | 1,575,305 |
| 1878 | 13 | 9,188,653 | 26,096,185 | 17,715,867 | 16,106,581 | 184 | 76,697 | 1,510,273 |
| 1879 | 11 | 9,026,250 | 25,339,843 | 17,818,225 | 16,426,165 | 196 | 82,941 | 1,520,296 |
| 1880 | 11 | 9,126,250 | 23,284,822 | 19,488,512 | 17,972,703 | 202 | 92,115 | 1,661,409 |
| 1881 | 11 | 9,143,122 | 27,173,809 | 22,902,017 | 21,151,910 | 212 | 107,282 | 2,569,438 |
| 1882 | 12 | 9,432,250 | 31,248,586 | 25,496,305 | 23,625,093 | 222 | 122,584 | 3,121,246 |
| 1883 | 12 | 9,597,750 | 31,742,507 | 25,856,709 | 24,059,169 | 230 | 136,089 | 2,818,122 |
| 1884 | 11 | 8,663,184 | 36,018,866 | 30,186,336 | 28,417,044 | 243 | 152,344 | 2,981,083 |
| 1885 | 11 | 8,901,250 | 39,174,126 | 32,517,645 | 30,593,564 | 269 | 170,014 | 3,337,018 |
| 1886 | 11 | 9,568,418 | 41,170,989 | 33,085,989 | 31,239,472 | 279 | 189,359 | 3,589,916 |
| 1887 | 12 | 10,109,742 | 46,733,325 | 37,192,949 | 35,215,547 | 296 | 206,596 | 3,696,699 |
| 1888 | 13 | 10,461,850 | 53,111,387 | 39,749,590 | 37,570,838 | 316 | 237,433 | 4,669,541 |
| 1889 | 16 | 13,389,662 | 57,625,653 | 40,810,770 | 38,768,936 | 330 | 261,067 | 5,021,522 |
| 1890 | 16 | 13,281,790 | 60,937,955 | 42,224,084 | 40,292,065 | 360 | 281,509 | 5,262,105 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

BANKING—continued.

| Year. | Ordinary Banks. | | | | Savings Banks.* | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 17 | 13,563,255 | 63,720,546 | 42,244,217 | 40,416,067 | 388 | 300,781 | 5,715,687 |
| 1892 | 13 | 11,556,250 | 63,169,942 | 41,541,161 | 40,028,170 | 388 | 313,493 | 5,983,643 |
| 1893 | 12 | 14,979,558 | 56,644,511 | 33,639,619 | 32,087,354 | 399 | 323,274 | 6,707,891 |
| 1894 | 12 | 16,440,266 | 55,277,884 | 34,727,873 | 33,284,271 | 402 | 329,965 | 6,977,878 |
| 1895 | 11 | 16,719,078 | 49,518,627 | 33,127,299 | 31,785,925 | 396 | 338,480 | 7,316,129 |
| 1896 | 11 | 17,119,625 | 49,130,985 | 32,681,831 | 31,217,091 | 396 | 345,474 | 7,519,324 |
| 1897 | 11 | 15,238,763 | 45,560,432 | 31,650,631 | 30,209,686 | 398 | 353,963 | 7,781,048 |
| 1898 | 11 | 15,396,755 | 42,032,701 | 29,412,293 | 28,037,140 | 379 | 338,149 | 8,096,874 |
| 1899 | 11 | 14,589,656 | 40,522,115 | 31,274,374 | 30,050,429 | 374 | 356,074 | 8,517,006 |
| 1900 | 11 | 13,746,468 | 41,755,928 | 31,895,571 | 30,638,285 | 371 | 375,070 | 9,110,793 |
| 1901 | 11 | 13,827,886 | 41,460,634 | 31,856,497 | 30,618,062 | 374 | 393,026 | 9,662,006 |
| 1902 | 11 | 12,760,316 | 39,795,793 | 32,225,630 | 30,960,224 | 375 | 410,126 | 10,131,604 |
| 1903 | 11 | 12,392,320 | 39,291,125 | 31,553,334 | 30,429,303 | 378 | 418,511 | 10,341,857 |
| 1904 | 11 | 12,412,175 | 38,127,592 | 32,753,348 | 31,674,797 | 381 | 432,867 | 10,582,808 |
| 1905 | 11 | 12,961,695 | 40,511,335 | 36,422,844 | 35,123,896 | 382 | 447,382 | 10,896,741 |
| 1906 | 11 | 12,965,593 | 40,949,484 | 38,877,692 | 37,623,820 | 382 | 466,752 | 11,764,179 |
| 1907 | 11 | 13,441,231 | 43,732,030 | 39,616,692 | 38,247,239 | 389 | 491,318 | 12,792,590 |
| 1908 | 11 | 13,610,852 | 43,412,999 | 37,809,064 | 36,634,993 | 389 | 511,531 | 13,428,676 |
| 1909 | 11 | 13,615,987 | 43,960,648 | 40,899,719 | 39,660,726 | 401 | 532,425 | 14,101,710 |
| 1910 | 11 | 13,933,729 | 47,341,431 | 44,746,441 | 43,188,975 | 416 | 560,515 | 15,417,887 |
| 1911 | 12 | 14,529,658 | 49,343,205 | 48,158,593 | 47,485,300 | 423 | 595,424 | 17,274,423 |
| 1912 | 12 | 14,529,735 | 49,543,884 | 47,836,052 | 47,258,048 | 422 | 641,736 | 19,662,465 |
| 1913 | 16 | 23,677,252 | 50,335,420 | 49,255,216 | 48,686,121 | 433 | 674,542 | 21,508,125 |
| 1914 | 16 | 25,074,076 | 51,996,067 | 51,819,656 | 50,896,536 | 445 | 705,029 | 23,258,775 |
| 1915 | 16 | 25,112,160 | 59,449,407 | 55,813,235 | 54,040,102 | 451 | 721,936 | 24,874,811 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. | Exports Oversea of— | |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Total Value. | | Butter. | |
| | | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | acres. | £ | £ | £ | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 88 | 7,116 | 115,379 | 12,178 | * | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 38,694 | 33,977 | 73,230 | 27,998 | * | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 38,280 | 70,236 | 204,722 | 77,684 | * | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 83,561 | 219,300 | 435,357 | 128,860 | * | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 49,311 | 49,311 | 364,399 | 290,305 | * | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 16,698 | 21,085 | 277,427 | 198,783 | * | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 7,338 | 8,296 | 188,036 | 254,482 | * | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 181 | 985 | 151,062 | 256,847 | * | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 3,685 | 8,718 | 248,293 | 463,597 | * | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 4,601 | 19,194 | 315,561 | 425,201 | * | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 27,337 | 69,122 | 437,696 | 668,511 | * | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 17,345 | 31,716 | 373,676 | 675,359 | * | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 27,610 | 70,146 | 479,831 | 755,326 | * | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 40,042 | 97,970 | 744,925 | 1,041,796 | * | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 93,707 | 201,840 | 1,056,437 | 1,422,909 | * | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 231,237 | 671,033 | 4,069,742 | 7,451,549 | * | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 283,928 | 1,548,441 | 45,842,637 | 11,061,544 | * | .. | 100 |
| 1854 | 405,679 | 1,357,965 | 17,659,051 | 11,775,204 | * | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 438,972 | 763,554 | 12,097,939 | 13,493,338 | * | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 437,562 | 749,318 | 14,962,269 | 15,489,760 | * | 3,386 | 150 |
| 1857 | 500,383 | 1,067,489 | 17,256,209 | 15,079,512 | * | 572,770 | 16,240 |
| 1858 | 255,724 | 638,669 | 15,108,249 | 13,989,209 | 12,237,086 | 39,297 | 1,120 |
| 1859 | 459,082 | 814,164 | 15,622,891 | 13,867,869 | 11,282,319 | 896 | 25 |
| 1860 | 492,248 | 663,238 | 15,096,730 | 12,962,704 | 11,061,076 | 705,040 | 27,274 |
| 1861 | 514,745 | 623,588 | 13,532,452 | 13,828,606 | 10,596,368 | 560,224 | 15,592 |
| 1862 | 844,969 | 910,862 | 13,487,787 | 13,039,422 | 9,800,655 | 375,760 | 14,625 |
| 1863 | 295,180 | 450,646 | 14,118,727 | 13,566,296 | 9,597,400 | 978,208 | 44,125 |
| 1864 | 260,169 | 522,692 | 14,974,815 | 13,898,384 | 16,211,564 | 484,288 | 20,037 |
| 1865 | 139,776 | 295,456 | 13,257,537 | 13,150,748 | 10,048,236 | 128,537 | 8,532 |
| 1866 | 221,582 | 380,240 | 14,771,711 | 12,889,546 | 9,433,473 | 124,026 | 7,624 |
| 1867 | 129,333 | 214,077 | 11,674,080 | 12,724,427 | 9,972,333 | 160,492 | 6,456 |
| 1868 | 275,649 | 359,703 | 13,320,862 | 15,593,990 | 11,697,893 | * | * |
| 1869 | 725,110 | 794,543 | 13,908,990 | 13,464,354 | 9,539,816 | 37,860 | 1,442 |
| 1870 | 337,507 | 463,821 | 12,455,758 | 12,470,014 | 9,103,323 | 137,475 | 4,704 |
| 1871 | 378,516 | 528,119 | 12,341,995 | 14,557,820 | 11,151,622 | 606,563 | 17,052 |
| 1872 | 752,161 | 859,142 | 13,691,322 | 13,871,195 | 10,758,653 | 259,853 | 6,919 |
| 1873 | 529,309 | 621,472 | 16,533,856 | 15,302,454 | 11,876,707 | 109,551 | 3,230 |
| 1874 | 531,538 | 579,051 | 16,953,965 | 15,441,109 | 11,352,615 | 117,079 | 4,272 |
| 1875 | 418,561 | 630,054 | 16,686,874 | 14,766,974 | 10,571,806 | 49,377 | 1,876 |

* Information not available.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. | Exports Oversea of— | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Total Value. | | Butter. | |
| | | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| acres. | £ | £ | £ | £ | lbs. | £ | |
| 1876 | 476,038 | 534,913 | 15,705,354 | 14,196,487 | 10,155,916 | 4,120 | 236 |
| 1877 | 323,082 | 375,494 | 16,362,304 | 15,157,687 | 11,269,086 | 32,227 | 1,370 |
| 1878 | 307,457 | 375,535 | 16,161,880 | 14,925,707 | 10,676,499 | 212,812 | 6,909 |
| 1879 | 283,191 | 384,432 | 15,035,538 | 12,454,170 | 8,069,857 | 158,425 | 6,091 |
| 1880 | 409,738 | 471,824 | 14,556,894 | 15,954,559 | 11,220,467 | 1,096,401 | 29,996 |
| 1881 | 458,636 | 574,382 | 16,718,521 | 16,252,103 | 12,480,567 | 751,060 | 21,953 |
| 1882 | 441,433 | 598,079 | 18,748,081 | 16,193,579 | 12,570,788 | 98,656 | 4,837 |
| 1883 | 472,378 | 564,504 | 17,743,846 | 16,398,863 | 13,292,294 | 114,375 | 4,709 |
| 1884 | 469,408 | 585,099 | 19,201,633 | 16,050,465 | 13,155,484 | 58,801 | 2,483 |
| 1885 | 423,994 | 519,422 | 18,044,604 | 15,551,758 | 12,452,245 | 14,771 | 896 |
| 1886 | 353,467 | 445,441 | 18,530,575 | 11,795,321 | 9,054,687 | 19,374 | 957 |
| 1887 | 363,905 | 442,095 | 19,022,151 | 11,351,145 | 8,502,979 | 281,908 | 7,859 |
| 1888 | 438,968 | 644,112 | 23,972,134 | 13,853,763 | 10,356,633 | 39,410 | 1,244 |
| 1889 | 257,702 | 330,054 | 24,402,760 | 12,734,734 | 9,776,670 | 509,144 | 16,920 |
| 1890 | 249,373 | 322,946 | 22,954,015 | 13,266,222 | 10,291,821 | 1,297,777 | 47,972 |
| 1891 | 234,264 | 316,593 | 21,711,608 | 16,006,743 | 13,026,426 | 3,800,153 | 187,363 |
| 1892 | 245,101 | 303,077 | 17,174,545 | 14,214,546 | 11,410,808 | 6,459,825 | 322,766 |
| 1893 | 321,061 | 354,840 | 13,283,814 | 13,308,551 | 10,293,926 | 13,207,374 | 537,984 |
| 1894 | 334,397 | 360,027 | 12,470,599 | 14,026,546 | 11,553,617 | 22,334,698 | 842,244 |
| 1895 | 340,628 | 356,383 | 12,472,344 | 14,547,732 | 11,615,493 | 21,714,226 | 816,173 |
| 1896 | 274,482 | 287,406 | 14,554,837 | 14,198,518 | 11,054,824 | 17,593,510 | 668,898 |
| 1897 | 289,480 | 304,350 | 15,454,482 | 16,739,670 | 12,829,394 | 17,211,256 | 654,478 |
| 1898 | 305,543 | 318,474 | 16,768,904 | 15,872,246 | 11,778,883 | 15,823,852 | 607,642 |
| 1899 | 694,391 | 727,493 | 17,952,894 | 18,567,780 | 14,038,600 | 30,531,554 | 1,164,835 |
| 1900 | 494,694 | 526,650 | 18,301,811 | 17,422,552 | 13,918,556 | 32,087,739 | 1,243,260 |
| 1901 | 406,138 | 438,363 | 18,927,340 | 18,646,097 | 14,134,028 | 24,696,147 | 1,018,309 |
| 1902 | 523,427 | 555,538 | 18,270,245 | 18,210,523 | 13,823,939 | 7,735,007 | 376,880 |
| 1903 | 507,927 | 542,011 | 17,859,171 | 19,707,068 | 14,940,024 | 21,706,070 | 859,116 |
| 1904 | 584,010 | 613,511 | 20,096,442 | 24,404,917 | 17,369,609 | 34,554,599 | 1,313,948 |
| 1905 | 907,213 | 934,386 | 22,337,886 | 22,758,828 | 14,276,961 | 30,968,120 | 1,277,602 |
| 1906 | 339,897 | 375,296 | 25,234,402 | 28,917,992 | 19,881,233 | 37,690,062 | 1,635,273 |
| 1907 | 180,189 | 208,619 | 28,198,257 | 28,735,004 | 19,485,444 | 34,696,538 | 1,544,836 |
| 1908 | 136,854 | 176,335 | 27,197,696 | 27,196,201 | 19,708,845 | 21,964,293 | 1,037,628 |
| 1909 | 150,783 | 188,017 | 28,150,198 | 29,896,275 | 20,777,888 | 25,699,362 | 1,100,459 |
| 1910 | 127,890 | 171,904 | * | * | * | 39,698,122 | 1,780,044 |
| 1911 | 121,062 | 136,277 | * | * | * | 51,304,010 | 2,361,587 |
| 1912 | 128,069 | 165,854 | * | * | * | 31,451,378 | 1,545,771 |
| 1913 | 152,989 | 164,065 | * | * | * | 34,542,925 | 1,681,987 |
| 1914 | 129,235 | 145,003 | * | * | * | †9,373,252 | †475,898 |
| 1915 | 117,161 | 113,167 | * | * | * | †1,417,311 | †719,653 |

* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

† To 30th June. ‡ For year ended 30th June, 1916.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and the amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1915, to 7,559,827 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but except for this lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1915, to 126,791 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Oversea Trade. |
|-------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1859 | * | 12,873,360 | 12,558,129 | 25,431,489 |
| 1860 | * | 12,736,535 | 11,390,445 | 24,126,980 |
| 1861 | * | 10,991,377 | 12,209,794 | 23,201,171 |
| 1862 | * | 11,045,405 | 11,478,450 | 22,523,855 |
| 1863 | * | 12,397,570 | 11,982,625 | 24,380,195 |
| 1864 | * | 11,691,012 | 11,061,413 | 22,752,425 |
| 1865 | * | 10,094,666 | 11,195,283 | 21,289,949 |
| 1866 | * | 11,411,529 | 10,921,617 | 22,333,146 |
| 1867 | * | 9,091,771 | 11,109,266 | 20,201,037 |
| 1868 | * | 10,905,514 | 13,826,687 | 24,732,201 |
| 1869 | * | 11,661,895 | 12,337,944 | 23,999,839 |
| 1870 | * | 10,608,267 | 11,236,300 | 21,844,567 |
| 1871 | * | 9,201,942 | 12,843,451 | 22,045,393 |
| 1872 | * | 10,375,896 | 12,137,798 | 22,513,694 |
| 1873 | * | 12,717,414 | 13,688,241 | 26,405,655 |
| 1874 | * | 12,445,203 | 13,481,047 | 25,926,250 |
| 1875 | * | 11,858,513 | 12,192,652 | 24,051,165 |
| 1876 | * | 10,924,055 | 11,223,653 | 22,147,708 |
| 1877 | * | 11,747,201 | 11,812,808 | 23,560,009 |
| 1878 | 8,918,756 | 11,365,537 | 11,114,578 | 22,480,115 |
| 1879 | 6,628,028 | 10,006,199 | 9,184,147 | 19,190,346 |
| 1880 | 9,221,013 | 9,034,538 | 12,151,798 | 21,186,336 |
| 1881 | 10,324,485 | 11,481,567 | 12,318,128 | 23,799,695 |
| 1882 | 9,982,574 | 13,574,227 | 11,715,800 | 25,290,027 |
| 1883 | 10,043,035 | 12,756,520 | 11,391,537 | 24,148,057 |
| 1884 | 9,863,925 | 13,534,467 | 10,915,810 | 24,450,277 |
| 1885 | 9,315,067 | 12,844,267 | 10,289,923 | 23,134,190 |
| 1886 | 6,954,550 | 13,021,310 | 7,967,873 | 20,989,183 |
| 1887 | 6,260,207 | 12,401,189 | 7,147,370 | 19,548,559 |
| 1888 | 8,171,884 | 16,198,318 | 9,861,965 | 26,060,283 |
| 1889 | 8,013,270 | 16,745,506 | 9,068,892 | 25,814,398 |
| 1890 | 8,430,059 | 15,161,356 | 9,553,031 | 24,714,387 |
| 1891 | 10,501,562 | 13,802,598 | 11,403,922 | 25,206,520 |
| 1892 | 9,325,696 | 10,653,329 | 10,562,341 | 21,215,670 |
| 1893 | 8,285,045 | 7,909,006 | 10,022,076 | 17,931,082 |
| 1894 | 9,811,300 | 7,090,712 | 10,974,063 | 18,064,775 |
| 1895 | 8,883,838 | 7,009,822 | 10,423,576 | 17,433,398 |

* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Oversea Trade. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 .. | 7,756,712 | 8,739,060 | 9,120,854 | 17,859,914 |
| 1897 .. | 9,942,973 | 9,033,693 | 11,997,540 | 21,031,233 |
| 1898 .. | 7,071,094 | 9,509,952 | 9,502,146 | 19,012,098 |
| 1899 .. | 10,941,164 | 9,902,375 | 13,729,595 | 23,631,970 |
| 1900 .. | 10,485,209 | 11,937,644 | 12,165,364 | 24,103,008 |
| 1901 .. | 10,484,890 | 12,686,880 | 13,075,259 | 25,762,139 |
| 1902 .. | 7,702,089 | 12,857,725 | 10,369,335 | 23,227,060 |
| 1903 .. | 8,846,091 | 12,339,615 | 11,185,012 | 23,524,627 |
| 1904 .. | 11,890,614 | 12,743,375 | 16,172,694 | 28,916,069 |
| 1905 .. | 8,375,614 | 12,957,855 | 14,028,641 | 26,986,496 |
| 1906 .. | 12,312,791 | 14,855,163 | 18,110,020 | 32,965,183 |
| 1907 .. | 11,696,261 | 17,101,022 | 17,112,298 | 34,213,320 |
| 1908 .. | 11,499,876 | 16,433,382 | 15,165,031 | 31,598,413 |
| 1909 .. | 12,616,884 | 16,531,981 | 17,842,876 | 34,374,857 |
| 1910 .. | 12,811,196 | 20,002,606 | 18,188,236 | 38,190,842 |
| 1911 .. | * | 21,850,963 | 18,915,716 | 40,766,679 |
| 1912 .. | * | 25,081,074 | 19,113,121 | 44,194,195 |
| 1913 .. | * | 24,387,073 | 17,835,395 | 42,222,468 |
| 1914 (to 30th June) | * | 12,715,887 | 9,000,100 | 21,715,987 |
| 1914-15 .. | * | 20,997,294 | 12,335,779 | 33,333,073 |
| 1915-16 .. | * | 26,782,893 | 14,744,135 | 41,527,028 |

* Information not available.

† The figures in these columns refer only to Imports from and Exports to countries beyond Australia.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Wool. | | Tallow. | | Wheat. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | cwt. | £ | bushels. | £ |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 17,780,000 | 815,892 | 87,763 | 130,397 | 85 | 21 |
| 1851 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 1852 | 19,410,000 | 1,031,685 | 37,243 | 56,190 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 20,593,000 | 1,620,030 | 6,462 | 10,239 | 132 | 65 |
| 1854 | 22,266,000 | 1,572,955 | 10,900 | 21,747 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 22,584,000 | 1,389,107 | 12,317 | 28,101 | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 21,764,090 | 1,493,255 | 17,100 | 34,883 | 50 | 26 |
| 1857 | 17,061,207 | 1,326,728 | 42,815 | 61,755 | 279 | 91 |
| 1858 | 21,512,112 | 1,677,950 | 18,466 | 40,184 | 527 | 192 |
| 1859 | 21,427,886 | 1,743,402 | 1,603 | 3,430 | 1,702 | 692 |
| 1860 | 24,216,847 | 2,021,396 | 6,029 | 15,687 | 328 | 165 |
| 1861 | 23,846,536 | 2,089,454 | 35,652 | 74,025 | 12,895 | 3,715 |
| 1862 | 25,193,778 | 2,347,256 | 35,040 | 65,191 | 114,036 | 31,491 |
| 1863 | 25,579,596 | 2,049,474 | 14,774 | 28,664 | 3,167 | 922 |
| 1864 | 39,463,204 | 3,244,298 | 33,408 | 58,091 | 1,089 | 676 |
| 1865 | 44,049,533 | 3,303,525 | 11,728 | 14,380 | 256 | 127 |
| 1866 | 42,224,950 | 3,188,176 | 2,621 | 5,975 | 859 | 402 |
| 1867 | 51,135,989 | 3,816,667 | 18,136 | 33,909 | 127,896 | 30,146 |
| 1868 | * | * | * 10,400 | * | * | * |
| 1869 | 54,256,581 | 3,355,204 | 126,256 | 234,971 | 105 | 32 |
| 1870 | 51,830,526 | 3,199,309 | 197,420 | 358,092 | 5,294 | 1,458 |
| 1871 | 76,070,663 | 4,687,271 | 270,794 | 467,639 | 22,352 | 5,850 |
| 1872 | 58,050,360 | 4,636,405 | 200,941 | 351,301 | 84,417 | 23,162 |
| 1873 | 74,573,097 | 5,723,337 | 135,080 | 229,854 | 22,153 | 6,797 |
| 1874 | 83,560,320 | 6,368,475 | 119,344 | 196,618 | 1,704 | 518 |
| 1875 | 84,492,492 | 6,068,671 | 121,005 | 197,359 | .. | .. |

* Information not available.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | Frozen Meats. | Wool. | | Tallow. | | Wheat. | |
| | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | lbs. | £ | cwt. | £ | bushels. | £ |
| 1876 | .. | 106,125,503 | 6,406,133 | 98,389 | 168,362 | 30 | 11 |
| 1877 | .. | 98,157,084 | 5,658,001 | 52,544 | 88,123 | 24,219 | 8,673 |
| 1878 | .. | 100,905,105 | 5,772,497 | 62,336 | 98,360 | 131,554 | 38,309 |
| 1879 | .. | 94,619,879 | 5,236,240 | 103,770 | 148,911 | 495,297 | 120,928 |
| 1880 | .. | 111,509,915 | 6,372,306 | 134,022 | 191,531 | 2,378,097 | 539,421 |
| 1881 | .. | 100,822,535 | 5,327,971 | 175,940 | 246,544 | 2,981,852 | 666,129 |
| 1882 | .. | 106,478,094 | 5,829,690 | 122,380 | 189,052 | 2,180,410 | 594,853 |
| 1883 | .. | 108,289,348 | 5,981,149 | 132,640 | 230,887 | 1,079,945 | 291,326 |
| 1884 | .. | 118,878,172 | 6,308,567 | 151,200 | 255,366 | 6,499,237 | 1,361,594 |
| 1885 | .. | 105,286,578 | 4,987,047 | 117,640 | 150,596 | 1,838,633 | 361,648 |
| 1886 | .. | 107,342,816 | 4,975,046 | 113,360 | 117,024 | 426,833 | 90,901 |
| 1887 | .. | 114,513,950 | 5,037,021 | 83,980 | 80,789 | 1,673,565 | 332,936 |
| 1888 | .. | 117,068,238 | 5,101,698 | 155,020 | 154,948 | 2,197,718 | 427,073 |
| 1889 | .. | 131,701,877 | 5,886,149 | 149,140 | 148,793 | 46,267 | 10,271 |
| 1890 | .. | 134,041,074 | 5,862,011 | 162,140 | 156,535 | 505,025 | 95,930 |
| 1891 | .. | 162,601,864 | 7,070,661 | 155,660 | 160,414 | 4,040,770 | 781,523 |
| 1892 | 12,403 | 163,955,532 | 6,561,529 | 163,240 | 163,242 | 1,950,206 | 428,527 |
| 1893 | 74,732 | 149,504,691 | 5,066,636 | 219,800 | 227,715 | 3,542,031 | 553,878 |
| 1894 | 127,511 | 152,935,879 | 4,703,055 | 273,540 | 281,304 | 4,571,962 | 543,403 |
| 1895 | 209,179 | 160,996,936 | 5,059,804 | 243,360 | 243,215 | 2,656,833 | 301,601 |
| 1896 | 212,363 | 145,308,008 | 4,929,171 | 196,900 | 175,491 | 31 | 13 |
| 1897 | 174,024 | 122,320,906 | 3,967,098 | 179,280 | 160,299 | .. | .. |
| 1898 | 173,572 | 130,195,494 | 3,988,548 | 96,220 | 92,374 | 909,915 | 170,792 |
| 1899 | 359,759 | 119,659,672 | 5,614,118 | 143,240 | 137,198 | 7,873,918 | 1,088,001 |
| 1900 | 432,120 | 100,743,853 | 4,164,656 | 153,340 | 171,327 | 6,246,645 | 874,323 |
| 1901 | 406,913 | 131,037,619 | 4,333,526 | 87,780 | 98,599 | 10,356,095 | 1,418,232 |
| 1902 | 351,797 | 99,836,900 | 3,450,825 | 52,560 | 77,735 | 3,365,635 | 533,578 |
| 1903 | 342,133 | 83,341,449 | 3,147,829 | 37,798 | 46,499 | 459,741 | 72,303 |
| 1904 | 355,000 | 120,465,337 | 5,347,607 | 87,337 | 93,177 | 17,282,169 | 2,740,134 |
| 1905 | 518,543 | 122,411,706 | 5,314,316 | 122,757 | 137,656 | 12,422,755 | 2,089,223 |
| 1906 | 632,548 | 138,654,818 | 6,026,940 | 158,690 | 204,776 | 14,017,255 | 2,255,331 |
| 1907 | 660,486 | 164,348,150 | 7,237,716 | 137,660 | 205,758 | 10,663,603 | 1,761,236 |
| 1908 | 516,340 | 135,366,732 | 6,899,508 | 104,206 | 104,206 | 2,815,015 | 586,796 |
| 1909 | 503,027 | 162,578,874 | 7,641,623 | 160,927 | 214,080 | 13,657,928 | 2,798,269 |
| 1910 | 883,001 | 164,213,073 | 7,190,789 | 248,735 | 378,924 | 15,319,971 | 3,091,079 |
| 1911 | 941,406 | 159,955,473 | 6,255,599 | 334,937 | 480,256 | 20,351,479 | 3,592,534 |
| 1912 | 889,297 | 166,859,531 | 6,990,918 | 229,638 | 324,497 | 9,183,280 | 1,836,337 |
| 1913 | 1,565,061 | 143,391,292 | 6,282,291 | 258,969 | 371,316 | 11,220,525 | 2,053,454 |
| 1914* | 710,018 | 44,626,388 | 1,979,174 | 156,470 | 227,759 | 17,579,763 | 3,260,551 |
| 1914-15 | 1,779,952 | 115,324,566 | 5,237,304 | 143,695 | 192,400 | 786,432 | 160,642 |
| 1915-16 | 140,973 | 100,526,942 | 6,203,565 | 24,831 | 45,214 | 9,974,218 | 2,767,099 |

* To 30th June.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Flour. | | Hides and Skins. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | tons. | £ | £ | | | | |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 12,754 | 140 | 13,424 |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 11,717 | 136 | 11,679 |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 | 20,352 |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | 262 | 43,416 | 232 | 34,334 |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 272 | 52,500 | 228 | 34,156 |
| 1842 | .. | .. | .. | 237 | 43,760 | 225 | 34,265 |
| 1843 | .. | .. | .. | 288 | 43,605 | 230 | 27,602 |
| 1844 | .. | .. | .. | 229 | 29,966 | 247 | 34,596 |
| 1845 | .. | .. | .. | 273 | 31,337 | 291 | 31,114 |
| 1846 | .. | .. | .. | 349 | 40,569 | 340 | 35,717 |
| 1847 | .. | .. | .. | 423 | 47,885 | 425 | 48,634 |
| 1848 | .. | .. | .. | 469 | 67,618 | 446 | 55,094 |
| 1849 | .. | .. | .. | 484 | 97,003 | 460 | 82,909 |
| 1850 | .. | .. | 1,245 | 555 | 108,030 | 508 | 87,087 |
| 1851 | ..* | ..* | .. | 712 | 129,426 | 658 | 111,005 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | 4,490 | 1,657 | 408,216 | 1,475 | 350,296 |
| 1853 | 289 | 6,350 | 4,289 | 2,594 | 721,473 | 2,268 | 664,867 |
| 1854 | 3,000 | 59,614 | 25,507 | 2,596 | 794,604 | 2,607 | 798,837 |
| 1855 | .. | .. | 35,597 | 1,907 | 551,726 | 1,995 | 581,557 |
| 1856 | 13 | 340 | 63,880 | 1,920 | 538,609 | 1,959 | 538,362 |
| 1857 | 52 | 1,780 | 188,170 | 2,190 | 694,564 | 2,207 | 684,626 |
| 1858 | 301 | 4,620 | 104,577 | 2,034 | 648,103 | 2,015 | 641,254 |
| 1859 | 367 | 6,989 | 157,006 | 2,026 | 634,131 | 2,056 | 661,518 |
| 1860 | 995 | 17,713 | 141,194 | 1,814 | 581,642 | 1,841 | 599,137 |
| 1861 | 3,566 | 53,428 | 93,156 | 1,778 | 549,195 | 1,820 | 540,807 |
| 1862 | 4,567 | 57,057 | 127,978 | 1,715 | 556,188 | 1,766 | 581,892 |
| 1863 | 3,994 | 52,292 | 103,731 | 1,739 | 624,061 | 1,782 | 618,052 |
| 1864 | 2,618 | 62,280 | 98,503 | 1,816 | 620,200 | 1,896 | 641,614 |
| 1865 | 1,377 | 30,280 | 79,312 | 1,743 | 580,973 | 1,823 | 599,351 |
| 1866 | 2,240 | 36,299 | 49,983 | 1,828 | 629,561 | 1,902 | 650,476 |
| 1867 | 4,759 | 61,002 | 29,565 | 1,631 | 574,222 | 1,720 | 597,219 |
| 1868 | ..* | ..* | ..* | 1,816 | 630,979 | 1,929 | 663,246 |
| 1869 | 1,551 | 20,787 | 48,636 | 1,965 | 684,576 | 1,970 | 693,188 |
| 1870 | 1,077 | 13,423 | 23,141 | 1,759 | 630,474 | 1,834 | 645,571 |
| 1871 | 1,512 | 22,849 | 34,452 | 1,763 | 626,258 | 1,854 | 651,824 |
| 1872 | 843 | 11,289 | 44,453 | 1,733 | 623,326 | 1,839 | 647,753 |
| 1873 | 3,284 | 42,902 | 45,760 | 1,818 | 710,782 | 1,854 | 716,839 |
| 1874 | 2,113 | 27,587 | 48,860 | 1,742 | 722,336 | 1,769 | 736,606 |
| 1875 | 189 | 2,042 | 40,505 | 1,846 | 794,459 | 1,871 | 782,223 |

* Information not available.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

| Year. | Exports (Oversea) of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Flour. | | Hides and Skins. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | tons. | £ | £ | | | | |
| 1876 | 172 | 2,307 | 54,429 | 1,773 | 773,087 | 1,832 | 807,407 |
| 1877 | 3,092 | 43,414 | 32,771 | 1,893 | 898,778 | 1,921 | 891,253 |
| 1878 | 2,588 | 30,290 | 18,577 | 1,784 | 894,725 | 1,825 | 901,633 |
| 1879 | 2,950 | 31,663 | 45,968 | 1,706 | 899,085 | 1,718 | 914,219 |
| 1880 | 11,742 | 113,404 | 86,127 | 1,648 | 1,006,478 | 1,688 | 1,028,721 |
| 1881 | 8,959 | 90,363 | 105,351 | 1,788 | 1,155,746 | 1,775 | 1,131,917 |
| 1882 | 9,258 | 104,190 | 129,881 | 1,767 | 1,288,021 | 1,754 | 1,279,641 |
| 1883 | 3,141 | 35,746 | 115,880 | 1,695 | 1,399,465 | 1,738 | 1,427,757 |
| 1884 | 7,977 | 67,590 | 134,042 | 1,718 | 1,523,702 | 1,733 | 1,539,413 |
| 1885 | 6,315 | 50,294 | 88,675 | 1,860 | 1,582,647 | 1,832 | 1,582,867 |
| 1886 | 1,264 | 12,572 | 99,449 | 2,046 | 1,804,395 | 2,073 | 1,846,141 |
| 1887 | 1,722 | 16,440 | 161,909 | 2,057 | 1,864,211 | 2,044 | 1,881,043 |
| 1888 | 4,319 | 39,078 | 178,539 | 2,295 | 2,118,521 | 2,230 | 2,069,329 |
| 1889 | 800 | 9,322 | 210,212 | 2,322 | 2,206,715 | 2,364 | 2,267,315 |
| 1890 | 7,323 | 68,036 | 163,258 | 2,076 | 2,119,171 | 2,078 | 2,128,896 |
| 1891 | 9,073 | 83,087 | 209,909 | 2,102 | 2,269,708 | 2,127 | 2,307,407 |
| 1892 | 2,759 | 26,467 | 295,401 | 1,890 | 2,164,425 | 1,890 | 2,169,865 |
| 1893 | 3,469 | 26,927 | 377,832 | 1,657 | 1,969,956 | 1,666 | 1,985,500 |
| 1894 | 4,948 | 28,761 | 248,227 | 1,838 | 2,124,311 | 1,817 | 2,093,470 |
| 1895 | 4,374 | 27,207 | 279,510 | 1,766 | 2,141,400 | 1,689 | 2,133,775 |
| 1896 | 119 | 1,305 | 287,861 | 1,693 | 2,247,741 | 1,716 | 2,264,274 |
| 1897 | 57 | 794 | 316,179 | 1,705 | 2,404,859 | 1,712 | 2,399,956 |
| 1898 | 3,228 | 29,066 | 348,554 | 1,773 | 2,434,600 | 1,782 | 2,441,460 |
| 1899 | 6,629 | 51,679 | 442,667 | 1,787 | 2,624,507 | 1,782 | 2,638,867 |
| 1900 | 21,672 | 132,398 | 271,691 | 1,928 | 2,901,619 | 1,935 | 2,912,686 |
| 1901 | 23,639 | 144,007 | 330,355 | 2,175 | 3,357,008 | 2,123 | 3,288,942 |
| 1902 | 8,839 | 68,086 | 479,735 | 2,187 | 3,352,738 | 2,174 | 3,355,989 |
| 1903 | 255 | 2,439 | 607,244 | 2,061 | 3,389,881 | 2,066 | 3,422,566 |
| 1904 | 41,491 | 310,574 | 480,523 | 2,267 | 3,897,251 | 2,262 | 3,873,616 |
| 1905 | 72,567 | 539,041 | 729,282 | 2,170 | 3,962,493 | 2,112 | 3,835,369 |
| 1906 | 69,792 | 508,656 | 928,767 | 2,163 | 4,037,349 | 2,160 | 4,041,400 |
| 1907 | 70,508 | 534,467 | 1,009,181 | 2,219 | 4,203,614 | 2,216 | 4,192,360 |
| 1908 | 53,458 | 461,534 | 835,225 | 2,293 | 4,488,788 | 2,290 | 4,472,302 |
| 1909 | 71,494 | 642,508 | 1,088,384 | 2,174 | 4,506,973 | 2,157 | 4,514,298 |
| 1910 | 68,766 | 609,960 | 1,296,516 | 2,308 | 4,952,273 | 2,312 | 4,954,773 |
| 1911 | 79,684 | 629,427 | 1,089,451 | 2,335 | 5,148,184 | 2,347 | 5,156,952 |
| 1912 | 68,782 | 600,267 | 1,329,400 | 2,399 | 5,426,146 | 2,385 | 5,410,801 |
| 1913 | 84,689 | 710,416 | 1,688,409 | 2,481 | 5,950,035 | 2,469 | 5,902,277 |
| 1914* | 48,113 | 398,442 | 552,211 | 1,281 | 3,150,689 | 1,297 | 3,208,400 |
| 1914-15 | 21,058 | 191,214 | 885,075 | 2,324 | 5,290,063 | 2,329 | 5,308,817 |
| 1915-16. | 55,600 | 653,490 | 534,440 | 2,392 | 4,935,129 | 2,385 | 4,902,245 |

* To 30th June.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Sub- scribers. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 1 | 1,050 | 1,355 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 1 | 7,424 | 2,795 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 1 | 16,418 | 22,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2 | 32,163 | 70,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 3 | 56,704 | 120,227 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 3 | 97,490 | 147,160 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 8 | 129,476 | 155,497 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 13 | 117,072 | 134,124 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 14 | 127,168 | 150,602 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 14 | 139,402 | 204,620 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 16 | 177,821 | 249,651 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 27 | 209,798 | 310,004 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 36 | 261,556 | 322,768 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 40 | 381,651 | 381,158 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 44 | 504,425 | 456,741 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 46 | 972,176 | 709,837 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 62 | 2,038,999 | 1,618,789 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 95 | 2,674,384 | 2,394,941 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 89 | 2,990,992 | 2,349,656 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 125 | 3,220,614 | 2,906,141 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 152 | 3,899,981 | 2,981,970 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 232 | 5,025,820 | 4,264,691 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 263 | 6,649,288 | 5,051,402 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 311 | 8,116,302 | 5,683,023 | 33 | .. | 166,803 | .. |
| 1861 | 369 | 6,109,929 | 4,277,179 | 47 | .. | 184,688 | .. |
| 1862 | 408 | 6,276,623 | 4,909,219 | 57 | .. | 211,685 | .. |
| 1863 | 437 | 6,636,291 | 4,930,646 | 66 | 2,586 | 234,520 | .. |
| 1864 | 475 | 6,790,244 | 5,671,545 | 70 | 2,626 | 256,380 | .. |
| 1865 | 525 | 7,485,808 | 6,037,529 | 79 | 3,111 | 279,741 | .. |
| 1866 | 555 | 8,631,133 | 5,438,388 | 78 | 3,111 | 277,788 | .. |
| 1867 | 583 | 9,567,990 | 4,907,819 | 83 | 3,171 | 235,648 | .. |
| 1868 | 633 | 9,749,716 | 4,974,102 | 86 | 3,171 | 254,288 | .. |
| 1869 | 651 | 10,582,711 | 5,251,327 | 91 | 3,368 | 276,742 | .. |
| 1870 | 677 | 11,133,283 | 5,287,482 | 95 | 3,371 | 454,598* | .. |
| 1871 | 706 | 11,716,166 | 5,172,970 | 96 | 3,472 | 537,398 | .. |
| 1872 | 733 | 12,941,095 | 5,490,772 | 117 | 3,634 | 639,960 | .. |
| 1873 | 764 | 14,475,085 | 6,080,007 | 135 | 3,928 | 718,167 | .. |
| 1874 | 802 | 15,738,888 | 6,866,918 | 148 | 4,293 | 701,080 | .. |
| 1875 | 855 | 17,134,101 | 7,552,912 | 164 | 4,510 | 732,869 | .. |

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Subscribers. |
| 1876 | 886 | 18,963,503* | 9,010,147 | 181 | 4,745 | 801,946 | .. |
| 1877 | 948 | 20,910,958 | 9,809,064 | 206 | 5,200 | 919,985 | .. |
| 1878 | 1,007 | 22,324,931 | 10,697,331 | 233 | 5,404 | 1,003,654 | .. |
| 1879 | 1,069 | 23,215,648 | 10,075,407 | 257 | 5,736 | 1,010,116 | .. |
| 1880 | 1,100 | 24,195,149 | 10,640,540 | 284 | 6,019 | 1,160,912 | .. |
| 1881 | 1,158 | 26,308,347 | 11,440,732 | 302 | 6,626 | 1,281,749 | .. |
| 1882 | 1,218 | 28,877,977 | 12,383,928 | 337 | 6,922 | 1,418,769 | .. |
| 1883 | 1,295 | 30,962,167 | 13,982,222 | 365 | 7,271 | 1,474,972 | .. |
| 1884 | 1,342 | 33,403,884 | 15,143,067 | 401 | 8,850 | 1,181,433† | .. |
| 1885 | 1,384 | 36,061,880 | 16,277,108 | 411 | 9,617 | 1,624,666‡ | .. |
| 1886 | 1,429 | 38,392,414 | 17,482,490 | 420 | 10,111 | 2,023,858 | .. |
| 1887 | 1,492 | 41,287,972 | 18,869,055 | 515 | 10,175 | 2,260,480 | 1,121 § |
| 1888 | 1,544 | 47,700,776 | 21,702,876 | 601 | 10,360 | 2,743,938 | 1,637 |
| 1889 | 1,592 | 48,097,268 | 20,662,732 | 656 | 12,880 | 2,885,919 | 1,988 |
| 1890 | 1,671 | 62,526,448 | 22,729,005 | 748 | 13,499 | 3,114,783 | 2,307 |
| 1891 | 1,729 | \|\| | \|\| | 787 | 13,989 | 3,065,351 | 2,439 |
| 1892 | 1,766 | \|\| | \|\| | 780 | 14,038 | 2,725,860 | 2,414 |
| 1893 | 1,733 | \|\| | \|\| | 777 | 14,220 | 2,478,151 | 2,308 |
| 1894 | 1,719 | \|\| | \|\| | 793 | 14,420 | 2,366,365 | 2,398 |
| 1895 | 1,560 | \|\| | \|\| | 772 | 14,409 | 2,036,449 | 2,609 |
| 1896 | 1,551 | \|\| | \|\| | 791 | 14,389 | 1,872,615 | 2,754 |
| 1897 | 1,572 | \|\| | \|\| | 778 | 14,374 | 1,821,634 | 3,088 |
| 1898 | 1,581 | \|\| | \|\| | 782 | 14,536 | 1,806,184 | 3,630 |
| 1899 | 1,593 | \|\| | \|\| | 830 | 14,922 | 1,889,488 | 4,407 |
| 1900 | 1,615 | 74,291,204 | 25,466,342 | 824 | 15,198 | 1,993,009 | 5,136 |
| 1901 | 1,637 | 83,273,826 | 27,104,344 | 843 | 15,356 | 2,057,680 | 6,049 |
| 1902 | 1,645 | 97,657,473 | 28,191,214 | 875 | 15,611 | 2,094,757 | 6,847 |
| 1903 | 1,646 | 99,502,211 | 31,647,278 | 878 | 15,883 | 2,233,698 | 7,610 |
| 1904 | 1,652 | 103,215,210 | 32,446,066 | 881 | 16,240 | 2,201,310 | 8,429 |
| 1905 | 1,655 | 111,180,179 | 29,908,196 | 969 | 16,082 | 2,256,482 | 9,259 |
| 1906 | 1,659 | 116,459,106 | 29,936,787 | 1,055 | 14,950 | 2,488,719 | 10,424 |
| 1907 | 1,656 | 122,508,040 | 27,959,631 | 1,115 | 15,326 | 2,567,289 | 12,935 |
| 1908 | 1,633 | 128,985,872 | 33,187,382 | 1,212 | 15,516 | 2,580,118 | 14,868 |
| 1909 | 1,642 | 133,601,053 | 32,294,427 | 1,258 | 16,386 | 2,556,600 | 16,673 |
| 1910 | 1,657 | 143,483,191 | \|\| | 1,374 | 16,405 | 2,757,737 | 20,236 |
| 1911 | 1,720 | 159,092,001 | 36,125,728 | 1,455 | 17,403 | 2,894,664 | 22,859 |
| 1912 | 1,730 | 175,588,805 | 37,826,929 | 1,538 | 18,649 | 2,969,237 | 26,562 |
| 1913 | 1,749 | 206,748,316 | 40,950,516 | 1,648 | 19,403 | 2,971,041 | 30,640 |
| 1914 | 1,816 | 188,440,698 | 40,737,663 | 1,748 | 26,146 | 3,267,195 | 34,071 |
| 1915-16 | 1,787 | 191,427,078 | 40,246,088 | 1,796 | 28,906 | 3,335,026 | 36,372 |

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 |
| 1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349 |
| 1856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 473 |
| 1857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 587 |
| 1858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 645 |
| 1859 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 |
| 1860 | * | * | 211,557 | * | * | 874 |
| 1861 | * | * | 291,382 | * | * | 989 |
| 1862 | 214 | * | 435,740 | * | 936,404 | 1,137 |
| 1863 | 214 | * | 579,920 | * | 1,198,524 | 1,352 |
| 1864 | 272 | * | 646,589 | * | 1,587,842 | 1,531 |
| 1865 | 271 | * | 717,161 | * | 1,477,323 | 1,695 |
| 1866 | 271 | * | 724,186 | * | 1,543,762 | 1,766 |
| 1867 | 271 | * | 678,179 | * | 1,488,737 | 1,874 |
| 1868 | 271 | 10,116,785 | 712,766 | * | 1,538,964 | 1,870 |
| 1869 | 271 | 10,164,618 | 758,470 | * | 1,563,274 | 1,967 |
| 1870 | 274 | | 699,273 | * | 1,495,719 | 2,134 |
| 1871 | 276† | 10,327,403 | 401,389† | * | 917,960† | 2,210 |
| 1872 | 329 | 11,108,950 | 771,638 | * | 1,571,682 | 2,295 |
| 1873 | 377 | 11,671,870 | 857,745 | 407,814 | 1,766,717 | 2,284 |
| 1874 | 457 | 12,557,618 | 1,016,925 | 466,516 | 2,109,227 | 2,455 |
| 1875 | 603 | 14,106,068 | 1,091,937 | 571,478 | 2,502,838 | 2,519 |
| 1876 | 719† | 15,063,430 | 1,730,034† | 843,508† | 4,015,197† | 2,602 |
| 1877 | 950 | 16,608,734 | 1,319,638 | 685,696 | 3,271,007 | 2,715 |
| 1878 | 1,052 | 17,544,482 | 1,391,701 | 729,043 | 3,633,190 | 2,815 |
| 1879 | 1,125 | 17,793,000 | 1,383,650 | 742,617 | 4,002,624 | 2,890 |
| 1880 | 1,199 | 18,041,295 | 1,492,917 | 814,075 | 4,380,802 | 3,307 |
| 1881 | 1,247 | 18,603,830 | 1,665,209 | 913,572 | 4,633,267 | 3,439 |
| 1882 | 1,355 | 19,797,975 | 1,781,078 | 1,098,599 | 5,069,389 | 3,518 |
| 1883 | 1,562 | 21,602,922 | 1,898,311 | 1,273,922 | 5,701,513 | 3,698 |
| 1884 | 1,663 | 22,070,300 | 2,196,149 | 1,335,800 | 6,947,876 | 3,735 |
| 1885 | 1,676 | 22,851,141 | 2,181,932 | 1,277,425 | 6,849,818 | 4,131 |

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—*continued.*

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1886 | 1,743 | 23,903,893 | 2,329,126 | 1,310,538 | 7,256,703 | 4,098 |
| 1887 | 1,880 | 25,297,524 | 2,453,078 | 1,427,116 | 7,991,378 | 4,223 |
| 1888 | 2,018 | 27,468,258 | 2,756,049 | 1,753,019 | 9,082,312 | 4,295 |
| 1889 | 2,199 | 29,125,280 | 3,110,140 | 1,945,837 | 10,680,743 | 4,592 |
| 1890 | 2,471 | 32,588,375 | 3,131,866 | 2,132,158 | 11,773,152 | 4,583 |
| 1891 | 2,764 | 35,518,871 | 3,298,567 | 2,310,645 | 12,249,747 | 4,733 |
| 1892 | 2,904 | 37,048,300 | 3,095,122 | 2,138,139 | 11,807,677 | 4,591 |
| 1893 | 2,959 | 37,451,487 | 2,925,948 | 1,850,291 | 10,775,134 | 4,760 |
| 1894 | 3,004 | 37,660,304 | 2,726,159 | 1,635,419 | 10,145,307 | 4,828 |
| 1895 | 3,104 | 37,909,626 | 2,581,591 | 1,543,393 | 9,567,453 | 4,809 |
| 1896 | 3,106 | 38,102,855 | 2,401,392 | 1,546,475 | 8,989,391 | 4,893 |
| 1897 | 3,113 | 38,325,517 | 2,615,935 | 1,563,805 | 9,228,687 | 4,872 |
| 1898 | 3,113 | 38,593,205 | 2,608,896 | 1,646,054 | 9,239,657 | 5,022 |
| 1899 | 3,122 | 38,974,410 | 2,873,729 | 1,797,726 | 9,714,298 | 4,893 |
| 1900 | 3,186 | 39,496,247 | 3,025,162 | 1,902,540 | 10,107,549 | 5,037 |
| 1901 | 3,229 | 39,845,667 | 3,337,797 | 2,075,239 | 11,066,016 | 5,093 |
| 1902 | 3,266 | 40,570,204 | 3,367,843 | 2,166,119 | 11,284,944 | * |
| 1903 | 3,401 | 40,965,849 | 3,046,858 | 2,032,087 | 10,286,272 | 4,543 |
| 1904 | 3,429 | 41,216,026 | 3,438,141 | 2,022,403 | 9,172,644 | 4,564 |
| 1905 | 3,442 | 41,259,387 | 3,582,266 | 2,222,279 | 9,023,365 | 4,465 |
| 1906 | 3,446 | 41,404,947 | 3,789,068 | 2,217,343 | 9,392,069 | 4,605 |
| 1907 | 3,447 | 41,547,223 | 4,022,231 | 2,370,695 | 10,339,691 | 4,787 |
| 1908 | 3,447 | 41,919,376 | 3,883,742 | 2,450,318 | 10,718,415 | 4,746 |
| 1909 | 3,463 | 42,392,007 | 4,189,065 | 2,523,929 | 11,628,792 | 4,857 |
| 1910 | 3,544 | 43,091,478 | 4,455,748 | 2,827,735 | 12,045,866 | 4,748 |
| 1911 | 3,576 | 44,021,212 | 4,909,062 | 3,109,323 | 13,319,572 | 4,887 |
| 1912 | 3,675 | 45,603,114 | 5,233,979 | 3,455,086 | 14,203,681 | 4,946 |
| 1913 | 3,700 | 47,076,911 | 5,222,271 | 3,605,001 | 14,648,489 | 4,993 |
| 1914 | 3,888 | 49,311,907 | 5,581,474 | 3,886,348 | 15,570,098 | 5,173 |
| 1915 | 3,928 | 51,620,187 | 5,183,687 | 4,258,316 | 15,880,677 | 5,134 |
| 1916 | 4,153 | 54,560,106 | 5,730,743 | 4,141,588 | 14,424,357 | .. |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Matriculated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1851 | * | * | 129 | * | * | 7,060 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 98 | 17 | 115 | 7,369 | 472 | 7,841 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 152 | 54 | 206 | 11,270 | 1,763 | 13,033 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 259 | 132 | 391 | 17,378 | 2,729 | 20,107 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | * | * | 438 | * | * | 24,478 | 16 | .. |
| 1856 | * | * | 455 | * | * | 26,323 | 7 | 3 |
| 1857 | 540 | 135 | 675 | * | * | 36,671 | 9 | .. |
| 1858 | 595 | 145 | 740 | 38,887 | 3,545 | 42,432 | 2 | 9 |
| 1859 | 605 | 167 | 772 | 42,361 | 3,904 | 46,265 | 15 | 2 |
| 1860 | 665 | 221 | 886 | 46,687 | 4,981 | 51,668 | 10 | 6 |
| 1861 | 671 | 211 | 882 | 51,345 | 5,128 | 56,473 | 14 | 5 |
| 1862 | 673 | 316 | 989 | 57,151 | 8,390 | 65,541 | 23 | 12 |
| 1863 | 648 | 371 | 1,019 | 58,519 | 11,100 | 69,619 | 28 | 8 |
| 1864 | 647 | 300 | 947 | 56,982 | 9,163 | 66,145 | 31 | 12 |
| 1865 | 694 | 386 | 1,080 | 62,215 | 11,384 | 73,599 | 27 | 8 |
| 1866 | 730 | 476 | 1,206 | 66,037 | 15,192 | 81,229 | 35 | 11 |
| 1867 | 780 | 605 | 1,385 | 71,795 | 19,541 | 91,336 | 34 | 10 |
| 1868 | 802 | 628 | 1,430 | 77,245 | 20,639 | 97,884 | 47 | 13 |
| 1869 | 839 | 883 | 1,722 | 121,764 | 30,080 | 151,844 | 53 | 17 |
| 1870 | 908 | 959 | 1,867 | 123,385 | 30,968 | 154,353 | 82 | 10 |
| 1871 | 988 | 1,062 | 2,050 | 131,145 | 34,131 | 165,276 | 93 | 19 |
| 1872 | 1,048 | 888 | 1,936 | 135,962 | 24,781 | 160,743 | 88 | 14 |
| 1873 | 1,078 | 653 | 1,731 | 207,826 | 18,428 | 226,254 | 98 | 21 |
| 1874 | 1,111 | 610 | 1,721 | 216,144 | 22,448 | 238,592 | 118 | 24 |
| 1875 | 1,320 | 565 | 1,885 | 220,533 | 27,481 | 248,014 | 93 | 29 |
| 1876 | 1,498 | 645 | 2,143 | 231,560 | 28,847 | 260,407 | 73 | 28 |
| 1877 | 1,626 | 530 | 2,156 | 234,519 | 28,422 | 262,941 | 103 | 26 |
| 1878 | 1,664 | 585 | 2,249 | 231,169 | 35,873 | 267,042 | 114 | 24 |
| 1879 | 1,713 | 568 | 2,281 | 227,775 | 34,824 | 262,599 | 112 | 56 |
| 1880 | 1,810 | 643 | 2,453 | 229,723 | 28,134 | 257,857 | 151 | 49 |
| 1881 | 1,757 | 645 | 2,402 | 231,423 | 34,062 | 265,485 | 172 | 55 |
| 1882 | 1,762 | 655 | 2,417 | 222,945 | 34,443 | 257,388 | 135 | 73 |
| 1883 | 1,777 | 670 | 2,447 | 222,428 | 35,773 | 258,201 | 128 | 64 |
| 1884 | 1,803 | 655 | 2,458 | 222,054 | 35,115 | 257,169 | 173 | 80 |
| 1885 | 1,826 | 665 | 2,491 | 224,685 | 34,787 | 259,472 | 154 | 77 |
| 1886 | 1,870 | 691 | 2,561 | 230,576 | 35,811 | 266,387 | 154 | 102 |
| 1887 | 1,911 | 749 | 2,660 | 230,882 | 37,823 | 268,705 | 178 | 115 |
| 1888 | 1,933 | 753 | 2,686 | 242,046 | 40,291 | 282,337 | 146 | 117 |
| 1889 | 2,062 | 782 | 2,844 | 250,429 | 40,181 | 290,610 | 192 | 129 |
| 1890 | 2,170 | 791 | 2,961 | 250,097 | 40,181 | 290,278 | 154 | 99 |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Maticu- lated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1891 | 2,233 | 759 | 2,992 | 253,469 | 37,203 | 290,672 | 209 | 122 |
| 1892 | 2,140 | 745 | 2,885 | 249,786 | 36,344 | 286,130 | 220 | 127 |
| 1893 | 2,038 | 826 | 2,864 | 236,508 | 35,742 | 272,250 | 134 | 116 |
| 1894 | 1,956 | 867 | 2,823 | 231,321 | 38,062 | 269,383 | 145 | 105 |
| 1895 | 1,922 | 938 | 2,860 | 232,052 | 40,193 | 272,245 | 141 | 141 |
| 1896 | 1,886 | 930 | 2,816 | 235,617 | 42,044 | 277,661 | 129 | 122 |
| 1897 | 1,877 | 929 | 2,806 | 238,308 | 42,899 | 281,207 | 152 | 145 |
| 1898 | 1,877 | 945 | 2,822 | 238,357 | 43,926 | 282,283 | 117 | 147 |
| 1899 | 1,892 | 901 | 2,793 | 239,732 | 52,318 | 292,050 | 108 | 131 |
| 1900 | 1,948 | 884 | 2,832 | 243,667 | 48,483 | 292,150 | 101 | 124 |
| 1901 | 1,967 | 862 | 2,829 | * | * | * | 137 | 200 |
| 1902 | 2,041 | 872 | 2,913 | 257,355 | 43,182 | 300,537 | 124 | 122 |
| 1903 | 1,988 | 798 | 2,786 | 251,655 | 46,650 | 297,305 | 111 | 136 |
| 1904 | 1,928 | 787 | 2,715 | 241,145 | 45,077 | 286,222 | 131 | 152 |
| 1905 | 1,935 | 771 | 2,706 | 234,614 | 45,936 | 280,550 | 195 | 112 |
| 1906 | 1,953 | 757 | 2,710 | 229,179 | 52,193 | 281,372 | 197 | 166 |
| 1907 | 1,974 | 751 | 2,725 | 231,759 | 53,371 | 285,130 | 227 | 146 |
| 1908 | 2,017 | 696 | 2,713 | 233,893 | 54,036 | 287,929 | 202 | 167 |
| 1909 | 2,035 | 678 | 2,713 | 233,337 | 53,821 | 287,158 | 230 | 199 |
| 1910 | 2,036 | 641 | 2,677 | 235,042 | 54,740 | 289,782 | 287 | 201 |
| 1911 | 2,059 | 587 | 2,646 | 234,766 | 55,893 | 290,659 | 283 | 243 |
| 1912 | 2,093 | 548 | 2,641 | 238,111 | 56,035 | 294,146 | 315 | 184 |
| 1913 | 2,127 | 519 | 2,646 | 241,042 | 57,698 | 298,740 | 287 | 260 |
| 1914 | 2,175 | 512 | 2,687 | 246,447 | 58,886 | 305,333 | 364 | 305 |
| 1915 | 2,227 | 509 | 2,736 | 250,264 | 60,865 | 311,129 | 316 | 347 |

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 | .. | .. |
| 1856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 290 | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 21 | 1,698 | 4,948 | 8,210 | 474 | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 29 | 2,272 | 7,107 | 13,405 | 507 | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 53 | 3,876 | 13,139 | 16,755 | 500 | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 61 | 5,028 | 20,084 | 26,421 | 566 | 5,467 | .. |
| 1861 | 87 | 7,166 | 30,452 | 36,665 | 531 | .. | .. |
| 1862 | 124 | 9,995 | 28,446 | 54,038 | 703 | .. | .. |
| 1863 | 157 | 13,085 | 45,837 | 78,197 | 823 | 7,369 | .. |
| 1864 | 186 | 13,906 | 48,655 | 84,803 | 704 | 7,046 | .. |
| 1865 | 313 | 22,796 | 81,083 | 116,418 | 900 | 10,059 | .. |
| 1866 | 362 | 24,752 | 86,797 | 135,480 | 983 | 11,488 | .. |
| 1867 | 401 | 26,181 | 91,420 | 154,226 | 1,104 | 14,230 | .. |
| 1868 | 441 | 28,596 | 102,854 | 163,949 | 1,316 | 16,612 | .. |
| 1869 | 507 | 32,091 | 112,589 | 182,286 | 1,530 | 18,720 | .. |
| 1870 | 592 | 34,224 | 117,295 | 186,384 | 1,579 | 17,630 | .. |
| 1871 | 590 | 35,706 | 123,070 | 213,004 | 1,740 | 19,468 | .. |
| 1872 | 683 | 42,401 | 142,015 | 240,593 | 1,770 | 21,493 | .. |
| 1873 | 720 | 44,602 | 151,603 | 261,630 | 1,803 | 24,441 | .. |
| 1874 | 710 | 42,664 | 138,034 | 266,073 | 2,104 | 27,959 | .. |
| 1875 | 757 | 45,920 | 161,653 | 333,057 | 2,241 | 29,821 | .. |
| 1876 | 761 | 45,957 | 163,593 | 351,284 | 2,302 | 31,478 | .. |
| 1877 | 703 | 43,330 | 152,508 | 360,269 | 2,370 | 32,688 | .. |
| 1878 | 756 | 45,552 | 163,192 | 398,624 | 2,343 | 33,278 | .. |
| 1879 | 766 | 45,521 | 170,835 | 423,238 | 2,239 | 33,247 | .. |
| 1880 | 748 | 45,876 | 171,987 | 450,719 | 2,468 | 38,178 | 13,370,836 |
| 1881 | 759 | 47,908 | 180,460 | 475,954 | 2,488 | 43,209 | .. |
| 1882 | 762 | 51,045 | 194,835 | 505,001 | 2,612 | 45,698 | .. |
| 1883 | 776 | 55,081 | 211,623 | 544,076 | 2,777 | 46,857 | .. |
| 1884 | 788 | 58,859 | 228,509 | 589,211 | 2,856 | 49,393 | .. |
| 1885 | 817 | 62,173 | 236,432 | 633,696 | 2,813 | 49,297 | .. |
| 1886 | 856 | 66,805 | 261,144 | 686,858 | 2,770 | 45,773 | .. |
| 1887 | 891 | 70,998 | 268,724 | 730,174 | 2,854 | 49,084 | .. |
| 1888 | 930 | 75,586 | 282,622 | 776,329 | 2,975 | 54,488 | .. |
| 1889 | 969 | 81,710 | 303,894 | 846,486 | 3,137 | 57,432 | .. |
| 1890 | 1,003 | 86,450 | 322,747 | 909,504 | 3,104 | 56,369 | 22,390,251 |

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 1,048 | 89,269 | 340,173 | 961,933 | 3,141 | 52,225 | .. |
| 1892 | 1,061 | 88,703 | 321,567 | 1,011,327 | 2,952 | 43,192 | .. |
| 1893 | 1,064 | 84,504 | 307,009 | 1,048,744 | 2,677 | 39,473 | .. |
| 1894 | 1,075 | 80,604 | 305,286 | 1,080,028 | 2,632 | 41,000 | .. |
| 1895 | 1,069 | 79,258 | 313,370 | 1,117,318 | 2,804 | 46,095 | .. |
| 1896 | 1,074 | 80,001 | 309,506 | 1,155,408 | 2,810 | 50,448 | .. |
| 1897 | 1,090 | 82,629 | 313,202 | 1,190,533 | 2,760 | 52,701 | .. |
| 1898 | 1,102 | 87,018 | 327,555 | 1,221,210 | 2,869 | 54,778 | .. |
| 1899 | 1,124 | 92,044 | 350,423 | 1,258,699 | 3,027 | 60,070 | .. |
| 1900 | 1,132 | 96,802 | 372,631 | 1,318,165 | 3,097 | 64,207 | 19,478,780 |
| 1901 | 1,176 | 101,045 | 378,040 | 1,370,604 | 3,249 | 66,529 | .. |
| 1902 | 1,209 | 104,410 | 377,931 | 1,420,257 | 4,003 | 73,063 | .. |
| 1903 | 1,236 | 105,784 | 389,679 | 1,481,730 | 4,151 | 73,229 | .. |
| 1904 | 1,266 | 107,213 | 406,847 | 1,549,919 | 4,208 | 76,287 | 23,126,180 |
| 1905 | 1,306 | 110,063 | 413,381 | 1,626,555 | 4,264 | 80,235 | 25,200,648 |
| 1906 | 1,351 | 114,059 | 436,161 | 1,708,346 | 4,360 | 85,229 | 28,102,480 |
| 1907 | 1,376 | 120,002 | 452,323 | 1,793,186 | 4,530 | 90,903 | 30,399,945 |
| 1908 | 1,422 | 126,746 | 481,197 | 1,887,891 | 4,608 | 93,808 | 30,787,760 |
| 1909 | 1,441 | 133,194 | 523,871 | 2,012,417 | 4,755 | 97,355 | 32,898,235 |
| 1910 | 1,475 | 139,308 | 534,616 | 2,122,602 | 4,873 | 102,176 | 36,660,854 |
| 1911 | 1,498 | 145,439 | 559,585 | 2,246,396 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 41,747,863 |
| 1912 | 1,505 | 151,262 | 580,371 | 2,361,464 | 5,263 | 116,108 | 45,410,773 |
| 1913 | 1,501 | 155,601 | 606,785 | 2,490,957 | 5,613 | 118,744 | 47,936,647 |
| 1914 | 1,524 | 158,511 | 620,765 | 2,644,216 | 5,650 | 118,399 | 49,439,985 |
| 1915 | 1,533 | 158,746 | 634,649 | 2,775,787 | 5,413 | 113,834 | 51,466,093 |

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Taken into Custody. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. | Executed. |
| 1836 | 75 | 155 | 41,332 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 524 | 13,272 | 310,946 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2,372 | 50,837 | 782,283 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 4,065 | 100,792 | 1,404,333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1843 | 6,278 | 167,156 | 1,602,798 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 7,076 | 187,873 | 1,860,912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 9,289 | 231,602 | 1,792,527 | 3,986 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 11,400 | 290,439 | 2,996,992 | 5,501 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 13,292 | 322,824 | 4,164,203 | 5,015 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1848 | 16,495 | 386,688 | 5,130,277 | 5,659 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1849 | 16,733 | 346,562 | 5,318,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 21,219 | 378,806 | 6,032,783 | 9,260 | .. | .. | 111 | .. |
| 1851 | 22,086 | 390,923 | 6,589,923 | 7,372 | .. | .. | 170 | 1 |
| 1852 | 34,021 | 431,380 | 6,551,506 | 8,996 | .. | .. | 471 | 2 |
| 1853 | 15,166 | 410,139 | 5,594,220 | .. | .. | .. | 678 | 13 |
| 1854 | 27,038 | 481,640 | 5,332,007 | 9,278 | .. | .. | 631 | 7 |
| 1855 | 33,430 | 534,113 | 4,577,872 | 20,686 | .. | .. | 595 | 4 |
| 1856 | 47,832 | 646,613 | 4,641,548 | 52,227 | .. | .. | 480 | 1 |
| 1857 | 55,683 | 614,537 | 4,766,022 | 43,632 | .. | .. | 662 | 15 |
| 1858 | 68,323 | 699,330 | 5,578,413 | 37,756 | .. | .. | 740 | 9 |
| 1859 | 69,288 | 683,534 | 5,794,127 | 50,965 | 30,357 | 1,428 | 852 | 6 |
| 1860 | 76,536 | 722,332 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 | 29,030 | 1,329 | 796 | 3 |
| 1861 | 84,057 | 628,092 | 6,239,258 | 43,480 | 25,766 | 1,283 | 846 | 5 |
| 1862 | 86,067 | 576,601 | 6,764,851 | 52,991 | 23,464 | 1,144 | 769 | 1 |
| 1863 | 103,328 | 675,272 | 7,115,943 | 79,655 | 21,730 | 1,081 | 684 | 6 |
| 1864 | 117,182 | 640,625 | 8,406,234 | 113,530 | 22,601 | 1,031 | 567 | 4 |
| 1865 | 121,051 | 621,337 | 8,835,380 | 75,869 | 23,818 | 1,167 | 675 | 6 |
| 1866 | 121,381 | 598,968 | 8,833,139 | 74,708 | 23,305 | 1,040 | 639 | 3 |
| 1867 | 131,148 | 650,592 | 9,532,811 | 141,522 | 22,388 | 957 | 566 | 5 |
| 1868 | 143,934 | 693,682 | 9,756,819 | 136,206 | 22,883 | 901 | 526 | 3 |
| 1869 | 161,830 | 692,518 | 9,923,663 | 111,464 | 23,492 | 842 | 486 | 3 |
| 1870 | 167,220 | 721,096 | 10,761,887 | 130,946 | 22,527 | 908 | 573 | 5 |
| 1871 | 181,643 | 799,509 | 10,002,381 | 177,447 | 21,491 | 781 | 511 | 2 |
| 1872 | 185,796 | 812,289 | 10,575,219 | 193,722 | 22,453 | 688 | 430 | 2 |
| 1873 | 180,342 | 883,763 | 11,323,080 | 160,336 | 23,630 | 729 | 450 | 5 |
| 1874 | 180,254 | 958,658 | 11,221,036 | 137,941 | 22,516 | 694 | 436 | .. |
| 1875 | 196,184 | 1,054,598 | 11,749,532 | 140,765 | 23,956 | 744 | 427 | 4 |

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Taken into Custody.† | Committed for Trial.‡ | Convicted after Commitment.‡ | Executed. |
| 1876 | 194,768 | 1,128,265 | 11,278,893 | 175,578 | 23,971 | 680 | 384 | 3 |
| 1877 | 203,150 | 1,169,576 | 10,117,867 | 183,391 | 25,247 | 594 | 340 | 1 |
| 1878 | 210,105 | 1,184,843 | 9,379,276 | 177,373 | 24,319 | 658 | 458 | .. |
| 1879 | 216,710 | 1,129,358 | 8,651,775 | 144,733 | 23,410 | 628 | 397 | 1 |
| 1880 | 275,516 | 1,286,267 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 | 22,843 | 680 | 398 | 1 |
| 1881 | 278,195 | 1,286,677 | 10,267,265 | 239,926 | 24,195 | 591 | 332 | 1 |
| 1882 | 280,874 | 1,287,088 | 10,174,246 | 237,917 | 25,294 | 616 | 402 | .. |
| 1883 | 286,779 | 1,297,546 | 10,739,021 | 233,525 | 25,995 | 606 | 350 | 1 |
| 1884 | 293,846 | 1,287,945 | 10,637,412 | 234,347 | 26,414 | 695 | 407 | 3 |
| 1885 | 304,098 | 1,290,790 | 10,681,837 | 239,837 | 27,978 | 768 | 444 | 3 |
| 1886 | 308,553 | 1,303,265 | 10,700,403 | 240,957 | 30,866 | 756 | 492 | 1 |
| 1887 | 315,000 | 1,333,873 | 10,623,985 | 243,461 | 33,177 | 820 | 506 | .. |
| 1888 | 323,115 | 1,370,660 | 10,818,575 | 245,818 | 36,165 | 873 | 557 | 1 |
| 1889 | 329,335 | 1,394,209 | 10,882,231 | 249,673 | 36,005 | 1,023 | 680 | 3 |
| 1890 | 436,469 | 1,782,881 | 12,692,843 | 282,457 | 37,339 | 1,129 | 662 | .. |
| 1891 | 440,696 | 1,812,104 | 12,928,148 | 286,780 | 34,161 | 1,142 | 729 | 7 |
| 1892 | 439,596 | 1,824,704 | 12,965,306 | 290,339 | 32,049 | 1,142 | 759 | 1 |
| 1893 | 436,903 | 1,817,291 | 13,098,725 | 328,162 | 27,439 | 850 | 537 | 1 |
| 1894 | 431,547 | 1,833,900 | 13,180,943 | 337,588 | 23,631 | 656 | 435 | 5 |
| 1895 | * | * | * | * | 21,957 | 675 | 403 | 2 |
| 1896 | * | * | * | * | 21,547 | 675 | 424 | 1 |
| 1897 | * | * | * | * | 18,891 | 504 | 332 | 1 |
| 1898 | * | * | 12,300,000† | * | 24,894 | 667 | 402 | 1 |
| 1899 | * | * | * | * | 22,087 | 566 | 367 | .. |
| 1900 | 392,237 | 1,602,384 | 10,841,790 | 350,370 | 26,104 | 575 | 374 | 1 |
| 1901 | * | * | * | * | 27,855 | 624 | 393 | .. |
| 1902 | * | * | * | * | 23,761 | 590 | 381 | 2 |
| 1903 | * | * | * | * | 21,918 | 572 | 371 | .. |
| 1904 | 372,397 | 1,685,976 | 10,167,691 | 286,070 | 23,596 | 521 | 338 | 1 |
| 1905 | 385,513 | 1,737,690 | 11,455,115 | 273,682 | 23,194 | 599 | 382 | .. |
| 1906 | 400,840 | 1,804,323 | 12,937,440 | 220,452 | 22,814 | 528 | 339 | .. |
| 1907 | 424,648 | 1,842,807 | 14,146,734 | 211,002 | 22,679 | 517 | 368 | .. |
| 1908 | 424,903 | 1,574,162 | 12,545,742 | 179,358 | 20,182 | 533 | 365 | 1 |
| 1909 | 442,829 | 1,549,640 | 12,937,983 | 217,921 | 19,309 | 534 | 352 | .. |
| 1910 | 472,080 | 1,547,569 | 12,882,665 | 333,281 | 19,070 | 503 | 354 | .. |
| 1911 | 507,813 | 1,647,127 | 13,857,804 | 348,069 | 19,398 | 522 | 334 | .. |
| 1912 | 530,494 | 1,508,089 | 11,892,224 | 240,072 | 19,814 | 518 | 352 | 1 |
| 1913 | 562,331 | 1,528,553 | 12,113,682 | 221,277 | 21,554 | 568 | 352 | .. |
| 1914 | 552,053 | 1,362,542 | 12,051,685 | 243,196 | 21,084 | 518 | 342 | .. |
| 1915 | 493,779 | 1,043,604 | 10,545,632 | 192,002 | 20,276 | 561 | 391 | .. |

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. | | | |
| | ozs. gross. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ | | | |
| 1851 | 212,899 | 851,596 | } | } | } | 866,102 | | | |
| 1852 | 2,286,535 | 1,146,140 | | | | 9,160,646 | | | |
| 1853 | 2,744,098 | 10,976,392 | | | | 10,990,898 | | | |
| 1854 | 2,218,483 | 8,873,932 | | | | 8,888,438 | | | |
| 1855 | 2,819,288 | 11,277,152 | | | | 11,291,658 | | | |
| 1856 | 3,053,744 | 12,214,976 | | | | 2,111 | 2,111 | 190,973 | 12,229,482 |
| 1857 | 2,830,213 | 11,320,852 | | | | | | | 11,335,358 |
| 1858 | 2,596,231 | 10,384,924 | | | | | | | 10,399,430 |
| 1859 | 2,348,703 | 9,394,812 | | | | | | | 9,409,318 |
| 1860 | 2,224,069 | 8,896,276 | | | | | | | 8,900,782 |
| 1861 | 2,035,173 | 8,140,692 | } | } | } | 8,155,198 | | | |
| 1862 | 1,730,201 | 6,920,804 | | | | 6,935,310 | | | |
| 1863 | 1,694,819 | 6,779,276 | | | | 6,793,782 | | | |
| 1864 | 1,622,447 | 6,489,788 | | | | 6,504,294 | | | |
| 1865 | 1,611,554 | 6,446,216 | | | | 197 | 197 | 14,309 | 6,460,722 |
| 1866 | 1,546,948 | 6,187,792 | .. | .. | 23,233 | 6,211,025 | | | |
| 1867 | 1,501,446 | 6,005,784 | .. | .. | 13,157 | 6,018,941 | | | |
| 1868 | 1,684,918 | 6,739,672 | .. | .. | 24,366 | 6,764,038 | | | |
| 1869 | 1,544,756 | 6,179,024 | .. | .. | 22,219 | 6,201,243 | | | |
| 1870 | 1,304,304 | 5,217,216 | 100 | 100 | 24,421 | 5,241,737 | | | |
| 1871 | 1,368,942 | 5,475,768 | .. | .. | 32,628 | 5,508,396 | | | |
| 1872 | 1,331,377 | 5,325,508 | 10 | 10 | 36,513 | 5,362,031 | | | |
| 1873 | 1,170,397 | 4,681,588 | 504 | 504 | 36,509 | 4,718,601 | | | |
| 1874 | 1,097,643 | 4,390,572 | 2,909 | 2,909 | 31,090 | 4,424,571 | | | |
| 1875 | 1,068,417 | 4,273,668 | .. | .. | 35,452 | 4,309,120 | | | |
| 1876 | 963,760 | 3,855,040 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 29,736 | 3,885,871 | | | |
| 1877 | 809,653 | 3,238,612 | 2,420 | 2,420 | 32,007 | 3,273,039 | | | |
| 1878 | 758,040 | 3,032,160 | .. | .. | 63,914 | 3,096,074 | | | |
| 1879 | 758,947 | 3,035,788 | .. | .. | 43,487 | 3,079,275 | | | |
| 1880 | 829,121 | 3,316,484 | .. | .. | 30,936 | 3,347,420 | | | |
| 1881 | 833,378 | 3,333,512 | .. | .. | 31,842 | 3,365,354 | | | |
| 1882 | 864,610 | 3,458,440 | .. | .. | 21,518 | 3,479,958 | | | |
| 1883 | 780,253 | 3,121,012 | .. | .. | 21,735 | 3,142,747 | | | |
| 1884 | 778,618 | 3,114,472 | 3,280 | 3,280 | 18,681 | 3,136,433 | | | |
| 1885 | 735,218 | 2,940,872 | .. | .. | 9,648 | 2,950,520 | | | |
| 1886 | 665,196 | 2,660,784 | 86 | 107 | 11,019 | 2,671,910 | | | |
| 1887 | 617,751 | 2,471,004 | 3,357 | 4,199 | 11,552 | 2,486,755 | | | |
| 1888 | 625,026 | 2,500,104 | 8,573 | 7,029 | 7,871 | 2,515,004 | | | |
| 1889 | 614,838 | 2,459,352 | 14,596 | 10,991 | 8,341 | 2,478,684 | | | |
| 1890 | 588,560 | 2,354,240 | 14,601 | 13,899 | 16,311 | 2,384,450 | | | |

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| | ozs. gross. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 576,399 | 2,305,596 | 22,834 | 19,731 | 14,726 | 2,340,053 |
| 1892 | 654,456 | 2,617,824 | 23,363 | 20,044 | 13,198 | 2,651,066 |
| 1893 | 671,126 | 2,684,504 | 91,726 | 49,167 | 11,228 | 2,744,899 |
| 1894 | 716,954 | 2,867,816 | 171,660 | 94,999 | 37,733* | 3,000,548 |
| 1895 | 740,086 | 2,960,344 | 194,227 | 118,400 | 22,628 | 3,101,372 |
| 1896 | 805,087 | 3,220,348 | 226,562 | 113,012 | 27,363 | 3,360,723 |
| 1897 | 812,766 | 3,251,064 | 236,277 | 108,640 | 40,744 | 3,400,448 |
| 1898 | 837,257 | 3,349,028 | 242,860 | 103,099 | 39,510 | 3,491,637 |
| 1899 | 854,500 | 3,418,000 | 262,380 | 113,522 | 48,496 | 3,580,018 |
| 1900 | 807,407 | 3,229,628 | 211,596 | 101,599 | 49,017 | 3,380,244 |
| 1901 | 789,562 | 3,102,753 | 209,329 | 147,191 | 68,768 | 3,318,712 |
| 1902 | 777,738 | 3,062,028 | 225,164 | 155,850 | 77,425 | 3,295,303 |
| 1903 | 822,424 | 3,259,482 | 64,200 | 40,818 | 71,386 | 3,371,686 |
| 1904 | 821,017 | 3,252,045 | 121,741 | 70,208 | 97,883 | 3,420,136 |
| 1905 | 810,050 | 3,173,744 | 155,135 | 79,035 | 108,676 | 3,361,455 |
| 1906 | 834,775 | 3,280,478 | 160,631 | 80,283 | 94,095 | 3,454,856 |
| 1907 | 754,270 | 2,954,617 | 138,584 | 79,681 | 112,761 | 3,147,059 |
| 1908 | 721,220 | 2,849,838 | 113,462 | 64,653 | 116,554 | 3,031,045 |
| 1909 | 702,221 | 2,778,956 | 128,173 | 76,870 | 114,942 | 2,970,768 |
| 1910 | 609,998 | 2,422,745 | 369,059 | 188,977 | 139,434 | 2,751,156 |
| 1911 | 542,074 | 2,140,855 | 653,864 | 298,829 | 178,107 | 2,617,791 |
| 1912 | 516,255 | 2,039,464 | 589,143 | 258,455 | 201,796 | 2,499,715 |
| 1913 | 467,052 | 1,847,475 | 593,912 | 274,371 | 222,898 | 2,344,744 |
| 1914 | 443,347 | 1,755,236 | 617,536 | 288,535 | 235,238 | 2,279,009 |
| 1915 | 352,272 | 1,397,793 | 588,104 | 274,770 | 282,884 | 1,955,447 |

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|----------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1836 | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 149½ | 82½ | 22½ | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 2,069 | 1,302 | 252 | 161 | 140 | 22 | .. |
| 1840 | 3,210 | 1,940 | 820 | 300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 4,881 | 1,702 | 1,285 | 353 | 82 | 5 | .. |
| 1842 | 8,124½ | 2,432 | 2,410 | 761 | 68 | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 12,072½ | 4,674 | 2,560 | 1,063 | 77½ | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 16,529½ | 6,919½ | 3,082½ | 1,636½ | 106½ | .. | 2 |
| 1845 | 25,133½ | 11,466½ | 4,817 | 749 | 76½ | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | 31,578½ | 15,802 | 6,099 | 1,691½ | 121½ | .. | 1 |
| 1847-8 | 36,289½ | 17,679½ | 7,173 | 2,161½ | 130½ | .. | 1 |
| 1848-9 | 40,279½ | 19,387½ | 8,289 | 2,579½ | 148 | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | 45,975½ | 24,247 | 5,379½ | 2,303½ | 28½ | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | 52,340½ | 28,510½ | 5,007½ | 2,101½ | 24½ | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | 57,472 | 29,623½ | 6,426½ | 1,327½ | 11 | 4 | .. |
| 1852-3 | 36,771½ | 16,823 | 2,947½ | 411½ | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | 34,816½ | 7,553½ | 2,289 | 411 | 19½ | 13 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 54,905 | 12,827 | 5,341 | 691 | 35½ | 18 | 5 |
| 1855-6 | 115,059½ | 42,686 | 17,800 | 1,548½ | 121½ | .. | 84½ |
| 1856-7 | 179,875½ | 80,154½ | 25,024½ | 2,233½ | 326½ | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 237,288½ | 87,230 | 40,222½ | 5,409 | 445½ | .. | 132½ |
| 1858-9 | 298,357½ | 78,234 | 77,526½ | 5,322 | 480 | 57½ | 264½ |
| 1859-60 | 352,863½ | 107,092½ | 90,167½ | 4,101½ | 738 | 149 | 395½ |
| 1860-61 | 407,740½ | 161,251½ | 86,337½ | 4,123½ | 1,650 | 111½ | 662 |
| 1861-2 | 427,241 | 196,922 | 91,061 | 3,419 | 1,714 | 66 | 696 |
| 1862-3 | 441,939 | 162,008½ | 108,195½ | 6,829½ | 1,249½ | 148½ | 1,261½ |
| 1863-4 | 475,321 | 149,392 | 152,326 | 7,795 | 1,711 | 207 | 975 |
| 1864-5 | 442,538 | 125,040 | 144,303 | 7,648 | 597 | 419 | 2,783 |
| 1865-6 | 481,236 | 178,628 | 102,817 | 6,887 | 326 | 551 | 4,253 |
| 1866-7 | 534,444 | 208,588 | 129,284 | 9,915 | 1,627 | 1,973 | 4,084 |
| 1867-8 | 567,100 | 216,989 | 125,345 | 15,982 | 579 | 1,376 | 3,658 |
| 1868-9 | 635,165 | 259,804 | 114,936 | 19,222 | 863 | 2,386 | 3,719 |
| 1869-70 | 730,279 | 288,514 | 144,791 | 28,115 | 1,080 | 4,275 | 3,989 |
| 1870-71 | 762,031 | 284,167 | 149,309 | 19,646 | 1,014 | 1,168 | 4,366 |
| 1871-2 | 793,918 | 334,609 | 175,944 | 16,772 | 1,709 | 663 | 8,832 |
| 1872-3 | 765,250 | 326,564 | 125,505 | 21,251 | 1,910 | 712 | 13,368 |
| 1873-4 | 773,352 | 349,976 | 110,991 | 25,333 | 1,959 | 722 | 14,229 |
| 1874-5 | 773,733 | 332,936 | 114,921 | 29,505 | 1,523 | 1,096 | 16,170 |
| 1875-6 | 833,653 | 321,401 | 124,100 | 31,568 | 2,346 | 1,292 | 18,854 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Eye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 897,354 | 401,417 | 115,209 | 25,034 | 1,609 | 1,153 | 21,235 |
| 1877-8 | 1,102,205 | 564,564 | 105,234 | 19,116 | 1,215 | 1,075 | 17,286 |
| 1878-9 | 1,211,884 | 691,622 | 134,428 | 22,871 | 1,939 | 1,779 | 15,153 |
| 1879-80 | 1,386,798 | 707,188 | 167,615 | 43,182 | 2,447 | 1,236 | 21,462 |
| 1880-81 | 1,742,949 | 977,285 | 134,089 | 68,630 | 1,769 | 1,569 | 23,378 |
| 1881-2 | 1,582,998 | 926,729 | 146,995 | 48,652 | 1,783 | 972 | 25,937 |
| 1882-3 | 1,756,271 | 969,362 | 169,892 | 43,721 | 2,702 | 1,137 | 26,832 |
| 1883-4 | 1,934,020 | 1,104,392 | 188,161 | 46,832 | 2,570 | 1,260 | 30,443 |
| 1884-5 | 1,996,430 | 1,096,354 | 187,710 | 62,273 | 3,854 | 939 | 35,288 |
| 1885-6 | 2,077,947 | 1,020,082 | 215,994 | 74,112 | 4,530 | 654 | 35,460 |
| 1886-7 | 2,141,291 | 1,052,685 | 185,765 | 37,031 | 4,901 | 762 | 28,672 |
| 1887-8 | 2,418,358 | 1,232,943 | 199,036 | 40,983 | 6,031 | 1,069 | 26,692 |
| 1888-9 | 2,379,776 | 1,217,191 | 197,518 | 83,483 | 5,789 | 1,109 | 31,222 |
| 1889-90 | 2,477,646 | 1,178,735 | 236,496 | 90,724 | 8,447 | 1,089 | 22,784 |
| 1890-91 | 2,417,527 | 1,145,163 | 221,048 | 87,751 | 10,357 | 948 | 25,992 |
| 1891-2 | 2,512,593 | 1,332,683 | 190,157 | 45,021 | 8,230 | 561 | 31,053 |
| 1892-3 | 2,737,001 | 1,342,504 | 177,645 | 37,533 | 6,667 | 483 | 32,488 |
| 1893-4 | 2,794,703 | 1,469,359 | 218,904 | 49,105 | 6,485 | 520 | 42,352 |
| 1894-5 | 2,779,243 | 1,373,668 | 266,444 | 97,360 | 5,675 | 1,207 | 37,045 |
| 1895-6 | 2,704,263 | 1,412,736 | 255,503 | 78,438 | 7,186 | 947 | 32,766 |
| 1896-7 | 2,925,416 | 1,580,613 | 419,460 | 62,373 | 9,752 | 1,031 | 21,612 |
| 1897-8 | 3,144,574 | 1,657,450 | 294,183 | 37,205 | 10,847 | 1,859 | 11,959 |
| 1898-9 | 3,727,765 | 2,154,163 | 266,159 | 47,859 | 10,647 | 2,131 | 11,115 |
| 1899-00 | 3,668,556 | 2,165,693 | 271,280 | 79,573 | 11,037 | 1,050 | 12,243 |
| 1900-01 | 3,717,002 | 2,017,321 | 362,689 | 58,853 | 9,389 | 823 | 7,812 |
| 1901-2 | 3,647,459 | 1,754,417 | 329,150 | 32,423 | 10,020 | 828 | 8,297 |
| 1902-3 | 3,738,873 | 1,994,271 | 433,489 | 37,716 | 10,906 | 1,487 | 8,085 |
| 1903-4 | 4,021,590 | 1,968,599 | 433,638 | 47,760 | 11,810 | 2,021 | 8,960 |
| 1904-5 | 4,175,614 | 2,277,537 | 344,019 | 46,089 | 11,394 | 2,267 | 11,523 |
| 1905-6 | 4,269,877 | 2,070,517 | 312,052 | 40,938 | 11,785 | 1,959 | 12,253 |
| 1906-7 | 4,294,553 | 2,031,893 | 380,493 | 52,816 | 11,559 | 1,571 | 12,012 |
| 1907-8 | 4,126,823 | 1,847,121 | 398,749 | 63,074 | 10,844 | 1,441 | 13,613 |
| 1908-9 | 4,496,183 | 1,779,905 | 419,869 | 64,648 | 14,004 | 2,024 | 11,153 |
| 1909-10 | 4,834,285 | 2,097,162 | 384,226 | 58,603 | 19,112 | 2,399 | 9,824 |
| 1910-11 | 5,386,247 | 2,398,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 20,151 | 2,640 | 11,068 |
| 1911-12 | 5,109,849 | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 18,223 | 1,098 | 11,535 |
| 1912-13 | 5,706,579 | 2,085,216 | 439,242 | 71,631 | 19,986 | 1,428 | 11,875 |
| 1913-14 | 6,129,893 | 2,565,861 | 442,060 | 83,351 | 17,962 | 1,779 | 11,774 |
| 1914-15 | 5,969,304 | 2,863,535 | 434,815 | 62,492 | 19,433 | 1,955 | 12,159 |
| 1915-16 | 7,069,608 | 3,679,971 | 353,932 | 61,400 | 22,258 | 3,137 | 8,221 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | ton ^s . |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 12,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 50,420 | 26,950 | 9,000 | .. | .. | .. | 309 |
| 1841 | 47,840 | 37,325 | 9,385 | 1,200 | .. | .. | 3,734 |
| 1842 | 55,360 | 66,100 | 20,025 | 1,360 | .. | .. | 5,996 |
| 1843 | 104,040 | 70,789 | 25,156 | .. | .. | .. | 6,933 |
| 1844 | 138,436 | 43,361 | 40,080 | 3,290 | .. | 34 | 12,418 |
| 1845 | 234,734 | 71,368 | 39,289 | 1,980 | .. | .. | 11,138 |
| 1846-7 | 345,946 | 185,856 | 47,737 | 3,330 | .. | 20 | 9,024 |
| 1847-8 | 349,730 | 207,385 | 29,115 | 3,630 | .. | 20 | 7,255 |
| 1848-9 | 410,220 | 78,877 | 36,403 | 3,928 | .. | .. | 11,988 |
| 1849-50 | 525,190 | 129,602 | 53,913 | 235 | .. | .. | 5,929 |
| 1850-51 | 556,167 | 99,535 | 40,144 | 4 | .. | .. | 5,613 |
| 1851-2 | 733,321 | 132,311 | 34,331 | 586 | 5 | .. | 5,988 |
| 1852-3 | 498,704 | 96,980 | 9,431 | 61 | .. | .. | 4,512 |
| 1853-4 | 154,202 | 50,787 | 10,269 | 60 | 200 | .. | 2,752 |
| 1854-5 | 250,091 | 130,746 | 14,339 | 387 | .. | 100 | 8,383 |
| 1855-6 | 1,148,011 | 614,614 | 45,151 | 3,142 | .. | 2,377 | 59,797 |
| 1856-7 | 1,858,756 | 641,679 | 69,548 | 8,308 | .. | .. | 36,895 |
| 1857-8 | 1,808,439 | 1,249,800 | 156,459 | 6,558 | .. | 2,797 | 51,116 |
| 1858-9 | 1,563,113 | 2,160,358 | 115,619 | 9,698 | 651 | 4,833 | 108,467 |
| 1859-60 | 2,296,157 | 2,553,637 | 98,433 | 7,375 | 2,692 | 5,590 | 48,967 |
| 1860-61 | 3,459,914 | 2,633,693 | 83,854 | 25,045 | 1,720 | 11,973 | 77,268 |
| 1861-2 | 3,607,727 | 2,136,430 | 68,118 | 20,788 | 1,245 | 11,050 | 59,364 |
| 1862-3 | 3,008,487 | 2,504,301 | 143,056 | 19,720 | 1,853 | 17,404 | 50,597 |
| 1863-4 | 1,338,762* | 3,497,520 | 130,664 | 33,534 | 3,408 | 16,471 | 74,947 |
| 1864-5 | 1,899,378* | 2,694,445 | 124,849 | 3,980 | 5,549 | 41,139 | 59,828 |
| 1865-6 | 3,514,227 | 2,279,468 | 153,490 | 4,767 | 8,555 | 60,068 | 83,196 |
| 1866-7 | 4,641,205 | 3,880,406 | 299,217 | 27,520 | 36,155 | 59,941 | 88,880 |
| 1867-8 | 3,411,663 | 2,333,472 | 324,706 | 11,345 | 19,241 | 51,591 | 117,787 |
| 1868-9 | 4,229,228 | 2,258,523 | 292,665 | 17,048 | 29,539 | 42,333 | 79,944 |
| 1869-70 | 5,697,056 | 3,761,408 | 691,248 | 22,141 | 65,822 | 67,624 | 127,645 |
| 1870-71 | 2,870,409 | 2,237,010 | 240,825 | 20,028 | 14,856 | 73,449 | 127,579 |
| 1871-2 | 4,500,795 | 3,299,889 | 335,506 | 30,833 | 8,496 | 173,217 | 125,841 |
| 1872-3 | 5,391,104 | 2,454,225 | 443,221 | 37,703 | 9,350 | 236,582 | 132,997 |
| 1873-4 | 4,752,289 | 1,741,451 | 502,601 | 40,347 | 7,979 | 199,041 | 109,822 |
| 1874-5 | 4,850,165 | 2,121,612 | 619,896 | 24,263 | 15,620 | 317,382 | 124,310 |
| 1875-6 | 4,978,914 | 2,719,795 | 700,665 | 37,177 | 19,356 | 450,948 | 124,377 |

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Malze. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1876-7 | 5,279,730 | 2,294,225 | 530,323 | 25,909 | 15,277 | 373,857 | 134,082 |
| 1877-8 | 7,018,257 | 2,040,486 | 378,706 | 22,050 | 9,852 | 241,007 | 115,419 |
| 1878-9 | 6,060,737* | 2,366,026 | 417,157 | 40,754 | 20,816 | 248,436 | 98,958 |
| 1879-80 | 9,398,858 | 4,023,271 | 1,065,430 | 61,887 | 18,407 | 574,954 | 167,943 |
| 1880-81 | 9,727,369 | 2,362,425 | 1,068,830 | 49,299 | 13,978 | 403,321 | 129,262 |
| 1881-2 | 8,714,377 | 3,612,111 | 927,566 | 81,007 | 12,653 | 621,768 | 134,290 |
| 1882-3 | 8,751,454 | 4,446,027 | 758,477 | 131,620 | 23,244 | 689,507 | 129,605 |
| 1883-4 | 15,570,245 | 4,717,624 | 1,069,803 | 117,294 | 16,727 | 791,093 | 161,088 |
| 1884-5 | 10,433,146 | 4,392,695 | 1,082,430 | 176,388 | 15,505 | 846,859 | 161,119 |
| 1885-6 | 9,170,538 | 4,692,303 | 1,302,854 | 181,240 | 8,278 | 761,351 | 163,202 |
| 1886-7 | 12,100,036 | 4,256,079 | 827,852 | 231,447 | 11,286 | 583,269 | 170,661 |
| 1887-8 | 13,328,765 | 4,562,530 | 956,476 | 318,551 | 14,900 | 732,060 | 198,225 |
| 1889-9 | 8,647,709 | 2,803,800 | 1,131,427 | 267,155 | 10,744 | 361,724 | 131,149 |
| 1889-90 | 11,495,720 | 5,644,867 | 1,831,132 | 357,047 | 16,707 | 528,074 | 157,104 |
| 1890-91 | 12,751,295 | 4,919,325 | 1,571,599 | 574,083 | 17,583 | 739,310 | 204,155 |
| 1891-2 | 13,679,268 | 4,455,551 | 844,198 | 461,957 | 7,495 | 769,196 | 200,523 |
| 1892-3 | 14,814,645 | 4,574,816 | 774,207 | 373,183 | 8,092 | 981,411 | 142,623 |
| 1893-4 | 15,255,200 | 4,951,371 | 1,033,861 | 180,442 | 9,005 | 1,050,082 | 144,708 |
| 1894-5 | 11,445,878 | 5,633,286 | 1,596,463 | 294,555 | 18,378 | 716,193 | 196,706 |
| 1895-6 | 5,669,174 | 2,880,045 | 715,592 | 351,891 | 8,524 | 287,200 | 117,238 |
| 1896-7 | 7,091,029 | 6,816,951 | 815,605 | 566,027 | 14,392 | 148,956 | 146,555 |
| 1897-8 | 10,580,217 | 4,809,479 | 758,454 | 515,025 | 23,785 | 137,452 | 67,296 |
| 1898-9 | 19,581,304 | 5,523,419 | 1,112,567 | 587,064 | 31,196 | 206,165 | 161,142 |
| 1899-00 | 15,237,948 | 6,116,046 | 1,466,088 | 624,844 | 13,896 | 164,414 | 173,381 |
| 1900-01 | 17,847,321 | 9,582,332 | 1,215,478 | 604,180 | 11,989 | 146,357 | 123,126 |
| 1901-2 | 12,127,382 | 6,724,900 | 693,851 | 615,472 | 14,418 | 169,971 | 125,474 |
| 1902-3 | 2,569,364* | 4,402,982 | 561,144 | 750,524 | 21,179 | 141,888 | 168,759 |
| 1903-4 | 28,525,579 | 13,434,952 | 1,262,923 | 904,239 | 29,586 | 213,735 | 167,736 |
| 1904-5 | 21,092,139 | 6,203,429 | 874,099 | 623,736 | 30,578 | 201,145 | 92,872 |
| 1905-6 | 23,417,670 | 7,232,425 | 1,062,139 | 641,216 | 28,893 | 265,206 | 115,352 |
| 1906-7 | 22,618,043 | 8,845,654 | 1,255,442 | 704,961 | 20,770 | 286,636 | 166,839 |
| 1907-8 | 12,100,780 | 5,201,408 | 1,059,295 | 508,761 | 21,966 | 213,818 | 135,110 |
| 1908-9 | 23,345,649 | 11,124,940 | 1,511,181 | 650,462 | 32,504 | 197,807 | 152,840 |
| 1909-10 | 28,780,100 | 7,913,423 | 1,023,384 | 1,158,031 | 26,070 | 145,742 | 174,970 |
| 1910-11 | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 982,103 | 32,647 | 223,284 | 163,312 |
| 1911-12 | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 792,660 | 9,981 | 181,113 | 119,092 |
| 1912-13 | 26,223,104 | 8,323,639 | 1,744,527 | 715,299 | 17,141 | 232,856 | 191,112 |
| 1913-14 | 32,936,245 | 8,890,321 | 1,812,890 | 800,529 | 19,029 | 206,846 | 176,602 |
| 1914-15 | 3,940,947* | 1,608,419 | 600,599 | 1,018,419 | 13,415 | 114,493 | 189,225 |
| 1915-16 | 58,521,706 | 9,328,894 | 1,734,511 | 999,886 | 42,857 | 147,488 | 173,821 |

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 and 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 932 | .. | .. | .. | 450 | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 1,419 | .. | .. | .. | 850 | 171 | .. |
| 1843 | 2,069 | .. | .. | .. | 1,622 | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 2,487 | .. | .. | .. | 1,772 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 509 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1845 | 2,041 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 945 | .. |
| 1846-7 | 2,140 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 4,547 | 1,098 | .. |
| 1847-8 | 2,638 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,073 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,330 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1848-9 | 2,577 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,903 | 1,287 | .. |
| 1849-50 | 2,151 | .. | .. | .. | 11,180 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 519 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. |
| 1850-51 | 2,837 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 13,567 | 130 | .. |
| 1851-2 | 2,375 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 16,822 | 708 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1852-3 | 1,978 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 14,101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 401 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. |
| 1853-4 | 1,636 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 21,829 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 891 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 3,297 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 31,514 | 958 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1855-6 | 11,017 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 377 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40,188 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1,949 | .. |
| 1856-7 | 16,281 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 576 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51,987 | 862 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1857-8 | 20,697 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 119 | 418 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 75,536 | 1,634 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1858-9 | 30,026 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 185 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 507 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 86,162 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6,807 | .. |
| 1859-60 | 27,622 | 382 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 516 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 98,570 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,486 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1860-61 | 24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,029 | 1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 90,920 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,020 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1861-2 | 27,174 | 806 | 617 | 249 | 74,681 | 4,038 | .. |
| 1862-3 | 24,820 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 806 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 787 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101,639 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5,221 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. |
| 1863-4 | 27,584 | 836 | 535 | 157 | 96,350 | 2,865 | .. |
| 1864-5 | 31,172 | 849 | 566 | 120 | 85,146 | 3,136 | .. |
| 1865-6 | 31,644 | 1,249 | 601 | 183 | 97,902 | 6,870 | .. |
| 1866-7 | 32,403 | 1,924 | 966 | 340 | 92,472 | 5,703 | .. |
| 1867-8 | 35,831 | 1,269 | 809 | 245 | 108,373 | 5,265 | 145 |
| 1868-9 | 36,204 | 1,321 | 1,554 | 240 | 112,282 | 9,703 | 99 |
| 1869-70 | 41,216 | 1,526 | 2,326 | 329 | 140,435 | 5,275 | 199 |
| 1870-71 | 39,026 | 957 | 1,886 | 287 | 163,181 | 6,868 | 220 |
| 1871-2 | 39,064 | 1,396 | 1,786 | 461 | 103,206 | 7,473 | 198 |
| 1872-3 | 38,517 | 1,739 | 2,522 | 417 | 121,375 | 11,448 | 60 |
| 1873-4 | 38,349 | 1,252 | 1,318 | 270 | 115,672 | 21,425 | 43 |
| 1874-5 | 35,183 | 1,281 | 962 | 347 | 119,031 | 16,286 | 109 |
| 1875-6 | 36,901 | 1,223 | 1,091 | 552 | 155,274 | 15,227 | 177 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 40,450 | 1,285 | 795 | 720 | 147,408 | 28,803 | 225 |
| 1877-8 | 37,107 | 1,320 | 785 | 816 | 176,951 | 72,033 | 256 |
| 1878-9 | 36,527 | 888 | 712 | 1,069 | 172,799 | 4,033 | 155 |
| 1879-80 | 41,600 | 1,027 | 566 | 1,040 | 201,451 | 4,313 | 392 |
| 1880-81 | 45,951 | 1,284 | 808 | 1,056 | 249,656 | 9,617 | 230 |
| 1881-2 | 39,129 | 1,044 | 437 | 1,134 | 212,150 | 3,226 | 207 |
| 1882-3 | 34,267 | 1,087 | 558 | 1,341 | 309,382 | 5,793 | 283 |
| 1883-4 | 40,195 | 1,056 | 572 | 1,235 | 302,957 | 4,963 | 283 |
| 1884-5 | 38,763 | 1,413 | 664 | 1,750 | 339,725 | 5,796 | 219 |
| 1885-6 | 42,602 | 1,346 | 639 | 1,740 | 421,036 | 7,189 | 216 |
| 1886-7 | 49,974 | 1,257 | 910 | 1,996 | 445,150 | 7,895 | 204 |
| 1887-8 | 48,263 | 1,191 | 788 | 2,437 | 441,812 | 6,410 | 249 |
| 1888-9 | 43,074 | 897 | 648 | 1,768 | 411,332 | 7,549 | 148 |
| 1889-90 | 47,139 | 984 | 820 | 1,957 | 451,546 | 5,980 | 229 |
| 1890-91 | 53,818 | 892 | 708 | 2,238 | 413,052 | 10,091 | 258 |
| 1891-2 | 57,334 | 922 | 731 | 2,661 | 369,498 | 9,202 | 215 |
| 1892-3 | 40,594 | 1,138 | 764 | 1,973 | 512,648 | 16,605 | 43 |
| 1893-4 | 40,909 | 1,162 | 695 | 2,045 | 412,223 | 16,529 | 54 |
| 1894-5 | 56,383 | 1,236 | 722 | 3,178 | 492,578 | 16,791 | 120 |
| 1895-6 | 43,895 | 1,067 | 645 | 3,780 | 464,482 | 25,939 | 69 |
| 1896-7 | 43,532 | 823 | 656 | 3,735 | 416,667 | 23,043 | 120 |
| 1897-8 | 44,197 | 876 | 2,111 | 3,751 | 580,000 | 22,687 | 117 |
| 1898-9 | 41,252 | 1,008 | 2,122 | 4,472 | 565,345 | 19,895 | 159 |
| 1899-00 | 55,469 | 788 | 584 | 4,436 | 450,189 | 18,574 | 155 |
| 1900-01 | 38,477 | 636 | 507 | 2,815 | 502,105 | 18,975 | 184 |
| 1901-2 | 40,058 | 865 | 561 | 4,151 | 659,239 | 32,795 | 170 |
| 1902-3 | 49,706 | 1,392 | 747 | 5,565 | 580,884 | 31,145 | 340 |
| 1903-4 | 48,930 | 1,564 | 1,014 | 4,176 | 733,353 | 33,165 | 477 |
| 1904-5 | 46,912 | 1,441 | 823 | 2,862 | 452,459 | 29,902 | 287 |
| 1905-6 | 44,670 | 1,657 | 909 | 4,889 | 591,771 | 34,041 | 244 |
| 1906-7 | 55,372 | 1,360 | 713 | 4,705 | 621,139 | 36,502 | 191 |
| 1907-8 | 54,149 | 1,184 | 496 | 4,249 | 682,194 | 59,897 | 283 |
| 1908-9 | 47,903 | 1,370 | 702 | 5,340 | 956,371 | 63,066 | 453 |
| 1909-10 | 62,390 | 1,119 | 573 | 6,434 | 864,359 | 56,586 | 522 |
| 1910-11 | 62,904 | 1,254 | 872 | 6,161 | 832,669 | 71,826 | 467 |
| 1911-12 | 47,692 | 797 | 658 | 3,652 | 860,205 | 75,177 | 399 |
| 1912-13 | 47,575 | 1,121 | 627 | 4,977 | 1,203,728 | 81,460 | 506 |
| 1913-14 | 74,574 | 952 | 470 | 6,121 | 977,684 | 98,963 | 531 |
| 1914-15 | 65,495 | 893 | 563 | 8,937 | 895,755 | 139,654 | 595 |
| 1915-16 | 56,910 | 1,091 | 758 | 9,294 | 1,330,455 | 60,426 | 805 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|---------|---|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To- bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | 37 | 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | .. | .. | 23 | 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| 1856-7 | .. | .. | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 279 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 107 |
| 1857-8 | .. | .. | 71 | 401 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 4,967 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 440 |
| 1858-9 | .. | .. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 547 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 288 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,883 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 602 |
| 1859-60 | .. | .. | 50 | 811 | 369 | 6,186 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,864 |
| 1860-61 | .. | .. | 91 | 1,138 | 579 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,298 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,640 |
| 1861-2 | .. | .. | 220 | 1,464 | 333 | 6,946 | 16,835 | 12,654 |
| 1862-3 | .. | .. | 508 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,006 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,724 | 18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23,491 |
| 1863-4 | .. | .. | 623 | 3,076 | 389 | 8,282 | 22,218 | 32,477 |
| 1864-5 | .. | .. | 524 | 3,594 | 1,264 | 8,988 | 26,389 | 36,925 |
| 1865-6 | .. | .. | 397 | 4,078 | 1,705 | 10,103 | 33,042 | 48,960 |
| 1866-7 | .. | .. | 243 | 4,111 | 156 | 9,655 | 31,000 | 58,471 |
| 1867-8 | 454 | 9 | 229 | 4,340 | 147 | 12,603 | 33,452 | 64,107 |
| 1868-9 | 42 | 3 | 138 | 4,046 | 149 | 11,856 | 56,598 | 77,700 |
| 1869-70 | 146 | 78 | 144 | 4,950 | 87 | 13,432 | 49,372 | 97,255 |
| 1870-71 | 242 | 64 | 93 | 5,466 | 24 | 14,856 | 69,191 | 146,984 |
| 1871-2 | 308 | 61 | 299 | 5,523 | 397 | 15,633 | 79,584 | 143,302 |
| 1872-3 | 2,359 | 107 | 423 | 5,485 | 102 | 15,785 | 75,601 | 197,841 |
| 1873-4 | 2,717 | 131 | 583 | 5,222 | 111 | 16,060 | 66,989 | 191,644 |
| 1874-5 | 3,082 | 126 | 733 | 4,937 | 193 | 17,400 | 77,912 | 238,043 |
| 1875-6 | 2,234 | 145 | 782 | 5,081 | 511 | 17,761 | 97,133 | 293,178 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|---------|---|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To-bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1876-7 | 1,993 | 225 | 1,479 | 4,765 | 749 | 18,641 | 84,159 | 333,751 |
| 1877-8 | 1,846 | 274 | 2,327 | 4,419 | 336 | 19,570 | 75,675 | 318,297 |
| 1878-9 | 2,824 | 203 | 1,936 | 4,434 | 443 | 20,400 | 97,669 | 397,394 |
| 1879-80 | 2,237 | 267 | 531 | 4,284 | 507 | 20,299 | 165,154 | 301,477 |
| 1880-81 | 2,817 | 428 | 1,990 | 4,980 | 984 | 22,288 | 194,140 | 254,994 |
| 1881-2 | 2,061 | 564 | 1,461 | 4,923 | 638 | 20,630 | 144,326 | 238,721 |
| 1882-3 | 2,290 | 1,034 | 1,313 | 5,732 | 518 | 19,725 | 159,302 | 284,645 |
| 1883-4 | 2,686 | 1,758 | 1,325 | 7,326 | 645 | 20,754 | 174,607 | 281,903 |
| 1884-5 | 2,329 | 1,737 | 1,402 | 9,042 | 960 | 23,015 | 183,197 | 327,063 |
| 1885-6 | 2,942 | 896 | 1,866 | 9,775 | 1,022 | 25,395 | 210,451 | 327,210 |
| 1886-7 | 4,667 | 730 | 2,031 | 10,310 | 970 | 27,593 | 277,788 | 276,291 |
| 1887-8 | 4,638 | 685 | 1,966 | 11,195 | 1,291 | 26,325 | 364,354 | 158,047 |
| 1888-9 | 1,541 | 761 | 1,685 | 12,886 | 1,056 | 27,533 | 332,586 | 184,966 |
| 1889-90 | 3,390 | 829 | 955 | 15,662 | 936 | 29,243 | 379,701 | 149,616 |
| 1890-91 | 2,587 | 789 | 618 | 20,686 | 1,095 | 33,864 | 385,572 | 235,241 |
| 1891-2 | 2,861 | 771 | 545 | 25,295 | 1,426 | 38,238 | 395,189 | 174,982 |
| 1892-3 | 2,264 | 806 | 477 | 28,052 | 647 | 39,926 | 493,744 | 233,114 |
| 1893-4 | 1,927 | 693 | 1,057 | 30,275 | 769 | 42,463 | 457,177 | 224,306 |
| 1894-5 | 2,198 | 668 | 1,412 | 30,307 | 1,757 | 44,235 | 346,259 | 201,056 |
| 1895-6 | 2,899 | 791 | 2,029 | 30,275 | 4,369 | 45,419 | 291,028 | 180,251 |
| 1896-7 | 2,906 | 945 | 1,264 | 27,934 | 1,597 | 45,734 | 261,619 | 172,582 |
| 1897-8 | 3,301 | 918 | 522 | 27,701 | 1,592 | 43,763 | 399,535 | 115,738 |
| 1898-9 | 2,220 | 847 | 78 | 27,568 | 3,052 | 50,521 | 517,242 | 150,157 |
| 1899-00 | 2,283 | 713 | 155 | 27,550 | 2,967 | 54,573 | 509,244 | 151,949 |
| 1900-01 | 2,235 | 401 | 109 | 30,634 | 2,671 | 57,496 | 602,870 | 207,896 |
| 1901-2 | 1,877 | 307 | 103 | 28,592 | 3,021 | 58,807 | 681,778 | 162,954 |
| 1902-3 | 1,568 | 213 | 171 | 28,374 | 2,094 | 58,415 | 492,305 | 565,635 |
| 1903-4 | 2,749 | 214 | 129 | 28,513 | 2,185 | 59,812 | 632,521 | 962,665 |
| 1904-5 | 2,249 | 251 | 106 | 28,016 | 2,993 | 60,655 | 853,829 | 953,543 |
| 1905-6 | 2,767 | 313 | 169 | 26,402 | 3,019 | 59,607 | 1,049,915 | 1,040,335 |
| 1906-7 | 1,859 | 323 | 133 | 25,855 | 3,163 | 61,927 | 990,967 | 1,095,642 |
| 1907-8 | 1,076 | 248 | 345 | 26,465 | 3,962 | 63,133 | 894,300 | 1,095,471 |
| 1908-9 | 1,741 | 189 | 413 | 24,430 | 3,955 | 64,225 | 1,034,422 | 1,029,711 |
| 1909-10 | 1,595 | 140 | 321 | 22,768 | 4,080 | 66,322 | 1,175,750 | 983,671 |
| 1910-11 | 1,295 | 121 | 329 | 23,412 | 5,291 | 68,153 | 1,434,177 | 991,195 |
| 1911-12 | 1,188 | 122 | 356 | 24,193 | 4,785 | 70,316 | 1,469,608 | 1,041,772 |
| 1912-13 | 2,429 | 131 | 138 | 24,579 | 6,084 | 73,623 | 1,627,223 | 1,085,346 |
| 1913-14 | 1,452 | 117 | 284 | 22,435 | 6,991 | 77,960 | 1,738,572 | 1,094,566 |
| 1914-15 | 149 | 115 | 196 | 21,801 | 6,980 | 87,237 | 1,346,545 | 1,202,130 |
| 1915-16 | 2,435 | 107 | 160 | 22,353 | 6,053 | 91,499 | 1,358,343 | 1,182,995 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chloory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | cwt. |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,661 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,459 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 9,303 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 9,891 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 10,625 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | .. | 15,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 20,971 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 29,692 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 21,287 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | .. | 33,918 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | .. | 53,627 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | 610 | 2,969 | 2,905 | 83,285 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856-7 | 2,185 | 5,381 | 1,685 | 81,151 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 2,876 | 1,952 | .. | 137,476 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858-9 | 2,157 | 2,009 | 2,690 | 113,543 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859-60 | 4,645 | 1,773 | 1,029 | 135,643 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860-61 | 13,446 | 6,405 | 26,189 | 144,211 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1861-2 | 6,142 | 3,796 | 6,262 | 92,497 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1862-3 | 8,086 | 5,769 | 6,548 | 110,680 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1863-4 | 8,741 | 5,388 | 9,895 | 121,840 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1864-5 | 5,782 | 2,865 | 8,083 | 97,731 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1865-6 | 11,763 | 3,305 | 9,206 | 96,101 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1866-7 | 17,473 | 6,815 | 31,266 | 161,243 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1867-8 | 16,731 | 7,617 | 23,959 | 140,592 | 542 | 5,029 | 11 |
| 1868-9 | 10,295 | 6,672 | 12,084 | 122,800 | 493 | 615 | 1 |
| 1869-70 | 16,217 | 15,089 | 35,818 | 224,816 | 1,010 | 2,247 | 83 |
| 1870-71 | 10,521 | 10,363 | 32,900 | 183,708 | 1,349 | 2,652 | 318 |
| 1871-2 | 19,703 | 9,390 | 83,180 | 144,637 | 1,207 | 4,785 | 329 |
| 1872-3 | 23,475 | 18,226 | 66,940 | 159,964 | 281 | 30,502 | 543 |
| 1873-4 | 14,475 | 7,078 | 23,300 | 147,398 | 245 | 32,204 | 744 |
| 1874-5 | 17,899 | 5,788 | 55,880 | 157,261 | 531 | 35,998 | 899 |
| 1875-6 | 16,795 | 6,936 | 95,600 | 206,613 | 652 | 34,194 | 1,012 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | cwt. |
| 1876-7 | 15,386 | 5,199 | 71,580 | 180,560 | 980 | 29,229 | 1,153 |
| 1877-8 | 15,465 | 4,618 | 61,100 | 208,151 | 1,333 | 28,840 | 1,954 |
| 1878-9 | 8,275 | 2,621 | 72,000 | 209,028 | 653 | 34,432 | 1,168 |
| 1879-80 | 14,897 | 4,558 | 146,940 | 292,407 | 1,764 | 32,031 | 2,540 |
| 1880-81 | 12,640 | 4,335 | 99,580 | 300,581 | 960 | 26,320 | 2,744 |
| 1881-2 | 14,989 | 4,450 | 203,800 | 238,793 | 781 | 32,085 | 4,045 |
| 1882-3 | 16,656 | 4,182 | 165,600 | 327,385 | 1,209 | 28,740 | 9,243 |
| 1883-4 | 18,906 | 5,276 | 139,540 | 433,143 | 1,626 | 41,964 | 15,717 |
| 1884-5 | 21,935 | 5,472 | 236,320 | 371,046 | 1,309 | 35,559 | 14,053 |
| 1885-6 | 24,129 | 6,479 | 204,180 | 442,118 | 1,239 | 39,793 | 5,501 |
| 1886-7 | 19,142 | 7,178 | 232,500 | 483,049 | 1,472 | 61,490 | 5,023 |
| 1887-8 | 20,590 | 8,774 | 235,480 | 624,122 | 1,375 | 61,177 | 5,405 |
| 1888-9 | 13,974 | 6,810 | 88,600 | 308,117 | 811 | 17,444 | 5,519 |
| 1889-90 | 15,604 | 9,095 | 216,300 | 666,385 | 1,376 | 54,547 | 5,711 |
| 1890-91 | 14,676 | 8,556 | 279,220 | 567,779 | 1,859 | 36,415 | 7,931 |
| 1891-2 | 16,160 | 8,670 | 293,640 | 514,406 | 1,509 | 43,985 | 6,513 |
| 1892-3 | 18,727 | 8,729 | 235,860 | 740,049 | 223 | 30,430 | 7,573 |
| 1893-4 | 19,340 | 7,046 | 203,980 | 503,355 | 224 | 26,252 | 5,684 |
| 1894-5 | 19,005 | 7,339 | 347,540 | 621,547 | 868 | 22,466 | 4,603 |
| 1895-6 | 10,160 | 4,669 | 215,180 | 390,861 | 239 | 22,239 | 3,946 |
| 1896-7 | 11,388 | 5,347 | 225,120 | 449,056 | 508 | 32,433 | 6,183 |
| 1897-8 | 5,584 | 13,247 | 224,340 | 659,635 | 117 | 30,522 | 3,628 |
| 1898-9 | 9,701 | 14,926 | 346,160 | 723,299 | 201 | 23,078 | 6,849 |
| 1899-00 | 9,597 | 4,710 | 398,100 | 596,193 | 196 | 28,022 | 2,884 |
| 1900-01 | 7,670 | 4,514 | 255,320 | 677,757 | 233 | 35,084 | 2,741 |
| 1901-2 | 9,679 | 4,140 | 417,180 | 884,369 | 154 | 60,144 | 2,249 |
| 1902-3 | 17,174 | 5,600 | 549,340 | 601,272 | 248 | 15,836 | 1,572 |
| 1903-4 | 21,305 | 9,879 | 504,360 | 1,233,063 | 492 | 35,666 | 2,447 |
| 1904-5 | 13,894 | 6,149 | 269,380 | 514,316 | 198 | 27,300 | 1,449 |
| 1905-6 | 16,400 | 6,408 | 511,940 | 864,177 | 189 | 33,281 | 1,906 |
| 1906-7 | 16,139 | 5,644 | 560,000 | 881,276 | 114 | 17,495 | 2,787 |
| 1907-8 | 14,295 | 3,650 | 452,980 | 682,370 | 174 | 10,685 | 1,179 |
| 1908-9 | 15,048 | 4,541 | 487,680 | 1,415,746 | 450 | 18,161 | 1,094 |
| 1909-10 | 14,116 | 4,215 | 634,300 | 1,186,738 | 462 | 13,160 | 882 |
| 1910-11 | 17,654 | 7,481 | 749,680 | 1,292,410 | 432 | 16,262 | 937 |
| 1911-12 | 9,568 | 4,953 | 418,220 | 1,032,288 | 333 | 9,503 | 777 |
| 1912-13 | 14,615 | 5,628 | 572,820 | 1,572,933 | 500 | 23,206 | 1,387 |
| 1913-14 | 15,642 | 3,166 | 495,100 | 1,350,374 | 360 | 16,349 | 961 |
| 1914-15 | 8,921 | 2,249 | 630,560 | 568,956 | 380 | 1,100 | 903 |
| 1915-16 | 13,067 | 4,938 | 751,740 | 2,342,094 | 595 | 24,087 | 855 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | gallons. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | 1,440 | .. | .. |
| 1842 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 1843 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 1844 | .. | 35 | 20 | 100 |
| 1845 | .. | .. | 163 | 214 |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | 1,993 | 2,600 |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | 1,863 | 1,300 |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | 3,020 | 6,306 |
| 1849-50 | .. | 6 | .. | 5,220 |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 4,021 |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 6,447 |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 4,500 |
| 1853-4 | .. | 85 | 596 | 9,680 |
| 1854-5 | .. | 60 | 1,665 | 9,600 |
| 1855-6 | .. | 331 | 4,365 | 9,372 |
| 1856-7 | .. | 651 | 6,353 | 10,936 |
| 1857-8 | .. | 717 | 4,629 | 5,761 |
| 1858-9 | .. | 873 | 3,579 | 7,740 |
| 1859-60 | .. | 463 | 4,473 | 13,966 |
| 1860-61 | .. | 1,257 | 7,979 | 12,129 |
| 1861-2 | .. | 2,552 | 16,972 | 47,568 |
| 1862-3 | .. | 4,324 | 16,345 | 91,893 |
| 1863-4 | .. | 5,913 | 15,656 | 120,894 |
| 1864-5 | .. | 3,450 | 13,027 | 110,042 |
| 1865-6 | .. | 3,328 | 18,063 | 176,959 |
| 1866-7 | .. | 2,915 | 17,264 | 284,118 |
| 1867-8 | .. | 2,070 | 31,459 | 459,072 |
| 1868-9 | .. | 1,747 | 25,574 | 448,547 |
| 1869-70 | .. | 1,290 | 24,980 | 577,287 |
| 1870-71 | .. | 467 | 26,296 | 629,219 |
| 1871-2 | .. | 2,307 | 30,896 | 713,589 |
| 1872-3 | .. | 1,837 | 19,338 | 527,592 |
| 1873-4 | .. | 3,694 | 20,371 | 562,713 |
| 1874-5 | .. | 6,839 | 19,999 | 577,493 |
| 1875-6 | .. | 501* | 21,211 | 755,000 |

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | gallons. |
| 1876-7 | 14,413 | 15,900 | 85,111 | 481,588 |
| 1877-8 | 15,827 | 13,807 | 73,722 | 457,535 |
| 1878-9 | 15,662 | 10,818 | 61,835 | 410,333 |
| 1879-80 | 1,297* | 16,270 | 89,890 | 574,143 |
| 1880-81 | 17,333 | 24,817 | 79,045 | 484,028 |
| 1881-2 | 12,876 | 14,806 | 78,512 | 539,191 |
| 1882-3 | 5,673 | 15,543 | 74,874 | 516,763 |
| 1883-4 | 9,124 | 22,402 | 106,925 | 723,560 |
| 1884-5 | 7,893 | 19,758 | 120,468 | 760,752 |
| 1885-6 | 13,734 | 39,651 | 158,354 | 1,003,827 |
| 1886-7 | 12,008 | 33,334 | 155,443 | 986,041 |
| 1887-8 | 11,853 | 42,389 | 178,154 | 1,167,874 |
| 1888-9 | 13,355 | 48,712 | 179,036 | 1,209,442 |
| 1889-90 | 4,123 | 59,428 | 233,564 | 1,578,590 |
| 1890-91 | 326* | 63,535 | 293,775 | 2,008,493 |
| 1891-2 | 2,579 | 60,313 | 232,955 | 1,554,130 |
| 1892-3 | 658* | 83,272 | 260,730 | 1,694,745 |
| 1893-4 | 8,952 | 128,820 | 229,259 | 1,490,184 |
| 1894-5 | 7,155 | 144,728 | 293,842 | 1,909,972 |
| 1895-6 | 15,223 | 136,456 | 342,615 | 2,226,999 |
| 1896-7 | 7,890 | 166,859 | 434,194 | 2,822,263 |
| 1897-8 | 3,419 | 162,147 | 295,290 | 1,919,389 |
| 1898-9 | 190* | 179,317 | 289,570 | 1,882,209 |
| 1899-00 | 1,365 | 155,340 | 143,580 | 933,282 |
| 1900-01 | 311* | 235,268 | 396,644 | 2,578,187 |
| 1901-2 | 345* | 192,427 | 304,842 | 1,981,475 |
| 1902-3 | 781 | 223,939 | 221,027 | 1,547,188 |
| 1903-4 | 848 | 290,515 | 364,450 | 2,551,150 |
| 1904-5 | 1,112 | 190,663 | 261,770 | 1,832,386 |
| 1905-6 | 1,405 | 232,984 | 265,606 | 1,726,444 |
| 1906-7 | 603 | 460,707 | 292,119 | 2,044,833 |
| 1907-8 | 2,764 | 340,718 | 195,086 | 1,365,600 |
| 1908-9 | 2,647 | 356,379 | 205,300 | 1,437,106 |
| 1909-10 | 2,704 | 402,122 | 146,706 | 991,941 |
| 1910-11 | 1,090 | 397,808 | 194,630 | 1,362,420 |
| 1911-12 | 3,686 | 542,761 | 140,489 | 983,423 |
| 1912-13 | 661 | 564,991 | 168,588 | 1,206,111 |
| 1913-14 | 2,037 | 675,388 | 161,105 | 1,121,491 |
| 1914-15 | 1,192 | 528,468 | 92,408 | 605,636 |
| 1915-16 | † | 898,991 | 185,775 | 1,380,367 |

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Bacon and Hams Cured. | Cheese made. | Butter made. |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1891 | * | 3,311,012 | 16,703,786 |
| 1892 | 9,018,446 | 4,056,994 | 23,509,845 |
| 1893 | 8,359,324 | 3,748,555 | 28,160,441 |
| 1894 | 8,835,238 | 4,153,131 | 35,580,201 |
| 1895 | 10,138,646 | 5,052,782 | 39,760,994 |
| 1896 | 9,892,416 | 4,742,566 | 37,128,083 |
| 1897 | 8,670,536 | 4,312,507 | 34,561,372 |
| 1898 | 8,931,112 | 4,397,369 | 34,080,310 |
| 1899 | 10,886,314 | 4,512,706 | 53,327,585 |
| 1900 | 13,204,547 | 4,284,170 | 55,604,118 |
| 1901 | 15,011,616 | 3,974,668 | 46,857,572 |
| 1902 | 14,438,370 | 3,849,561 | 39,227,754 |
| 1903 | 12,504,851 | 5,681,515 | 46,685,727 |
| 1904 | 14,851,944 | 4,747,851 | 61,002,841 |
| 1905 | 16,433,665 | 4,297,350 | 57,606,821 |
| 1906 | 17,798,818 | 4,877,593 | 68,088,168 |
| 1907 | 17,300,883 | 4,397,909 | 63,746,354 |
| 1908 | 14,217,073 | 4,328,644 | 48,461,398 |
| 1909 | 13,620,485 | 5,025,834 | 55,166,555 |
| 1910 | 16,438,837 | 4,530,893 | 70,603,787 |
| 1911 | 19,546,772 | 4,549,843 | 86,500,474 |
| 1912 | 20,043,706 | 4,176,778 | 67,655,834 |
| 1913 | 19,289,258 | 4,856,321 | 73,381,567 |
| 1914 | 18,774,497 | 4,395,502 | 62,421,288 |
| 1915 | 13,659,974 | 3,497,278 | 42,345,113 |

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Hay. | Potatoes. | Onions. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 3,119,878 | 465,257 | 123,423 | 79,967 | 861,479 | 417,150 | 116,721 |
| 1905 | 3,366,290 | 678,040 | 182,828 | 88,167 | 1,641,936 | 597,426 | 133,638 |
| 1906 | 3,109,980 | 810,851 | 205,832 | 70,496 | 1,681,768 | 333,678 | 79,800 |
| 1907 | 2,443,906 | 791,162 | 241,507 | 87,973 | 3,023,128 | 383,145 | 108,155 |
| 1908 | 4,405,303 | 989,844 | 253,309 | 116,402 | 3,256,308 | 411,840 | 138,408 |
| 1909 | 5,501,605 | 777,547 | 165,181 | 119,725 | 2,432,840 | 517,775 | 98,325 |
| 1910 | 5,512,060 | 909,295 | 227,382 | 96,166 | 2,455,560 | 534,515 | 63,723 |
| 1911 | 3,547,266 | 663,916 | 261,443 | 147,357 | 3,200,109 | 614,540 | 177,744 |
| 1912 | 4,343,202 | 953,750 | 332,430 | 119,305 | 4,010,979 | 678,448 | 176,142 |
| 1913 | 5,352,141 | 777,903 | 236,804 | 121,234 | 2,565,740 | 573,227 | 138,257 |
| 1914 | 1,391,647 | 397,078 | 161,899 | 234,597 | 4,181,827 | 800,269 | 167,098 |
| 1915 | 10,972,820 | 942,607 | 294,597 | 191,645 | 4,098,664 | 1,017,563 | 105,244 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production—continued. | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-----------|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | Green Forage. | Raisins. | Currants. | Fruit (Including Grapes not made into Wine). | Market Gardens. | All Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 74,755 | 49,526 | 9,757 | 405,263 | 197,600 | 295,437 | 6,216,213 |
| 1905 | 85,103 | 89,346 | 11,952 | 406,495 | 183,325 | 263,875 | 7,728,421 |
| 1906 | 91,255 | 180,473 | 21,994 | 524,962 | 197,650 | 267,808 | 7,576,547 |
| 1907 | 149,742 | 110,248 | 19,296 | 458,453 | 225,550 | 333,189 | 8,375,454 |
| 1908 | 157,665 | 102,483 | 21,472 | 441,700 | 231,975 | 478,577 | 11,005,286 |
| 1909 | 141,465 | 130,558 | 49,334 | 489,738 | 255,350 | 417,890 | 11,097,333 |
| 1910 | 179,565 | 132,262 | 48,829 | 586,084 | 269,450 | 397,695 | 11,412,586 |
| 1911 | 187,943 | 195,560 | 88,899 | 639,104 | 258,275 | 311,535 | 10,293,691 |
| 1912 | 211,150 | 213,818 | 60,421 | 696,029 | 260,350 | 373,633 | 12,429,658 |
| 1913 | 247,408 | 176,026 | 71,413 | 803,536 | 269,425 | 368,623 | 11,701,737 |
| 1914 | 418,962 | 181,177 | 37,085 | 536,797 | 323,375 | 352,819 | 9,184,630 |
| 1915 | 181,278 | 361,879 | 123,473 | 808,802 | 284,475 | 382,081 | 19,765,128 |

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production. | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Wool Produced. | Horses Produced. | Cattle Produced. | Sheep Produced. | Pigs Produced. | Milk Consumed in Natural State.* | Butter made. | Cheese made. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 3,543,810 | 198,456 | 1,740,767 | 1,429,970 | 880,616 | 696,972 | 2,414,695 | 89,022 | 10,494,308 |
| 1905 | 3,313,550 | 176,267 | 2,064,000 | 1,599,800 | 881,140 | 753,510 | 2,496,580 | 102,563 | 10,837,410 |
| 1906 | 3,869,000 | 335,538 | 2,480,226 | 1,918,202 | 825,881 | 817,317 | 2,978,860 | 116,860 | 12,836,384 |
| 1907 | 3,878,431 | 273,700 | 2,056,198 | 1,710,908 | 424,860 | 850,126 | 2,555,305 | 109,948 | 12,165,276 |
| 1908 | 3,556,168 | 15,274 | 298,606 | 597,880 | 380,650 | 845,004 | 2,388,743 | 126,252 | 8,208,577 |
| 1909 | 4,044,755 | 261,268 | 1,602,858 | 1,817,320 | 470,081 | 891,755 | 2,499,990 | 180,670 | 11,212,697 |
| 1910 | 4,318,100 | 388,556 | 1,860,888 | 1,298,740 | 541,785 | 1,020,360 | 3,109,510 | 105,340 | 12,643,279 |
| 1911 | 4,142,747 | 520,580 | 2,344,680 | 1,558,170 | 454,815 | 1,317,484 | 3,860,100 | 106,160 | 14,304,736 |
| 1912 | 3,751,083 | 323,020 | 1,165,430 | 709,660 | 389,350 | 1,805,320 | 3,478,640 | 125,480 | 11,752,988 |
| 1913 | 4,032,954 | 454,820 | 2,277,170 | 1,572,420 | 673,355 | 1,694,826 | 3,341,920 | 126,670 | 14,179,135 |
| 1914 | 3,410,913 | .. | 1,766,473 | 1,134,678 | 735,065 | 1,821,580 | 2,998,820 | 117,210 | 11,984,739 |
| 1915 | 4,066,003 | .. | 226,480 | 784,575 | 472,050 | 2,295,376 | 2,528,360 | 129,110 | 10,501,954 |

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, LIFE ASSURANCE, ETC.

| Year. | Old-age and Invalid Pensions.* | | | Life Assurance Policies. | | Amount Received from the Commonwealth Government by the State of Victoria.† |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| | Old-age. | Invalid. | Amounts Expended. | Number. | Sums Assured. | |
| | No. | No. | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1894 | ... | ... | ... | 131,210 | 23,095,900 | ... |
| 1895 | ... | ... | ... | 131,875 | 22,916,328 | ... |
| 1896 | ... | .. | ... | 132,684 | 22,757,175 | ... |
| 1897 | ... | .. | ... | 144,842 | 23,530,517 | ... |
| 1898 | ... | ... | ... | 147,150 | 23,533,082 | ... |
| 1899 | ... | ... | ... | 156,411 | 26,536,403 | ... |
| 1900 | ... | .. | ... | 172,713 | 26,315,862 | .. |
| 1901 | 16,275 | .. | 129,338 | 196,036 | 28,564,889 | 1,177,740 |
| 1902 | 14,570 | .. | 292,432 | 210,922 | 29,878,162 | 1,920,974 |
| 1903 | 12,417 | .. | 215,973 | 214,861 | 30,230,567 | 2,105,450 |
| 1904 | 11,609 | .. | 205,150 | 224,212 | 30,980,343 | 2,002,804 |
| 1905 | 11,209 | .. | 200,464 | 227,168 | 31,586,524 | 2,017,378 |
| 1906 | 10,990 | .. | 189,127 | 235,091 | 32,246,807 | 2,097,119 |
| 1907 | 10,732 | .. | 187,793 | 242,385 | 33,112,352 | 2,192,340 |
| 1908 | 11,288 | .. | 233,573 | 254,717 | 34,057,847 | 2,449,243 |
| 1909 | 12,368 | .. | 270,827 | 270,899 | 35,120,753 | 1,929,542 |
| 1910 | 20,218 | .. | 470,656 | 292,055 | 36,495,251 | 1,922,278 |
| 1911 | 23,722 | 2,272 | 573,699 | 311,695 | 38,185,859 | 1,617,572 |
| 1912 | 24,449 | 3,162 | 672,593 | 331,846 | 40,132,346 | 1,667,657 |
| 1913 | 25,434 | 3,918 | 715,924 | 351,250 | 41,546,825 | 1,691,833 |
| 1914 | 27,150 | 4,844 | 795,449 | 368,481 | 43,305,375 | 1,733,280 |
| 1915 | 28,365 | 6,054 | 839,718 | 381,106 | 44,402,089 | 1,757,894 |
| 1916 | 28,446 | 6,869 | 908,159 | .. | .. | 1,743,467 |

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 30th June.

APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of the book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press is given below :—

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

(FORMED 14TH NOVEMBER, 1916.)

Prime Minister and Attorney-General : THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

Minister for Defence : THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.

Minister for the Navy : THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.

Postmaster-General : THE HON. W. WEBSTER.

Treasurer : THE HON. A. POYNTON.

Minister for Trade and Customs : THE HON. W. O. ARCHIBALD.

Minister for Home Affairs : THE HON. F. W. BAMFORD.

Minister for Works : THE HON. P. J. LYNCH.

Vice-President of the Executive Council : THE HON. W. G. SPENCE.

Assistant Minister : THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

” ” . THE HON. W. H. L. SMITH.

FEDERAL REFERENDUM.

The question of conscription for military service outside the Commonwealth was submitted to the electors of Australia on 28th October, 1916, in the following form :—

“ Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service for the term of this war, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth ? ”

The result of the referendum was as under :—

**REFERENDUM RELATING TO MILITARY SERVICE OUTSIDE
THE COMMONWEALTH TAKEN ON 28TH OCTOBER, 1916.**

| State. | No. of Electors who Voted— | | Majority for— | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| Victoria | 353,829 | 328,022 | 25,807 | .. |
| New South Wales | 356,209 | 472,705 | .. | 116,496 |
| Queensland | 143,051 | 152,101 | .. | 9,050 |
| South Australia | 87,368 | 113,591 | .. | 26,223 |
| Western Australia | 93,888 | 40,807 | 53,081 | .. |
| Tasmania | 48,437 | 37,703 | 10,734 | .. |
| Territories | 2,136 | 1,269 | 867 | .. |
| Total | 1,084,918 | 1,146,198 | .. | 61,280 |

The decision of a majority of the electors, as shown by these figures, was against the proposal, which was consequently defeated.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1916.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council held on 1st June, 1916, five seats were contested, twelve members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and the number who voted in the provinces where elections were held :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE
TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ON 1st JUNE, 1916.

| Province. | Number of Electors on Rolls. | Number of Electors who Voted. | | | Informal Votes. | Number who Voted by Post. | Proportion of Electors who Voted. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Rate-payers. | Non-Rate-payers. | Total. | | | |
| East Yarra .. | 30,499 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| Melbourne .. | 18,986 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| " East .. | 18,873 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| " North .. | 29,866 | 8,920 | .. | 8,920 | 44 | 85 | 29·86 |
| " South .. | 23,976 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| " West .. | 25,446 | 10,178 | 5 | 10,183 | 79 | 103 | 40·02 |
| Bendigo .. | 10,940 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| Gippsland .. | 13,032 | 5,062 | 4 | 5,066 | 18 | 51 | 38·87 |
| Nelson .. | 10,904 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| Northern .. | 12,722 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| North-Eastern .. | 12,778 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| " Western .. | 15,907 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| Southern .. | 13,667 | 5,037 | 13 | 5,050 | 20 | 19 | 36·95 |
| South-Eastern .. | 22,537 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| " Western .. | 16,336 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| Wellington .. | 10,410 | 5,628 | 6 | 5,634 | 42 | 115 | 54·12 |
| Western .. | 13,442 | .. | .. | Uncontested. | | .. | .. |
| | 300,321 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less uncontested provinces (12) .. | 207,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 92,421 | 34,825 | 28 | 34,853 | 203 | 373 | 37·71 |

PART III.—POPULATION.

VICTORIA.

RETURN OF ASSISTED AND NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS FOR THE FIRST
TEN MONTHS OF 1916.

| Month. | Assisted or Selected. | | Nominated. | | Total. | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| January | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| February | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| March | 9 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 12 |
| April | 2 | 29 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 50 |
| May | 11 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 23 | 28 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 |
| August | 3 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 34 |
| September | 5 | 4 | 9 | 31 | 14 | 35 |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 51 | 64 | 48 | 106 | 99 | 170 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|--------|
| Total first ten months, 1916 | .. | .. | 269 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | 1,436 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | 6,390 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | 9,837 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 10,399 |

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 30TH JUNE, 1916.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----|-----------|
| Males | .. | .. | 677,170 |
| Females | .. | .. | 728,807 |
| Total | .. | .. | 1,405,977 |

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| Accidental violence, death rate from | 392, 417 |
| Accidents, occupations of men dying from | 418 |
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| " " State, 1915 | 82 |
| Adelaide, population | 233 |
| Advertising and Intelligence Bureau | 617 |
| Ages at three Census years, 1891, 1901, 1911 | 211 |
| " of distinct persons arrested | 460 |
| " prisoners | 483, 485 |
| " scholars in State schools | 501 |
| " persons at dependent and supporting | 212 |
| Agricultural and grazing lands unalienated | 669, 670 |
| " pastoral produce imported by the United Kingdom | 767 |
| " colleges and experimental farms | 705 |
| " Department | 702 |
| " education | 702 |
| " high schools | 506, 708 |
| " implement works | 796 |
| " labourers' allotments, Closer Settlement Estates | 679, 681 |
| " produce, prices of | 727 |
| " production | 711 <i>et seq.</i> |
| " research | 702 |
| " societies | 711 |
| " wages | 743 |
| Agriculture | 711 <i>et seq.</i> |
| " in Victoria and Great Britain | 769 |
| " State expenditure and revenue | 710 |
| Albert Park Land Act 1915 | 82 |
| Alfred Hospital, history, &c. | 571 |
| Alluvial workings, gold yield from | 775 |
| Amalgamation of municipalities | 248 |
| Amherst Consumption Sanatorium | 580 |
| Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia, death rate from | 401 |
| Annuity policies | 328 |
| Appendicitis, death rate from | 392, 407 |
| Aquarium at Exhibition Buildings | 525 |
| Area of British Dominions | 235 |
| " Greater Melbourne | 225 |
| " States | 108 |
| " the World | 236 |
| " Victoria | 10 |
| Arrested persons, charges against | 454 |
| " " sentences of | 456 |
| Arrests | 445 |
| " for drunkenness | 449, 469 |
| " various offences | 446 |
| " of distinct individuals | 458 |
| " males and females | 456 |

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| Artesian bores | 698 |
| Articled Law Clerks (War Service Act) 1915 | 82 |
| Artificial grasses | 728 |
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| Assembly, Legislative (see Constitution, Parliament). | |
| " " 1916, members | 97 |
| Assessment of properties in municipalities | 250 |
| Assisted immigration | 209 |
| Assurance fund, Transfer of Land Act | 676 |
| " life | 325 |
| Asthma, emphysema, death rate from | 392 |
| Asylum for the Blind (see also Charitable Institutions) | 577 |
| " " Deaf and Dumb (see also Charitable Institutions) | 578 |
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| " orphan | 579 |
| Auriferous lands unalienated | 669, 673 |
| Austin Hospital | 573 |
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| Australian born in Victoria | 213 |
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| " States, banking business | 307 |
| " " births excess over deaths | 231 |
| " " capitals | 108 |
| " " Chinese and aborigines | 244 |
| " " crime and drunkenness | 449 |
| " " debts, funded | 192 |
| " " " and unfunded | 193 |
| " " divorces | 440 |
| " " drunkenness, convictions for | 472 |
| " " enrolment, net, of scholars | 501 |
| " " expenditure on police and gaols | 487 |
| " " Government and local taxation | 197 |
| " " insane persons, number, recoveries, and deaths | 603 |
| " " instruction, cost of | 502 |
| " " migration | 231 |
| " " natives of, in Victoria | 223 |
| " " offences | 449 |
| " " old persons in | 232 |
| " " police force, strength of | 486 |
| " " population, 1915 | 230 |
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| " " " strength of | 232 |
| " " prices of stocks | 320 |
| " " private wealth | 295 |
| " " " diffusion of | 296 |
| " " savings banks | 315 |
| " " sinking funds | 189 |
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| Bacon and ham curing industry | 797 |
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