FINANCE.

Under the terms of the Act establishing a constitution in and for state the Colony of Victoria, all taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, and all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown, from whatever source arising within the Colony, are to form one consolidated revenue, to be appropriated by the Legislature for the public service of the Colony. The summary of these transactions for the financial year 1911-12 is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1911-12.

Revenue	£ 10,009,796
그렇는 마음을 하는 것이 하는 것이 하를 하는 것도 없었다.	9,999,342
Surplus for the year	10,454
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1911	304,629
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1912	294,175

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 buoyant revenue of recent years has been more than sufficient to meet the demands of ordinary expenditure, and it has been possible to devote considerable sums out of ordinary revenue: to paying off the 4238.

liabilities of former years, and to forming sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations for the past nine years are shown in the succeeding statement.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC., 1903-4 TO 1911-12.

	0	RDINARY BRY	INARY BEVENUE APPROPRIATED.					
Year ended 30th June.	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.)	Redemption Funds to meet out standing loans.*	Total.			
	.	£	£	£	£			
1904	175,000	33,020	₍₁₎ 25,000	81,277	314,297			
1905	172,000	29,693	25,000	122,835	349,528			
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			
Totals (9 years	2,061,944	326,502	225,000	1,339,959	3,953,405			

^{*} 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 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1912, large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

State revenue and expenditure.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1912. On 1st July, 1911, the total revenue deficiency was £304,628 16s. 8d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £10,454 5s. 10d., leaving

the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1911-12 at £294,174 10s. 10d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.			
	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	
Excise and Inland Territorial Public Works	1,214,510 11 4 285,799 18 5 5,588,371 14 11	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/11	304,628	16	8	
Public Works Ports and Harbors Fees	129,830 8 6 390,021 9 3	Special Appropria- tions	2,854,169	8	1	
Y73:	14,126 6 4	Chief Secretary	854,010	12	4	
Mallee Land Ac-	73,133 12 5	Minister of Public Instruction	898,923	30 2	0	
Miscellaneous	646,344 16 3	Attorney-General	80,905	18	- 8	
Commonwealth	1,667,657 0 0	Solicitor General	61,197	1	7	
balances received		Treasurer	320,600	9	1	
Consolidated Revenue deficiency,	294,174 10 10	Commissioner of Crown Lands	265,924	3	3	
30/6/12		Commissioner of Public Works	533,482		4	
		Minister of Mines	57,485	17	Ę	
		Minister of Forests	54,060			
		Minister of Water Supply	96,061	16		
		Minister of Agri-	168,000	5		
		Minister of Health	37,919	3	. (
		Minister of Rail- ways	3,551,804	3.7		
		Mallee Land Ac-	73,133	12		
		Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Ser-	91,662	5	1	
		vices."		_	7.	
Total	10,303,970 8 3	Total	10,303,970) 8	,	

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1912, was, as shown in the above statement, £294,175. 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 maximum amount of £2,711,436 on 30th June, 1896, since which date it has been steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to its present amount.

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the last ten years:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	1903	£ 6,954,619	£ 6,759,960	
	1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	
	1905	7,515,742	7,343,742	
	1906	7,811,475	7,261,475	
	1907	8,345,534	7,679,143	
# 1600 F	1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	
	1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	
	1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	
	1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	
	1912	10,009,796	9,999,342	

Norm.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The particulars for 1911-12 are as follows:—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.
		£	£
	ording to Treasurer's Finance Statement	9,936,662	9,845,00 0
Add —	Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes Surplus Revenue appropriated to	73,134	73,134
Dedu ct-	"Revenue Services"		91,662
	Appropriation to reduction of deficit		10,454
	Total	10,009,796	9,999,342

Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial Heads of State revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue.	1907–8.	1908-9.	1909–10.	1910-11.	1911–12.
					£ .
Federal Government	2,449,243	£ 1,929,542	£ 1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657
State Taxation—	2,110,210	1,020,012	1,022,2,0	1,011,012	-,,
Probate and Succes-	304,830	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,283
sion Duties	001,000	110,115	000,1.0		
Income Tax	317,354	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248
Land Tax	89,496	85,559	114,357	210,640	293,823
Stamp Duties	222,923	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836
Other	134,160	138,310	141,603	159,859	158,649
Public Works and	101,100	100,010	,	G77*573	
Services—	43 2 3				
Railways	3,873,855	4,189,501	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466
Water Supply	218,755	225,911	234,698	263,711	255,081
State Coal Mine	210,100	220,012	22,249	166,174	199,267
Interest on proper-			7777		138,941
ties transferred to					
Commonwealth					Y
Other	5,020	5,362	4,716	5,145	16,712
Land-	0,020) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Sales	205,393	224,232	216,902	219,789	211,952
Rents	122,911	134,194	135,174	133,129	148,113
Interest, &c	51,09	56.549	65,871	79,363	125,807
Other Sources	319,449	314,949	359,588	375,260	387,961
Total	8,314,480	8, 247, 684	8,597,992	9,204,503	10,009,796
	£ s, d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 12 0	6 9 10	6 13 3	7 0 10	7 9 8

The revenue for 1911-12 represents an increase of £805,293 over that for the previous year, and of this amount the railways supplied £349,906. The contribution to the State revenue by the Federal Government in 1910-11 and 1911-12 is founded 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 revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, the receipts for 1911-12 exceeding those of any previous year. The increase in the revenue from land tax is due to the operation of the State Land Tax Act 1910, particulars of which will be found on page 138.

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 of three-fourths 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 amounting to 25s. per head of the number of the people of the 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. The sum so debited to a State may be deducted from the amount payable to such State in pursuance of the Act.

By the Tasmania Grant Act 1912 the sum of £500,000 has been granted out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth for the purposes of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania. Payments of this sum are to extend over a period of ten years, and commence in 1912-13 with the amount of £95,000, and thereafter successively diminished by £10,000 each year, so that in 1921-22 the final payment will be £5,000.

INCOME TAX.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and Income tax. 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. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, and of any company, person, or firm taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," so far only as regards any fire, fidelity, guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance business of such company, person, or firm, also incomes of non-residents of Victoria from stock, debentures, or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next $\mathcal{L}_{1,000}$, and 8d. on all over $\mathcal{L}_{2,200}$ on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows:—(a) Personal Exertion—net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion

thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which include in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act: -Incomes from personal exertion-3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d.; incomes from property, double these rates; life assurance companies, is. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were fixed by Act No. 1938, as follows:-Incomes from personal exertion were taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d.; tax on income from property, double these rates. The minimum income taxable was £157, the exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500. The tax on the income of life assurance companies was 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared and debenture interest paid during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates were the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum income taxable was £201 with an exemption of £100 up 10 £500. The rates of tax in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 were again respectively 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. on personal income up to £500, £1,000, £1,500, and over £1,500, with double rates on income from property, 8d. on the taxable income of life assurance companies, and 7d. on that of all other companies, but the exemption allowed was £150 on incomes, other than those of companies, between £201 (the minimum income taxable) and £500. In the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 there was also allowed a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers, except companies. In 1913 all incomes derived from interest accruing from any stock sold under the

Savings Bank Act 1912 or from any debentures or bonds under the Savings Banks Acts issued after the commencement of the said Act are exempted from taxation.

The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the five years ending with 1912:—

INCOME TAX: 1908 TO 1912.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1012.
Number of Assessments: Personal exertion Property	32,578 6,993	32,268 7,757	35,659 8,516	33,307 9,124	34,912 9,501
Total	39,571	40,025	44,175	42,431	44,413
Distinct taxpayers	35,464	35,902	39,532	37,618	39,525
Taxable Income— Personal exertion Property	£ 14,012,508 2,869,537	£ 13,178,528 2,952,756	£ 15,333,062 3,184,689		£ 17,429,095 3,831,231
Total	16,882,045	16,131,284	18,517,751	19,350,992	21,260,326
Tax Payable— Personal exertion Property Total	229,814 75,3 74 305,188	212,597 77,670 290,267	256,539 83,840 340,379	303,099 111,222 414,321	339,588 123,357 462,945
Per taxpayer	£ s. d. 8 12 1	£ s. d. 8 1 8	£ s. d. 8 12 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable In- comes derived from— Personal exertion Property	d. 3.94 6.30	d. 3.87 6.31	d. 4·01 6·32	d. 4·59 7·65	d. 4·67 7·73

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it must be remembered that, although the rates of tax, the amount of the minimum taxable income, and the amount of exemption allowed were the same for each year, yet that for the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies was allowed. It must also be borne in mind that since 1910 land-owners have been exempted from income tax on all income from live stock, wool, meat, milk, dairy produce, fruit, grain, fodder,

and other crops arising or accruing to them from any land the unimproved value of which does not exceed £5,000; and that they have been allowed a reduction in the rate of tax on incomes similarly earned from land with unimproved values ranging from £5,000 to £9,000. The number of individual taxpayers in 1912, however, is equal to the number in 1910, and the amount of the total tax payable in the later year exceeds that payable in 1910 by £122,566, the most conspicuous of the classes in extent of increase being the commercial, and the most prominent of the occupations, merchants and graziers.

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

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1912—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1911.

Taxable Income.				mber ssmen t s.	Taxable Inc	come fr o m—	Tax Payable on—		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	
	d.	d.			£	£	£	£	
Up to £500	3	6	26,955	7,557	4,108,258	1,012,869	52,983	25,359	
£501 to £1,000	4	8	5,044	1,265	3,442,529	872,472	48,843	23,822	
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10	1,219	295	1,467,294	353,027	24,435	11,030	
Over £1,500	6	12	1,694	384	8,411,014	1,592,863	213,327	63, 146	
Total		•••	34,912	9,501	17,429,095	3,831,231	339,588	123,357	

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £17,429,095, and that from property to £3,831,231, after allowing for exemptions of £4,256,850, and thus the total net incomes of those assessed in 1912 on incomes of the previous year amounted to £25,517,176, or an average of £646 for each taxpayer. The average incomes of taxpayers in the four previous years were:—1908, £597; 1909, £563; 1910, £550; and 1911, £623.

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

Finance.

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1912.

	Numbe	r of Taxr	ayers.		Amo	ount of Tax		
Occupations in Classes.	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Total.	Average to each Tax-payer.
			one hear	£	£	£	0.00	£ s. d.
1. Professional	6,847	17.32	15 63	31,618	6,935	33,553	8.33	5 12 7
2. Domestic	1,923	4.87	3:09	10,702	1,709	12,411	2.68	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
3. Commercial	11,948	30.23	13.04	82,965	14,488	97,453	21.05	3 5 5
4. Transport	1,719	4·35	4.38	5,142	484	5,626	9.18	6 9 4
5. Industrial	6,570	16 62	3.50	36,849	5,638	42,487	9 10	0,5 -
6. Primary producers	3,973	10.05	2.75	28,162	16,546	44,708	9.66	11 5 0
7. Indefinite	5,163	13.06	64.11	3,175	62,883	66,058	14.27	12 15 10
8. Companies	1,382	3.20		140,975	11,674	155,649	33.62	112 12 6
					1-			
Total	39,525	100.00		339,588	123,357	462,945	100 00	11 14 3

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms 301 per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 16 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 25 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial contributes over 16½ per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 32½ per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing 173 per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 72 per cent. of the breadwinners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with 153 per cent.; the commercial comes next, with 13 per cent.; then transport, with 43 per cent; and last of all primary producers, with 23 per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 333 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 13 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 144 per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 304 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 21 per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 93 per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 163 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9 and one-fifth per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming 171 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 81 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, 1912.

		Number	of Taxps	ayers.		Am	ount of Ta	ix.
Occupations.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
1. Professional								
Civil Servants Clergymen Legal Practi-	1,094 593	2 2						$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } & \pounds & s. & d. \\ & 3 & 1 & 8 \\ & 2 & 9 & 6 \end{array}$
tioners Medical Practi	573	5	170	748	6,808	2,299	9,107	12 3 6
tioners Police Teachers Various	503 309	10 	190 8 33 247	317 1,077	454 2.252	31 98	9,680 485 2.350 11,858	13 15 4 1 10 7 2 3 7 5 6 0
	6,089	36	722	6,847	31,618	6,935	38,553	5 12 7
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers Various	1,318 298	4 4	264 35	1,586 337	9 479 1,223	1,443 266	10,922 1,459	6 17 8 4 8 4
	1,616	8	299	1,923	10,702	1,709	12,411	6 9 1
3. Commercial.								
Agents Brokers Butchers Clerks Drapers Grocers Merchants Salesmen Storekeepers Various	681 171 436 3,196 366 312 1,060 2,513 476	7 1 3 3 2 1 8 5 2	217 42 82 257 72 46 352 152 109	905 2)4 521 3,456 440 359 1,420 2,670 587	7,057 4,2°3 2,327 12,274 5,398 1,290 27,978 10,571 2,885	1,500 437 639 1,670 1,430 284 4,637 854 626	8,557 4,640 2,966 13,944 6,828 1,574 32,615 11,425 3,511	9 9 1 21 13 7 5 13 10 4 0 8 15 10 4 4 7 8 22 19 4 4 5 6 5 19 7
v arious	1,078	63	267	1.376	8,982	2.411	11,393	8 5 7
4. Transport.	10,400	 -	1,596	11,948	82,965	14,488	97,453	8 3 1
Carriers Engaged in	263		54	317	1,649	167	1,816	514.7
Postal Service Engaged in Rail-	273		6	279	50 0	19	519	1 17 0
ways Engaged in	878		16	894	1,574	25	1,599	1 15 9
Shipping	192	1	36	229	1,419	273	1,692	7 7 9
	1,606	1	112	1,719	5,142	484	5,626	3 5, 5

Finance.

Sources of Incomes and Occupations of Taxpayers,

	Num	ber of T	axpayers.		Amount of Tax.					
Occupations.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total	Average to each	Taxpayet	
5. Industrial. Carpenters Engine-drivers Engineers Managers Manufacturers Printers Various	448 93 417 584 660 543 3,013	13 2 2 2 5 3	126 53 57 222 45 284	587 93 472 643 887 588 3,300	£ 3,055 97 2,325 2,330 13,412 2,696 12,934	£ 569 179 246 1,442 2,085 1,117	4,781 14,051	6 1 5 4 16 8 4	0 1 6 0 14 1 2 5	5 10 1 1 1 1 1 1
	5,758	25	787	6,570	36,849	5,638	42,487	6	9	4
6. Primary Producers. Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— Dairy Farmers Farmers Graziers Various	258 1,440 380 293	15 126 113 18	43 467 423 50	316 2,033 916 361	952 8,952 15,528 1,351	167 3,826 11,796 491	1,119 12,778 27,324 1,842	6 29 5	10 5 16 2	9 8 7 0
	2,371	272	983	3,626	26,783	16,280	43,063	11	17	6
Engaged in Mining— Legal Managers Miners Mining Mana-	33 29		3 4	36 33	185 206	16 75	201 281 415		11 10	8 3
gers Various	125 130	1	5 17	131 147	341 647	101	748	5		9
various	317	1	29	347	1,379	266	1,645	4	14	9
	2,688	273	1,012	3,973	28,162	16,546	44,708	11	5	0
7. Indefinite.	656	4,147	360	5,163	3,175	52,883	66,058	12	15	10
8. Companies. Life Assurance Mining Other	69 1,253	21 39		21 69 1,292	8,258 132,71		13,419 8,258 133,972	119	13	7
	1,322	60	1	1,382	140,978	14,674	155,649	112	2 12	3 6
Total	30,024	4,613	4,888	39,525	339,58	8 123,357	462,94	1	1 14	! :8

Of the total taxpayers, 75.9 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11.7 per cent. from property, and 12.4 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranged from 65.4 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 93.4 per cent. of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 6.5 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 27 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means and of no occupation, and pensioners, has 12.7 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 80.3 per cent. from property, and 7 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 95.7 per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 4.3 per cent. from property. Seventy-three and one-third per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 4.8 for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 62.2 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 90.6 in the case of companies, and 91.4 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 TAXPAVERS 1012

	N	umber o	f Taxpay	vers.		Amou	nt of Tax	
Occupations.	With t	axable i between	ncomes —			taxable i betweer		
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000	£1,001 and over.	Total.
1. Professional.					£	£	£	
Civil Servants	999	132						3,549
Clergymen	577	30						
Legal Practitioners	409	202						9,107
Medical Practitioners	258	283		1				
Police	309	7	J		00			
Teachers	999	69	ç					2,350
Various	1,698	415	124	2,237	3,422	4,028	4,408	11,858
2. Domestic.	5,249	1,138	46 0	6,847	9,796	11,271	17,486	38,553
Hotelkeepers	1,031	413	142	1.586	2,237	4,026	1.000	10.000
Various	271	51	15			513		10,922 1,489
3. Commercial.	1,302	464	157	1,923	2,729	4,539	5,143	12,411
Agents	608	192	105	905	1,364	1,972	F 901	
Brokers	94	65	55			655		8,557
Butchers	387	114	20			1,074	1.087	4,640
Clerks	2,926	366	164			3,569		2,966 13,944
Drapers	284	85	71	440	580	813	5,435	
Grocers	290	52	17	359		515	513	6,828
Merchants	663	342	415	1,420	1,260	3,470	32.0	1,574 32,615
Salesmen	2,263	279	128	2,670	4,123	2,593	4,709	11,425
Storek e epers	430	116	41	587	972	1,170	1,369	3,511
Various	956	277	143	1,376	2,020	2,864		11,393
	8.901	1,888	1,159	11,948	16,956	18,695		1.0

Finance.

Taxable Incomes and Occupations of Taxpayers, 1912—continued.

	Nun	ber of	[axpaye	s.		mount o	f Tax.	
Occupations.	With ta	xable in			On taxe	ble incon ween—		Cotal.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	Total.	£51 and £500.	and	1,001 and over.	
		I			£	£	£	£
4. Transport. Carriers Engaged in Postal	235 267	56 12	26	317 279	427 412	536 107	853	1,816 519
Service Engaged in Railways Engaged in Shipping	863 147	25 61	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 21 \end{array}$	894 229	1,175 243	210 666	214 783	1,599 1,692
	1,512	154	53	1,719	2,257	1,519	1,850	5,626
5. Industrial. Carpenters	446	97	44	587	864	940	1,820	$3,624 \\ 97$
Engine-drivers Engineers	93 376	57		93 472	611	547	1,346	2,504 2,576
Managers	531 491	88 198				848 1,978	688 11,841	14,854
Manufacturers Printers	509	45	34	588	831	435 3,371	3,515 5,994	4,781 14,051
Various	2,785		\	-			25,204	42,487
	5,231	830	508	6,570	9,164	8,119	25,204	
6. Primary Producers Engaged in Agriculture,), (5 v (b - 3x)					
&c.— Dairy Farmers	265		- 1	31			173 4,761	1,119 12,778
Farmers	1,467						23,239	27,324
Graziers Various	28		7				608	1,842
	2,39	80	6 42	3,62	6 5,676	8,606	28,781	43,063
Engaged in Mining— Legal Managers	29	- 9		-	6 70		97 237	201 281
Miners ···	1 4 4			$egin{array}{ccc} 5 & 3 \ 3 & 13 \end{array}$	3 44 1 18		134	415
Mining Managers Various		• h = 5	1 6		- 1	4		748
	29	2 3	30 2	34	7 50	2 288	855	1,645
	2,68	9 83	- 36 44	8 3,97	6,17	8 8,894	29,636	44,708
7. Indefinite.	3,73	7 94	18 47	8 5,16	33 13,77	0 16,778	35,510	66,058
8. Companies.						,	13,335	13,419
Life Assurance		7			21 6 39 13			
Mining Other			13 4 69 54			*1 75	127,709	
	59	6 1	83 60		- C - C		148,915	
Total .	29,2	7 6,4	47 3,86	31 39,5	25 63.80	2 73.59	325,546	3 ¹ 462.945

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 73.9 per cent. were under £500, 16.3 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9.8 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 13.8, 15.9, and 70.3 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,420 merchants were responsible for £32,615, of which £27,885 came from 415 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000 each. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 85 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to only three-sevenths of that of the merchants, although in number the clerks were as 2.4 to one merchant. Next to that from the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers and farmers. The graziers' contribution amounted to £27,324 from 916 persons, of whom 283 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1911, and were taxed to the extent of £23,239.

LAND TAX.

Land Tax.

The State Land Tax Act of 1910 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 1912 was one half-penny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate has been reimposed for 1913. 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 new land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former land tax, 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 following statement shews the number of taxpayers, the amount of tax payable, and other particulars relating to the assessments for the year 1911.

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

proyed	Progressive Unim- proved Values. Number of Tax- payers.		Total or Capital Value.	Capital Unimproved E		Mortgage rebate of Tax.	Amount of Tax.	
£	£		£	£	£	£		
Uı	ider 250	1,147	1,654,240	138,280	3,924	~ 13	£ 267	
251 to		6,795	5,910,208	2,006,168	1,453,400	88		
301 to		13,424	14,744,578	5,002,550	1,691,468	540	1,064	
451 to	500	3,581	4,821,009	1,695,726	82,230	207	6,358	
501 to	750	11,309	18,742,319	6,911,798	02,200		3,155	
751 to		7,646	16,240,476	6,613,506		\$28 757	13,578 13,024	
1,001 to	1,250	E 001	10.500.0.5				10,024	
		5,201	13,530,245	5,757,082		602	11,395	
		3,943	11,976,631	5,351,853		461	10,691	
		5,462	19,996,748	9,347,873		549		
2,001 to		3,595	15,987,160	7,937,856		162	18,929	
2,501 to		2,744	14,732,568	7,473,836		50	16,378	
3,001 to	3,500	1,502	9,142,219	4,807,647	1,3 895	50	15,521	
3,501 to	5,000	3,075	23,611,794	12,627,030			10,017 26,308	
5,001 to	7,500	1,980	21,579,825				20,000	
7,501 to		778	21,079,825	11,809,377			24,604	
10,001 to		405	11,654,617	6,609,320	••		13,770	
12,501 to			7,905,610	4,461,724			9,295	
15,001 to		236	5,681,566	3,192,844			6,652	
		181	5,237,718	2,855,673			5,949	
17,501 to	20,000	110	3,652,181	2,010,090			4,188	
20,001 to	22,500	80	3,241,059	1,660,356		19 Ata	o da an Essan	
22,501 to	25,000	58	2,396,793	1,361,960			3,459	
25,001 to	30.000	107	4,865,101	2,887,002		••	2,838	
30,001 to	35,000	65	3,643,201	2,007,002	***	••	6,015	
35,001 to	40,000	50	2,946,838	2,045,127	••	••	4,261	
40,001 to	45,000	36		1,868,736	••	••	3,893	
45,001 to	50,000	27	2,654,790 1,908,358	1,528,761 1,267,767	-		3,185	
50,001 to	60,000				•		2,641	
60,001 to		46	3,727,845	2,456,979			5,119	
	70,000	41	4,188,034	2,644,868			5,510	
	80,000	20	2,542,313	1,402,268				
80,001 to	90,000	18	2,408,000	1,518,805		•••	2,921	
90,001 to	100,000	16	2,384,390	1,520,114	• •	•	3,164	
100,001 to	125,000	14	2,929,757	1,454,505	•		3,167	
125,001 to	150,000	16	3,880,730	2,116,845	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	3,030	
150,001 to	200,000	10	2,527,420	1,604,938			4,410	
Over	200,000	12	5,250,335	3,922,477		- ::	3,344 8,172	
		73,730	278,291,676		3,231,022	4,257	0,172	

The assessments given in this table are based on the ownership of land as at 31st December, 1910, and are corrected to 30th June, 1912. The classification is on the unimproved values, and the values are in all cases those placed on the land by the owners (taxpayers) themselves. The assessments under £250 are assessments on the balances of the interest of owners, portions of whose estates in land are assessed as joint assessments or as parts of trust assessments.

The Assessment Roll at 31st December, 1912, shewed the following particulars:—

			化磺基酚 医克雷氏试验检 医二氏病 电流流	
A	asessment.	化化二氯甲二二烷 医海绵炎炎	Taxpavers.	Net Assessment
			raxpajere.	of Tax.
	1911		F4 000	
		****	74,036	£278,260
	1912	***	74,801	£277 704

No further particulars of the 1912 assessment are available, and those of the 1911 assessment, it should be noticed, have been revised to a date six months later than the information given in the detailed table for the same year.

In addition to the State land tax there is upon the lands in the State a Commonwealth land tax which was assented to on 16th November, 1910.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

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. The Act provides that the tax shall be levied in and for the financial year beginning on the 1st day of July, 1910, and each financial year thereafter. The tax when the owner is not an absentee, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, is 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is 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 £60,001, 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 is 6d. in the £1.

When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is id. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is 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, 31d. 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 41d. 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 is 7d. in the £1. The definition of unimproved value is the capital sum which the feesimple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a bona 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 1910-11 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,990, of which 4,218 belonged to resident, and 772 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates as returned by the taxpayers was £58,388,930, and as ascertained by the Department, £50,539,109. The exemption of £5,000 allowed to resident taxpayers and other statutory deductions amounted to £20,425,929, leaving a taxable balance of £30,113,180, on which the tax payable amounted to £361,427, the tax on town properties being £139,808, and that on country properties £221,619.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following return shows the financial working of the Rail-Financial ways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and working The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and they represent the actual business done each year, receipts and expenditure brought to account by Treasury, within the year. Working expenses in 1907-8 include belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £47,058, also a sum of £3,311 for the replacement on the electric street railway, of rolling-stock, car-shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

RAILWAY BALANCES, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Gross Receipts	£ 3,883,742	£ 4,189,065	£ 4,455,748	£ 4,909,062	£ 5,233,979
Working Expenses Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	2,347,254 103,064	2,418,514 105,415	2,721,405 106,330	3,001,492 107,831	3,323,767 131,319
Net Receipts	1,433,424	1,665,136	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893
Interest on Cost of Con- struction	1,483,807	1,430,093	1,472,916	1,516,764	1,513,102
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	- 50,383	+235,043	+155,097	+282,975	+265,791

Compared with the preceding year the gross receipts for 1911-12 have increased to the extent of £324,917, and working expenses, pensions, &c., to the extent of £345,763; whilst the surplus for 1911-12 after allowing for interest on cost of construction is less than that for 1910-11 by £17,184.

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 provisions in the Railways Act 1907. These provisions require 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, 1912, the receipts of the fund comprised £26,170 on account of the above provisions, and a special payment of £25,400, which is included in the ordinary railway working expenses of the year; whilst the payments made from the fund were £13,922 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employés injured; £9,178 as compensation on account of injuries to or death of employes; and £6,757 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

and

ation, damages, the number of

the yearly averages

for the

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

	Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims,	Passengers.			Employés whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employés proceeding to or				
Year ended 30th June,		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.		from daty; Persons at Orossings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
	Costs, &c.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	£												
1903	8,593	•••	11	1	133		21	9	261	27	28	37	454
1904	2,269	•••	34	2	190	2.00	43	5	245	20	29	27	541
1905	2,544		8	4	165	• •	35	5	214	16	24	25	446
1906*	24,060		162	5	139		43	8	262	35	24	48	630
1907	7,810		14	6	165	39	82	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
Yearly Average	36,070	5.5	122 2	4 4	146.7		29 7	8.5	222 8	26.0	32.0	44.4	553.4

^{*} Including Belgrave Accident.

[†] Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 80th June, 1908. † Including Richmond Accident.

With regard to payments referred to in the table, it must be pointed out that for the six 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 four years they include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employés whilst on duty, such payments being £2,685 in 1908-9, £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, and £9,178 in 1911-12.

It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers, and accepting the last ten years' figures as a guide the average annual ratio of those killed or injured is compared with the latest available ten years' experience of different countries, in the re-

turn 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.		of Passen	ual Number gers in 10 ars.	Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Austria		13 8	319.7	-71	16.39	
Belgium		11.4	423.6	69	25 67	
France		24 6	354.6	· 55	7.88	
Germany		102.7	496.7	93	4.49	
Norway		1.1	1.5	1.00	1.36	
Victoria		9.9	268.9	1 34	36 34	
New South Wales		3.5	76.7	.81	17.84	
Holland		3.3	17.4	-87	4.58	
Switzerland		11 4	82.3	1.41	10 16	
Sweden		7.8	11.6	1.86		
Sapan		23.7	262.9	1.99	2·76 22·09	
Hungary		19.0	98.2	2.00		
Inited States	* .	381.2	8,927.0	5.12	10.34	
Spain	• • •	20.8	97.1		119.99	
Canada (Steam Railways)	•••	30.0	238.6	5.47	25 55	
Russia		145 2	762.7	12·00 12·10	95·44 63·56	

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUES 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910–11.	1911-12.
General Government. Governor Parliament and Ministry Civil Establishment Pensions and Gratuities	205,610	£ 9,644 77,470 219,539 345,346	£ 10,372 83,354 215,413 345,489	£ 9,158 79,944 234,787 349,777	£ 11,519 80,291 264,289 * 372,533

expendi

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1907-8 TO 1911-12—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Law, Order, and Protection.	£	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal	157,219	155,051	160,507	181,497	182,271
Police	291,464	292,161	304,294	320,663	329,312
Penal Establishments	201,101	202, 101	30-,		
and Gaols	51,299	50,733	52,008	50,397	50,814
and Gaois	01,233	00,700	02,000	00,007	,
Education, &c.					
0.0 0.1 1 0 0	689,142	799,391	835,504	876,204	986,633
OF A STATE OF THE	26,839	24,827	29,463	37,693	36,871
		29,582	33,484	38,357	43,223
University	28,408		56,314	55,794	53,343
Libraries, &c	32,679	35,749	9,124	9,828	15,345
Art and Science	13,558	10,531	9,124	9,020	10,010
Recreation and Health.					
Parks, Gardens, and					
Public Resorts	33,850	36,277	34,613	32,469	30,731
Public Health	23,282	29,504	29,738	37,799	45,513
Charitable Institutions.					
&c	400,290	391,833	412,017	454,455	470,588
	100,200	12.77.			
Crown Lands, &c.			300 0	104 000	100 000
Crown Lands	93,954	104,205	138,357	127,220	189,906
Agriculture and Stock	135,702	125,914	153,453	171,258	195,576
Mining	57,290	79,524	144,075	247,882	268,779
Public Works.					100
Railways	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714
Water Supply	72,819	80,646	82,545	87,801	105,905
Harbors, Rivers, and	,0.10	33,5			
Lights	67,990	70,331	79,240	90,343	89,741
Roads and Bridges	72,194	19,172	30,382	18,248	12,780
Municipal Endowment,	, 20, 10 1	7777	2.90		
&c	105,056	157,289	159,792	132,845	131,554
Surplus Revenue	100,000	10,,000			
appropriated to					
"Revenue Services"		146,823			91,662
	• • •	140,020	•••		0-,00-
Land Sales by Auction	20 162	45,216	43,319	41,643	14,988
Fund	39,163	40,210	10,010	12,010	11,000
Works and Buildings,	07 079	85,359	71,072	110,255	82,645
n.e.i	87,073	00,000	11,012	110,200	02,010
Interest and Expenses	1 000 001	1 079 600	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198
of Public Debt	1,922,061	1,873,609	1,904,021	2,021,202	2,000,100
Interest on Advances	00 174	40 001	32,771	24,373	23,849
from Savings Banks	63,154	48,221		191,864	215,909
Redemption Funds, &c.	170,657	170,716	190,527	191,004	210,000
Other Expenditure.					CA CARE
	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	19,788	21,712	22,100	23,170	24,875
Fire Brigades	233,573	270,827	4,364	1,395	7777
Old age Pensions	745	1,200	2,971	40,341	68,183
Immigration		57,931	40,651	38,034	36,802
Miscellaneous	46,689	01,931	40,001	00,001	00,002
Total	7,862,246	8,240,177	8,579,980	9,194,157	9,999,342
m. If. J of Dole	e	e	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Per Head of Popula-	£ s. d. 6 4 9		6 13 0	7 0 8	7 9 6
tion *	6 4 9	1 0 9 0	A TO A	1 . 1 . 0 . 0	, , , ,

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1911-12 shows an increase of £805,185. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £325,283; State schools—education and buildings, £110,000; appropriation to "Revenue Services," £91,662; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £68,966; and Crown Lands, £62,686. The most important decreases are Works and Buildings, n.e.i., £27,610; and Land Sales by Auction Fund, £,26,655:

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

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

ment servants

During the year 1911-12, 3,111 pensions, amounting to £314,345 were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,895 under special appropriations, amounting to £303,767; and 216 from annual votes, amounting to £10,578. One hundred and ninetyeight compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £29,188; and £29,000 was paid, as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement summarizes the number and amount of payments made in the last financial year:-

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1011-12.

Division of Service.		ecial riations.	Annua	l Votes.	To	otal.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department	1,008	92,622	23	1,148	1,031	93,770
Railways	1,194	97,819	169	8,276	1,363	106,095
Defence	12	823		-,	12	823
Lunacy	53	4,729			53	4,729
Under Constitution Act	3	3,375			3	3,375
County Court Judges	2	1,250		•••	2	1,250
Commissioners of Audit	2 5	707			2	707
Officers of Parliament	5	986			5	986
Public Service Board	2	950		•••	2	950
Under Act 1988	1	283			1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160	346	64,460			346	64,460
,, Public Service Act 773 Commonwealth Service—	140	19,546	•••		140	19,546
Officers of transferred Departments	127	16,217			127	16,217
Various allowances	ľ	•••	24	1,154	24	1,154
Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances	2,895	303,767	216	10,578	3,111	314,345
Compensations and Gra- tuities	19	3, 505	179	25,683	198	29,188
Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund	<u>/</u> ***	2,000	•••	27,000		29,000
Total Amount Paid		309,272		63,261		372,533

In 1911-12 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—335 pensions, amounting to £43,875, and 24 gratuities, amounting to £10,198. 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 The annual subsidy and the grant from the consolidated revenue amounted to £29,000 in 1911-12.

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

In the year 1911-12, 34 pensions amounting to £3,194, and £32 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.

Old-age pensions. No expenditure was incurred by the State in 1911-12 on account of old-age pensions, as the responsibility in connexion therewith has been undertaken by the Commonwealth. Full particulars regarding old-age and invalid pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South Africa Contingent African war contingents amounted to £810 in 1911-12.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Expenditure During the year 1911-12 the State expended on public instruction instruction generally the sum of \pounds 1,172,709. This amount excludes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings, but includes the

expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities, although these may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12, according to the report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Instruction Training of Teachers— Training College	£ 556,369 6,135	£ 585,291	£ 637.797	£	£
Training of Teachers— Training College		585,291	637.797	1	
Training College	6.125	1.5	201,101	669,678	710,982
Training College	6.125	1			
		6,628	7,244	7,412	9,889
High Schools	8,573	11,421	15,775	22,037	19,118
Miscellaneous		322	1,293	2,836	3,68
Administration	40,109	41,217	42,258	44,114	47,053
Buildings—		10 miles 20 miles 20 miles		la salar i ya	
Expended by the Public Works					
Department from Annual					
Votes	96,427	136,455	100,349	99,072	135,337
Expended by Boards of Advice	4,311	3,999	4,490	3,840	
,, School Committees					12,191
Rents	3,901	4,345	3,955	3,995	5,100
Higher Elementary, High and					1674
Agricultural High Schools	2,344	14,268	9,281	8,777	14,979
Minor Buildings, Repairs, &c.		3,865	481	1,364	•••
Miscellaneous Items—		- 1 × 1 • 1		Part of	
Melbourne University*	28,408	29,582	33,484	38,357	43,223
Technical Schools	00 000	27,039	32,216	41,030	42,541
Agricultural High Schools, &c.,			17777	, , , , ,	,
(except Buildings)	1,290	1,974	3,562	5,386	23,715
Free Kindergarten Union				1,000	1,000
Pensions, Compensation, and					
Gratuities	90,278	90,954	92,548	93,894	95,770
Exhibitions and Scholarships	5,451	5,471	6,011	6,848	7,270
Supervision of Housing of	1 50				ar da de la compansión de
Teachers	391	381	231		•••
Classification of State-school Teachers—Salary of Classi-		1.15			
fier, &c	200	198	197	200	200
Inspector of Registered Teachers					
and Schools		195	458	468	468
Awards and Costs, Refunds, &c.	618	11		110	100
Coronation Medals	1.,			2,000	3 6
Total	871,644	963,616	991,640	1,052,418	1.172.709

Including buildings.

Expenditure

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

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Items.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911–12.
	\$.				
Instruction—	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, &c., of Teachers	507,019	535,703	582,560	618,551	652,322
Instruction in Drawing, &c	486		2		
Travelling Expenses of Teachers	2,936	2,780	3,254	3,140	5,537
Conveyance of Children to School	2,974	3,031	3,000	3,000	4,407
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Cookery, and Manual Training Expenses	9,639	10,441	15,130	12,396	13,540
Maintenance of Schools-Clean-	32,889	32,916	33,184	32,082	34,937
ing, Stationery, Fuel, &c. Night Schools—Salaries, &c	426	420	669	509	239
Total Instruction	556,369	585,291	637,797	669,678	710,982
100at insufficient	000,000	000,201	001,701	000,070	710,302
Training of Teachers-					•
Training College—					
Salaries	1,643	2.084	2,222	2,299	2,564
Maintenance	120	120	120	120	158
Stores, Stationery, &c	356	381	665	577	965
Students' Board and Allow- ances	4,016	4,043	4,237	4,416	4,702
Allowances to Manual Arts and Domestic Arts Students	•••			•••	1,500
University Practising School			656	1,807	2,547
Allowances to Trainees			303	279	265

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY INSTRUCTION: 1907-8 to 1911-12—continued.

Items.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Training of Teachers—continued.	£	£	£	£	£
High Schools—	F 170		10.000	10 004	15.005
Salaries	7,118	10,125	13,682	18,084 653	15,027 483
Maintenance	325 765	362	467 996	1,152	1,215
Stores, Stationery, &c Cookery and Manual Training		671		374	448
Expenses	365	263	287	914	440
Allowance to Manual Arts' Students	•••		34 3	1,774	1,945
Instruction in Drawing		322	334	750	875
Total Training	14,708	18,371	24,312	32,285	32,694
Administration—					
Salaries, &c., of Office and Inspectorial Staffs	31,792	32,381	33,331	34,877	36,244
Salaries, &c., of Truant Officers	4,146	3,915	3,869	3,832	3,833
Stores and Incidental Expenses	1,729	2,058	1,930	2,304	2,620
Postage and Telegrams	2,435	2,496	3,097	3,100	4,356
Boards of Advice Elections	7	367	31	1	
Total Administration	40,109	41,217	42,258	44,114	47,053
Buildings-				7.77	
Expended by Public Works Department	96,427	136,455	100,349	99,072	135,387
Expended by Boards of Advice	4,311	3,999	4,490	3,840	
" School Committees					12,191
Rents	3,901	4,345	3,955	3,995	5,100
High Schools	•••				469
Miscellaneous	•••	3,865	481	1,364	
Total Buildings	104,639	148,664	109,275	108,271	153,147
Miscellaneous-		,			
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	90,278	90,954	92,548	93,894	95,770
Supervision of Housing of Teachers	391	381	231	7 •••	
Classification of Teachers	200	198	197	200	200
Awards, &c	618	11		110	
Total Expenditure	807,312	885,087	906,618	948,552	1,039,846

Of the increase in expenditure on public instruction in 1911-12, as compared with the preceding year (£120,291), primary instruction is responsible for £91,294, the most notable variations occurring in the items buildings and teachers' salaries, which show increases of £44,876 and £33,771 respectively.

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

Cost of Primary Instruction in Victoria:

Year.		Cost to t	he State.			Head of Scholars ge Attendance.	
		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings	Attendance.	Includ ing Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.	
	3.7	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1900-01		699,418	663,378	147.818	4 14 8	4 9 9	
1901-2		767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10	
1902-3		713,445	-674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8	
1903-4		696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1	
1904-5	•••	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7	
1905-6	•••	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5	
1906-7		752,867	686,105	147,270	5 2 3	4 13 2	
1907-8		807,312	702.673	143,551	5 12 6	4 17 11	
1908-9		885,087	736,423	146,106	6 1 2	5 0 10	
1909-10		906,618	797,343	145,968	6 4 3	5 9 4	
1910-11	7	948,552	840,281	146,464	6 9 6	5 14 9	
1911-12		1,039,846	886,699	151.247	6 17 6	5 17 3	

This table reveals the steady upward tendency in the cost of instruction per head of scholars, the columns in which buildings are excluded being the better for comparative purposes, as the expenditure on buildings has been very heavy in recent years, averaging 14s. 7d. per head of scholars in 1907-8, 20s. 4d. in 1908-9, 14s. 11d. in 1909-10, 14s. 9d. in 1910-11, and 20s. 3d. in 1911-12; whereas in 1903-4 it averaged only 2s. 7d. per head of scholars.

TRUST FUNDS.

Trust funds.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1908 TO 1912.

			-		
		Credit I	Balance on 30tl	h June.	
Accounts.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912,
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	1,340,559	963,052	845,040	740,040	640,040
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Ac- count	1,847,032	2,269,532	3,376,962	3,309,962	3,477,319

Finance.

TRUST FUNDS: 1908 TO 1912—continued.

		Credit I	Salance on 30t	h Jane.	
Accounts.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Carrina - Transport				
77: 4** T	£	£	£	£ 289,418	330,090
Victorian Loans Re- demption Fund	236,294	236,072	279,748	209,410	33U,V3U
Victorian Government	364,174	450,338	541,548	634,459	733,858
Consolidated In-					
scribed Stock Re-					
demption Fund	*** ***	330 700	140 015	150 546	002.650
Railway Stores Sus- pense Account	144,307	119,503	146,815	153,746	203,658
Railway Accident	45,109	65	79,452	6,141	27,885
and Fire Insurance	40,100	O.	,0,102		,
Fund					
Railway Rolling-stock	38,323	13,467	126,579	132,968	46,291
Replacement Fund			45 700	40.000	40.01*
Licensing Act 1906	58,500	42,894	45,129	40,386	43,217
Compensation Fund Metropolitan Fire	48,823	53,043	55,227	55,740	68,024
Brigades Board	40,020	95,045	50,221	00,740	00,02
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	56,905	£8,119	58,212	58,15 5	57,941
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund	31,369	45,075	49,564	55,155	58,781
Municipal Sinking Funds	663,431	666,492	6 80 ,4 08	711,950	712,80
Assurance Fund (Land Titles)	231,530	240,918	250,275	183,046	192,37
Intestate Estates	91,751	93,098	80,895	73,952	78,504
Lunatic Patients'	42,883	41,406	41,859	41,684	47,140
Estates Trustee and Assurance Companies	109,950	114,950	119,950	126,390	131,390
Closer Settlement Fund	17,192	34,475	19,408	79,638	38,09
Other Funds	454,161	459,120	479,107	662,718	1,514,253
Total	5,822,293	5,901,619	7,276,178	7,355,548	8,401,668
How Invested :-					
In State Debentures and Stock	2,640,747	2,454,562	2,466,520	2,599,128	2,853,954
In Bank Deposit Re-	3,181,546	3,447,057	4,809,658	4,756,420	5,547,71
ceipts, Cash, and		1.12.6			
Advances to Revenue, &c.					

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1912, £294,175, 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, 1912, was £1,067,412. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1912, it was £712,805.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909–10.	1910–11. (Estimated.)	1911-12. (Estimated.(
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties	2,507,704	2,204,638			3,566,891
Excise Duties	704,434	657,330	682 310	831,976	892,929
Post, Telegraph, &c	834,367	856,632	937,820	977,032	1,049,362
Land Tax				366,543	357,279
Miscellaneous 🖔	17,231	31,561	67,930	113,662	153,539
Total	4,063,736	3,750,161	4,054,761	5,481,000	6,020,000
Expenditure.					
Trade and Customs	69,939	75,127	70,582	72,030	74,994
Postmaster-General	840,653	904,578	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848
Defence	406,548	325,764	457,526)	
New Expenditure	368,783	455,784	581,094	2,438,138	2,893,501
Miscellaneous	105	1,473	5,162		
Paid over to the State	2,449,243	1,929,542	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657
Total	4,135,271	3,692,268	1,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000

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 been necessary to estimate the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for 1910-11 and 1911-12. The figures relating to Customs and Excise duties for these two years are by comparison with earlier years somewhat high, as they represent the total amounts collected within the State, less drawbacks and refunds, whereas in

the earlier years, 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.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State Commonof Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts wealth and state and expenditure. The figures relating to the principal items are finance. given in the following table, those for 1910-11 and 1911 12 being subject to the qualification mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909–10.	1910-11.	1911-12.			
	REVENUE.							
	· c	£	£	£	£			
Customs and Excise	3,212,138	2,861,968		4,023,763	4,459,820			
Post, Telegraph, &c	834,367	856,632		977,032	1,049,362			
Railways	3,873,855	4,189,501		4,887,560	5,237,466			
State Taxation	1.068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734	1,456,800	1,620,839			
Other sources	939,850	992,758		1,722,776	1,994,652			
Total Revenue	9,928,973	10,068,303	10,730.475	13,067,931	14,362,139			
		E	XPENDITUR	Е.				
Customs and Excise	69,939	75,127	70,582	72,030	.74,994			
Post, Telegraph, &c	840,653	904,578		1,077,260	1,208,848			
Railways	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714			
Public Instruction* Public Debt—	744,389	853,800	898,451	952,254	1,066,727			
	1 000 001	1 873 609	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198			
	1 1 932 1101							
Interest and Expenses			190.527	191.864	215,909			
	1,922,061 170,657 3,505,826	170,716 3,771,229		191,864 5,429,514	215,909 6,157,295			

^{*} 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 1910-11 and 1911-12 are somewhat overstated for reasons mentioned in the preceding page, and show when compared with 1900-1 increases of £1,465,473 and £1,901,530 respectively, which probably are in excess of the actual increases to the extent of one-half.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Commonwealth, State, and local finance. A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and of the loan expenditure of the 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 following table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted:

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1908 TO 1912.

	Financial Year ended in—							
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
· Revenue.								
nevenue.								
Government-	£	£	5	£	£			
Federal	4,063,736	3,750,161	4.054.761	5,481,000	6,020,000			
State	5.797.099	6,252,932	6,610,842	7,522,061	8,27 7,269			
Municipal	1.452.621	1,496,215	1,582,291	1,661,287	1,784.003			
Harbor Trusts	237,294	231,038	320,713	326,841	308,319			
Melbourne and Me- tropolitan Board)		020,021	000,010			
of Works	512,106	522,183	543,768	565,287	613,345			
Fire Brigades Boards	27,049	26,331	2 8,251	29,687	33,418			
Total	12,089,905	12,278,860	13,140,626	15,586,163	17,036,354			
Ordinary Expenditure.	N.42							
Government—								
Federal	4,135,271	3,692,268	4,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000			
State	5,344,865	6,245,425	6.592.830	7.511.715	8,266,815			
Municipal	1,505,188	1,503,159	1,598,293	1,713,325	1,889,593			
Harbor Trusts*	238,048	290,264	263.518	311,745	445,472			
Melbourne and Me- tropolitan Board								
of Works	506,583	499,903	508,861	525,164	575,266			
Fire Brigades Boards	26,234	26,941	26,378	30,762	3 8, 39 3			
Total	11,756,189	12,257,960	12,992,006	15,297,711	17,060,539			

^{*} Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1908 TO 1912—continued.

		Financi	ial Year end	ed in—				
		<u> </u>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		<u> </u>			
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
Loan Expenditure.								
Government-								
Federal State	78 3,5 38	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	1 93,446 2,974,149			
Municipal Melbourne and Me-	157,255	153,985	155,607	190,574	311,956			
tropolitan Board		1						
of Works Fire Brigades Boards	$368,066 \\ 244$	593,930 3,203	387,877 155	413,404 72	420,091 418			
Total	1,309,103	1,849,478	1,753,144	3,261,321	3,900,060			
Expenditure—Grand								
Total	13,065,292	14,107,438	14,745,150	18,559,032	20,960,599			
Per Head of Popu-								
lation— Revenue	£ s. d. 9 11 11	£ s. d. 9 13 3	£ s. d. 10 3 8	£ s. d. 11 18 4	£ s. d. 12 14 9			
Ordinary Ex- penditure	9 6 7	9 12 11	10 1 4	11 13 11	12 15 1			
Loan Expenditure	1 0 9	1 9 1	1 7 2	2 9 10	2 18 4			

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1911-12 amounted to £660,475, and the proportion of this amount shewn 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 amounted to over seventeen millions sterling in the financial year 1912, exceeding the revenues of the previous year by £1,450,191, or 9 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by £1,762,828, or 12 per cent., whilst the expenditure of loan moneys in 1912 exceeded that in 1911 by £638,739, or 20 per cent. The increase in 4238.

the revenue represents 16s. 5d., that in the ordinary expenditure £1 is. 2d., and that in the expenditure of loan moneys 8s. 6d. per capita.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans raised The following statement shows the result of loan transactions and redeemed. including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1912, 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, 1912.

		£	8.	d.
Cash received	•••	100,515,654	8	9
Discount and expenses after deducting miums received	pre 	1,960,051	12	8
			-	
Securities issued		102,475,706	1	5
Securities redeemed	•••	41,889,489	18	8
Loans outstanding	•••	60,586,216	2	9*

^{*} There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000 and an advance of £150,000 by the South Australian Government, which are referred to further on.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £100,515,654, securities representing £102,475,706 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 is. 9d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Loans floated in London. Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £70,418,376 after conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans was £31,045,307, and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,607,198; while £373,743 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1912, of £37,392,128, consisting of debentures amount ing to £239,900, and inscribed stock £37,152,228. The following

statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON: 1859 TO 1912.

When		Deben	tures or Stock.	Average Pr per £100 i Stock o	Actual			
Raised.	Curre	ney.	Professional State	Rate		Ex Interest	Rate of Interest per £100	
	When Due.	No. of Years.	Amount Sold.	of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)	net.	
			£ Debentures.	Per				
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 103 18 113	£ s. d.	
1860	"	23	750,000 1,837,500	6	107 17 74	106 14 73	5 9 10	
1861	1884 1885	,,,	812,500	6	104 17 10 1	103 14 10 1	5 14	
1862	Market State	24 23	1,000,000 1,600,000	6	103 1 63	101 18 64	5 17 (
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	102 19 7 100 8 113	101 16 7	5 17 2	
1869	1894	33	588,600	5	98 4 2	99 5 11 2 97 1 29	6 1 1 5 4 3	
1870 1874	1899	24 25	1,518,400 1,500,000	5	100 17 64	99 14 6	50 5	
1876	1901	1 - 1	500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 8	
1878	1904	26	2,500,000	} 4	94 16 103	93 18 113	4 8 1	
1879	,,	25	457,000 3,000,000	4	07 17 51		••	
1880	,,,	24	2,000,000 Stock.	4 <u>1</u> 4 <u>1</u>	97 17 5½ 103 3 8½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 14 6 4 6 11	
1883	1907	,,	4,000,000	4	98 16 84	97 13 71		
,,	1908	,,	2,000,000	4	98 16 8½ 97 14 1½	97 13 7½ 96 10 11½	4 3 0	
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 1,363,400	1 4	98 5 7	97 2 81	4 8 3	
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	13			• • •	
1886	1920	9.3	819,380	1	98 18 6 1	97 15 9½	4 2 5	
1887	1920	33	1,500,000 3,000,000	4	105 12 31	104 9 0	3 15 5	
1888		32	1,500,000	4	102 5 64 108 1 14	101 2 9	3 18 9	
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	31	102 14 10	106 18 02 101 11 11	3 12 9 3 8 5	
1890	,,	33	4,000,000 { 850,000	81	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	
1891	1921-6	30-35	2,150,000	31	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	
1892	1911-26	29-34	2,000,000	31	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 8	
1893 1899	1911-26	17-32 30-50	2,107,000 1,600,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	94 7 1 92 2 1	93 4 2 89 14 5	3 7 3	
1902	.,	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 61	93 8 33	3 11 10 3 7 6	
1903 1906	,,	26-46 23-43	3,148,176)	(91 14 94	89 8 0	4 3 8	
1907	,,	22-42	587,808 702,140	31	100 0 0	00.10.1		
1909	,,	20-40	1,500,000	31	97 3 111	98 19 1 94 15 8 1	3 11 5	
1910	,,	19-39	538,352	31 31 32	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 17 7 3 13 8	
1000	1000		Treasury-bonds.				· • • • •	
1892 1898	1893 1900	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000	41	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	
1903	1906	3	500,000 2,254,800	3 3 4	100 0 0 99 10 8	100 0 0	3 15 0 5 2 7	
· ·	1.			1 700		96 18 10	o z 7	
Tot Pai	tal id off	::	69,852,276			na en in de		
	insferred t	o Mel-	32,086,405					
t	ourne regi	ster	373,743					
٠.				1 1 1			414 44	
Out	tstanding	••	37,392,128	L				

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 38 per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about 53 per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about 41 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 33 per cent., and the rate was further increased to over 41 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}{2} 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 31 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 On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as 51 per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and 41 per cent. on stock sold.

Loans floated in Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian with the Melbourne debentures for £,63,000 taken over £62,000 have since and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne Of this amount after conversion operations was f, 27, 992, 718. £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,468,030 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £22,795,345, on 30th June, 1912, consisting of debentures, £11,153,267; inscribed stock, £4,908,218 and Treasury bonds, £6,733,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £373,743 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, and £150,000 has been temporarily advanced by the Government of South Australia, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £23,319,088. outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last fourteen years the local debt has been increased by 201 millions sterling. crease has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes, &c. 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, 1912:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amou	Loans Out-	
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	standing on 30th June, 1912.
		Per cent.	and a section of the section of the section	£	£	£	£
	7 1	1 or come.	1 1 m		De b entures.		
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	•••	_ := <u>:</u>
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	•••	•••	746,79
1440	1896	3	1912-22	63,000			63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	14,162	12,988	972,850
1753	1901	3	1923-32	483,200	3,948	93,552	385,700
1816	1903	31/2	1907-8	93,869	\	93,869	/*
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	•••	333,126	123,874
		(3 1	1921	447,980		•••	447,980
190 Y		31	1922	300,000	•••	1 / 100	300,000
		$3\frac{1}{2}$	1926-42	186,300		20,300	166,000
		38	§ 1925-40	60, 000		•••	60,000
	11		1926-40	160,000	•••	•••	160,00
		31/2	1927-32	72,100	•••	•••	72,10
1962	1904	₹ 3 1	1927	150,000	•••	•••	150,00
gRound (30,000	31/2	1928	77,000	•••	•••	77,00
1 1		31	1929	162,650	•••	1. 1	162,650
		$3\frac{1}{2}$	1930	182,000	***	•••	182,00
	77.4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1931	1,000,000		•••	1,000,00
	· · · · · ·	31/2	1931-46	15,400			15,40
4,540.00	-:	14	1936	300,000	•••	****	300,00
			1926-41	285,880	•••	•••	285,88 100,00
1990	1905	31	1926	100,000	•••	•••	50
1330	1000	J 2	1927-42	500	•••	•••	52,00
			1927	52,000	•••	•••	9,00
			1926-41	9,000	•••		380,00
	1 1 1 1		1927-42	380,000	•••	•	400,00
			1928	400,000	•••		500,00
2 026	1906	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1930	500,000	4.00	•••	61,64
	1 1		1931	61,648		••••	150,50
			1931-46	150,500	•••		51,50
	1. 3		(1932-46	51,500	•••	•••	3,60
2041	1906	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1928-43	3,600 16,000	***		16,00
		1	1929	100,000	•••		100,00
	1. 7	1.3	(1930	75,500	•••		75,50
2053	1906	31/2	1928	40,000	•••		40,00
				345,000	•••		345,00
2116	1907	31/2	$\begin{cases} 1928 \\ 1929 \end{cases}$	154,000		1	154,00
		Ţ.	(1912-20			50,000	200,00
	1		1912-20	130,650		4 · · ·	130,65
2163	1909	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1919	4,850		4	4,88
			1929-44				40
9606	1011	91	1929-44	1,788,220		1	1,788,22
2286	1911	31/2	1921	544,275			544,27
2323	1911	31	1932	374,395	. 1		374,39

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1912-continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amo	Loans Outstand	
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock of Debentures.	Paid off.	ing on 30th Jun 1912.
- 15		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
428	1872	4	1897		scr ib ed Stock	; .	
439	1872	4		1,113,000 86,780			
•			"	13,102			
741	1882	4	37	167,600	2,659,613		
963	1887	4	2)	130,000	2,000,010	•••	
1015	1889	4	,,,	750,000	11		
1341	1893	4	99	150,000			
1369	1895	4	***	249,131	l)		
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482	1)		
1564	1898	3	"	500,000	///	1	0.000 00
1623	1899	3	"	500,000	\ \ ···	471,312	2,868,36
1552	1898	3	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	49,196	11	1.00	
1602)	1000	3		Language Salata Salata	1		10010
1749 [1898	٠	>>	211,135		24,947	186,18
1659	1900	3	,,,	14,162	1.75%		14,16
1753	1901	3		3,948	1 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,94
1962	1904	31	"	326,406		•••	326,40
1990	1905	31	"	113,735		***	113,73
2026	1906	31	v	480,385		***	480,38
2041	1906	31	**	136,680		•••	136,68
2053	1906	$3\frac{1}{2}$,,,	46,026		•••	46,02
2116	1907	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"			•••	
2161	1909	3	, ,,	1,000		•••	1,00
2163	1909	3 1	2,9	181,648	•••	15000	181,64
2218	1910	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$. ,,,	80,000		17,009	62,99
2240	1910	31	9.5	26,000	•••		26,00
2286	1911		23	150,000	•••	7,050	142,95
2323		31/2	"	11,800	•••	•••	11,80
	1911	31	,,	27,203		•••	27,20
2308	1911	4	1931+	278,730	l		278,73
		_	· ·	Tre	asury Bonds.		
1574	1898	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1901	500,000		500,000	
1800	1902	31/2	1907	1,000,000		1,000,000	
		1	1915	500,000			500,000
		1	1916	2,767,000			2,767,000
1982	1905	31/	1917	3,014,860	•••		3,014,860
"		- /	1921	352,000			352,000
		1	1922	100,000			100,00
verdu	e deben	tures		1,000			1,000
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1,000
Tot Tra	al, fica	ted in M	lelbourne London	31,145,221	-3,151,503	5,197,373	22,796,345
R	egister				•••	•••	373,743
Adv	vance booth A	y Gover ustralia	nment of				
73.	1.42		***	***	•••	1 - 2 - *** 12 <u>1</u>	150,000
Tota	il, paya	ble in M	elbourne				23,320,088

^{*} 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.

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Treasury bonds aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's 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 (£,28,097,221) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, £1,392,525 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., £,16,653,444 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £5,053,119 at 3 per cent.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain Expenditure sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from amounts raised from Loans. by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:-

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

				1.04	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Works.	1907–8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	2	£	£
Railways	249,646 276,583	544,433 313,616	657,666 286,823	1,230,381 311,709	
Holdings Wire Netting	254,833	189,473 45,850	198,946 10,734 35,906	956,900 43,648 65,278	21,116
Construction of Roads, &c Other Public Works	23 2,453	237 4,751	50 19,380	183 49,172	
Total	783,538	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149
Per Head of Population	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 18 9	£ s. d. 2 0 8	£ s. d. 2 4 6

With the exception of that in the last two years the loan expenditure of the State since 1891 has been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly. The following statement shews the average annual amount expended in each decade since 1881:-

Average Amount of Loan Expenditure Per Annum.

				f.
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
Ye	ar ended 30t	h Jun	ie, 1912,	 2,974,149

raised.

Purposes for The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1912, exclusive of Loans were temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over and £150,000 temporarily advanced by the Government of South Australia, was £99,012,194; but a total of £38,299,978 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £4,075,228 out of the general revenue, and £34,224,750 out of the proceeds of redemption Ioans, the balance on 30th June, 1912, was reduced to £60,712,216. 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, 1912.	Annual Interes Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.	£	£
Railways and Tramways	44,171,137	1,576,753
Waterworks—Melbourne	1,688,663	61,040
, Country	7,262,801	252,651
Harbors	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock	316,102	10,773
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers &c.	90,564	2,732
Closer Settlement	3,767,250	132,973
Development of Mining	258,518	8,614
Total Revenue-yielding Works	57,745,035	2,052,186
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		Angaring Sagar
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	#0# 100	54.000
Defence Works	705,130	24,069
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	151,469 1,219,903	5,044
Other Other	890,679	39,783
네 마막하다 하라고 한 사람은 하나에 가 한다고요?	030,079	29,666
Total other Permanent Works	2,967,181	98,562
Net Borrowings	60,712,216	2,150,748

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £22,487, of which £3,215 is for railways, £2,170 for country water supply, £446 for the State coal mine, and £16,656 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 95 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, Due date of Loans. exclusive of an advance of £150,000 by the Government of South Australia, of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £60,561,216, and of this sum £11,393,167 was in the form of debentures; £37,152,228 of inscribed stock (London Register); £5,281,961 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,733,860 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, 1912, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE.

		Rate of	Au	nount Repayable	е.
Under		Interest per			
Act No.	When Repayable.	cent.	In	In London.	Total.
2.0.		1 1	Melbourne.	In Bondon.	10000
			11010041251		
					
	Debentures.		£	£	£
1296	lst April, 1913-23	4	746,795	1	746,795
1440	,, 1912–22	3	63,000		63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30	3	972,850		972,850
1753	1st Jan., 1923–32	3	385,700		385,700
1901	., 1934-54	3	123,874		123,874
	Ist April, 1921	31/2	447,980		447,980
1	. 1922	31	300,000		300,000
	24th May, 1926	31	3,000		3,000
	2nd April, 1926—29th	0.2	9,000	24	
	Nov., 1940	31/2	28,900		28,900
	December, 1926-1941	31	29,500		29,500
	1st Feb., 1927-1942	31	104,600		104,600
	41 1000	$\frac{3_{\frac{1}{2}}}{3_{\frac{1}{2}}}$	150,000		150,000
	1 00 1 3T 100F 10	33	60,000		60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th	04	00,000		
	Nov., 1940	33	160,000		160,000
1962	1000 00	31	41,400		41,400
1802	0 170 100-00	$3\frac{5}{2}$	30,700		30,700
100	1.4 7 1 1000	$3\frac{1}{3}$	77,000		77,000
		$3\frac{1}{2}$	60,000		60,000
. Fyrki 1	1st Jan., 1929		2,650	30.	2,650
	30th June, 1929	31	100,000		100,000
	31st Dec., 1929	31/2	82,000		82,000
	1st July, 1930	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	100,000		100,000
	1st Oct., 1930	31	15,400		15,400
	1st March, 1931-46	31	800,000		800,000
	1st April, 1931	31	200,000		200,000
	1st Oct., 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$	300,000		300,000
	14th March, 1936	4		•••	285,880
1	1st April, 1926-41	$3\frac{1}{2}$	285,880	• • •	100,000
1000	18th Oct., 1926	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	100,000		500
1990 {	1st April, 1927–42	31	46,000		46,000
	1st October, 1927	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{01}$			6,000
	1st July, 1927	31/2	6,000		9,000
·	1st Oct., 1926-41	31/2	9,000		280,000
	16th April, 1927-42	$3\frac{1}{2}$	280,000	•••	100,000
	1st July, 1927–42	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100,000	•••	400,000
	, 1928	$3\frac{1}{2}$	400,000	•••	500,000
1.0	1st Oct., 1930	31/2	500,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	61.648
	1st Jan., 1931	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	61,648	•••	100,000
2026 {	24th October, 1931–1946	3_{2}^{1}	100,000		100,000
- 1	29th Dec., 1931, to 24th	1 .	FO FOO		50,500
	Oct., 1946	31/2	50,500		50,500
	7th Feb., 1932, to 24th			Review 1	50 500
	Oct., 1946	$3\frac{1}{2}$	50,500	***	50,500
	1st May, 1932, to 24th			15 8 45 6	1 000
	Oct., 1946	31	1,000		1,000

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1912, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE—continued.

			An	iount Repayal	ole.
Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	Debentures—continued.		£	£	
(1st Jan., 1928-43	31	3,600		£ 3,600
2041 }	,, 1929	31	16,000	•••	16,000
(1st Oct., 1930	31	100,000		100,000
2053 {	lst July, 1928	31	75,500		75,500
2000	lst Jan., 1929	31	40,000		40,000
2116 {	1st July, 1928	31/2	345,000		345,000
v	lst Jan., 1929	$3\frac{7}{8}$	154,000		154,000
· ` [1st Aug., 1912, to 1st	ļ	1,775		
0100	Feb., 1920	$3\frac{1}{2}$	200,000	•••	200,000
2163 {	1st April, 1919	$3\frac{1}{2}$	130,650		130,650
	30th June, 1929	31/2	4,850	•••	4,850
ř	lst Oct., 1929-44 lst April, 1921	31	400		400
2286 {	1-4 3/1 1001	31/2	788,220	• • •	788,220
}	1-4 4:1 1000	31	1,000,000		1,000,000
2323 {	18t April, 1922 1932	31 31	544,275 374,395		544,275
	"	9.2	0/4,000	***	374,395
	Inscribed Stock (London).				
760	1st Oct., 1913	4	9,000*	3,991,000	4,000,000+
805	,, 1919	4	28,000*	3,972,000	4,000,000
845	,, 1920	4	30,000*	5,970,000	6,000,000
989 }	., 1923	91	14,200*		
1032 ∫	,, 1923	31/2	14,200	6,985,800	7,000,000
$1196 \ 1217$	lst Jan., 1921-26	31	9,000*	4,991,000	5,000,000
1560 {	,, 1929–49	3	253,383*	4,211,331	4,464,714
. (1st October 1929-49	$3\frac{1}{9}$	30,160*	4,770,997	4,801,157
1562	lst Jan., 1929-49	3		1,000,000	1,000,000
2167	lst Oct., 1929-49	31/2	•••	1,500,000	1,500,000
1400.	Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).				
1468 1552					
1564	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	2,868,366		2,868,366
1623			,,,,,,,,,		2,000,000
1602					
1749	19 99 99	3	186,188		186,188
1659		3	14.162		14 160
1753	;	3	3,948		14,162 3,948
1962	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	31	326,406		326,406
1990	" " "	31/2	113,735		113,735
2026	,, ,,	31	480,385		480,385
2041	,, ,,	31	136,680		136,680
2053	23 23 33	31/2	46,026		46,026
2116	,, ,, ,,	$3\frac{7}{2}$	1,000		1,000
2 2 1		- 54			

^{*} Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

 $[\]dagger$ Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1912, was £3,780,100.

Total Loans Outstanding, 30th June, 1912, and Dates when Repayable—continued.

		Kate of	Aı	nount Repayab	le.
Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Interest per cent.	În Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		4			
	Inscribed Stock (Melbourne) —continued.		£	£	£
2161 2163 2218 2240 2266 2308 2323	29th Sept., 1917, or after """" """" 1st June, 1931, or after 29th Sept., 1917, or after	3 2 12 12 143 12 143 12 143 12 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	181,648 62,991 26,000 142,950 11,800 278,730 27,203		181,648 62,991 26,000 142,950 11,800 278,730 27,203
	Treasury Bonds.	N.			
1982	1st July, 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1921 1st April, 1922	3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½	500,000 2,767,000 3,014,860 352,000 100,000		500,000 2,767,000 3,014,860 352,000 100,000
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.				
617	(Overdue since 1897)	•••	1,000	•••	1,000
	Total		23,170,088	37,392,128	60,562,216
	Temporary Advance by Government of South Australia.				
	Date not fixed	3 1	150,000	•••	150,000
	Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.				
1451	lst Jan., 1913	31	25,000		25,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)		23,345,088	37,392,128	60,737,216

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, 1912. (Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

	Amou	nt Payable, assuming tha	t-
When Payable.	3 per cent. loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	Loans at 3½ per cent, and under are re- deemed 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
	12,500	12,500	12,500
913	4,796,795	4,796,795	4,050,000
914	25,000	25,000	25,000
915	525,000	525,000	525,000
916	2,792,000	2,792,000	2,792,000
917	4,415,036	3,039,860	3,039,860
918	- 25,000	25,000	25,000
919	4,155,650	4,155,650	4,155,650
920	6,012,500	6,012,500	6,012,500
921	7,588,200	2,588,200	2,588,200
922	1,007,275	1,007,275	1,007,275
923	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,746,795
925	60,000	60,000	
926	616,280	5,263,000	5,103,000
927	759,200	202,000	202,000
928	901,100	897,500	897,500
929	6,679,057	377,500	377,500
930	1,754,850	1,754,850	1,754,850
931	1,506,278	1,340,378	1,061,648
932	811,595	832,195	832,195
936	300,000	300,000	300,000
940		28,900	248,900
941		324,380	324,380
942		485,100	485,100
943		3,600	3,600
944	•••	400	400
946	7	217,400	217,400
949	5,464,714	11,765,871	11,765,871
954	123,874	123,874	123,874
ndefinite	3,254,312	4,629,488	4,908,218
ate not yet fixed	150,000	150,000	150,000
o end of 1925	38,415,956	32,040,780	31,980,780
fter 1925	22,171,260	28,546,436 •	28,606,436
Date not yet fixed	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total	60,737,216	60,737,216	60,737,216

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in one instance, 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 1912.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

	Amount of Loa	Annual Interest Payable in—		
On 30th June.	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

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 £5,625, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in the immediately preceding years were:—25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, £11,845 in 1906-7, £11,980 in 1907-8, £6,895 in 1908-9, £6,310 in 1909-10; and £6,079 in 1910-11.

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

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 19 AND 1909 TO 1912.

(Including Treasury	Bonds in	aid of	Revenue.)
---------------------	----------	--------	-----------

Rates of	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—						
Interest per cent.	1900.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		
	£	€ •	£	£	£		
4½ 4 3¾	5,000,000 27,060,795	17,153,795 220,000	17,153,795 220,000	15,14 4 ,131 220,000	15,325,525 220,000		
$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$	12,250,000 300,000	26,934,035	27,890, 521 75,000 10,236,409	32,332,709 50,000 10,235,924	34,901,241 25,000 10,264,450		
Overdue*	4,714,090	10,258,367	1,000	1,00	1,000		
Total	49,324,885	54,667,197	55,576,725	57,983,764	60,737,216		

^{*} Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1912 represents a saving of £172,471 per annum on the debt of £60,737,216 at 30th June, 1912.

Loans authorized but not The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1912, amounted to £5,448,892, which sum represents the unfloated balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

		Total.	
Under Loan Act No.	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1912.	Balance not raised.
1440	€ 100,000	£ 63,000	£ 37,000
1552	1,116,608	49,196	1,067,412
1753	500,000	483,200	16,800
1816	100,000	93,869	6,131
2041	1,250,000	256,280	993,720
2161	500,000	181,648	318,352
2163	500,000	465,900	34,100
2286	2,000,000	1,800,020	199,980
2308	2,000,000	278,730	1,721,270
2323	2,000,000	945,873	1,054,127
Total	10,066,608	4,617,716	5,448,892

The nominal rate of interest on the amount unissued is 3 per cent. on $\pounds_{1,439,564}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on $\pounds_{2,288,058}$, and 4 per cent on $\pounds_{1,721,270}$.

Growth of Funded Debt. The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.54 per cent. in

1911-12. 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 1912.

	Los	ns Outstanding.		Amount pe	hand of
End of Financial		Annual Interes	t Payable.	popula	tion.
Year in—	Amount.	Total.	Average rate per cent.	Debt.	Annual Interest.
1855	£ 480,000	£ 28,800	6.00	£ s. d. 1 6 4	£ s. d. 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	1111
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	•58	42 5 10	1 10 4
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

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue (£25,000—Act 1451), the total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1912, was £60,737,216, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1911-12) was £2,096,198. In 1911-12 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to

£2,174,852, or £78,654 more than was required to meet interest and expenses during the year on loans outstanding. It should be remembered that nearly £3,000,000 of the amount of these loans, though expended on works of a permanent character, such as defences, State schools, public offices, &c., does not earn any revenue.

SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds of Australian On 30th June, 1912, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

	Sinking Funds in (Connexion with—
State.	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
Victoria	£ . 1,131,531 . 653,981 . 15,000	£ 1,003,627 331,196
South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	. 561,550 2,918,734† 420,972	28,887 214,937 141,690
Total	5,701,768	1,720,337

^{*} Figures for 1911.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1912:—

	В	alance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account		£29,485
Closer Settlement Fund	•••	38,098
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund		3 3 0,09 0
Victorian Government Consolidated	Inscribed Stock Redemp-	
tion Fund	•••	733,858
Total		£1,131,531
그리고 없이 되는 이 교육이 되고 있다면 가게 되었다.		

Mallee Land Account. 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, 1911, was £14,351, and during 1911-12 the receipts amounted to £73,134, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in this fund on 30th June, 1912, was £29,485.

^{† 31}st March, 1912.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received closer Settlement Fund. 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."

By Act No. 1561 of 1808, it was enacted that a "Victorian Go-consolivernment 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 and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1911-12 receipts amounted to £118,610, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £20,000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, amounted to Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1912, were as follows :-

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

	N A	Transactions,				.To 30th June, 1912.
		RECEIPTS.		a manda anda Anda garaga		
Waterworks Mallee Land		•••		•••		200,093 400,000
Revenue Interest on I Miscellaneou		•••		•••		272,260 64,705 89,782
	Total recei					1,026,840
Purchase of Commission,	Stock	XPENDITURE.	•	•••		292,132 850
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Total exper	nditure	•••	***	•••	292,982
Balance in the	he Fund	ા લા એ,¥•••્	•••	•••		733,858
Amount of st	ock repurch	nased and can	celled		•••	310,000

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £704,333 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and  $f_{,29,525}$  held in cash.

Loans Re-

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 sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1911-12 receipts amounted to £131,424, and £90,752 was expended on the purchase for cancellation of £91,666 stock and debentures, of which £64,557 bore interest at 3 per cent. and £27,109 at 3½ per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1912, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1912.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1912.
RECEIPTS.	£
From Revenue	914 055
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of	814,255
Improvements	21,758
Payments by Municipalities	16,284
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	265,000
Interest on Investments	35,149
Repayment of Loans—	00,110
Bush fires relief	21,928
Floods relief	1,453
Seed advances	91,580
New pilot steamer	6,506
Yarrowee Channel	11,036
Wire Netting	77, <b>8</b> 8 <b>7</b>
Difference between cash invested and face value of	
securities	239
Total receipts	1,363,075
Expenditure.	
Purchase of stock and debentures	1,032,985
Balance in the fund	330,090
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	1,046,489

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock which amounted to £248,912, and by £81,178 held in cash.

## DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Funded debts of 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, 1912, showing the amounts and 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, 1912.

J J J 1912.							
	Funded .	Deb <b>t.</b>	Interest Payable.				
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			
Victoria	60,712,216	44 17 7	2,150,748	1 11 10	3.54		
New South Wales	99,938,119	57 15 6	3,527,907	2 0 9	3.53		
Queensland	44,316,636	69 18 2	1.631.010	2 11 5	3.68		
South Australia	29,440,113	69 19 3	1.066,793	2 10 8	3.62		
Western Australia	26,283,523	86 18, 8	910,112	3 0 3	3.46		
Tasmania	11,226,801	59 1 8	409,608	2 3 1	3.65		
The Commonwealth	<b>6,371,84</b> 7	• •	241,304		3.79		
Total New Zealand	278,289,255	60 1 4	9,937,482	2 2 11	3.57		
(31.3.12)	84,353,913	81 15 7	<b>3,112,30</b> 3	3 0 4	3.69		

With the exception of £700,000 Commonwealth inscribed stock purchased by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth out of General Trust Funds, the indebtedness of the Commonwealth consists of liabilities taken over from South Australia. Leaving these out of consideration, the above statement reveals that New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans. The reason for this is not that their securities are considered of less value than those of the other States, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1908 TO 1912.

	At end of Financial Year—													
	1907-8.		1908-9.		1909-10.		10.	1910-11.		11.	1911-12.			
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	£ s. 42 0 54 13 70 15 72 6 76 3 55 14	d. 6 3 8 0 0 11	£ 42 55 73 71 79 54	4 8 15	d. 3 8 11 6 4 0	42 55 70	14 6 10	d. 6 7 1 11 4 10	£ 43 57 68 81 82 57	s 17 7 9 5 4 6	5 10 2 5	57 69 69 86	17 15 18 19 18	d. 7 6 2 3 8 8
New Zealand	70 12	8	73	3	8	75	15	7	80	7	11	81	15	7

As the balances of loans raised in respect of the Northern Territory (£3,431,836), and of the Port Augusta railway line (£2,240,011) have been taken over from the State of South Australia by the Commonwealth, a considerable reduction in the indebtedness per capita for that State in 1911-12 is shewn in the above statement.

State and local debts,

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1912:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA: 1912.

	State and Fe	deral Deb <b>ts.</b>	Municipal and Corpo- ration Debts	Grand Total.				
	Funded.	Unfunded.	(exclusive of Loans from Government).	Amount.	Per Head of Population.			
	ę	£	£	£	£ s. d.			
Victoria	60,712,216	319.175*	15,754,591	76,785,982	56 15 3			
New South Wales	99,938,119	1,648,118	5,339,673	106,925,910	61 16 3			
Queensland†	44,316,636	1,125,650	950,076	46,392,362	73 3 8			
South Australia	29,440,113		191,617	29,631,730	70 8 4			
Western Australia	26,283,523	121.111	1.527.930	27,932,564	92 7 9			
Tasmania	11,226,801	78,197	665,376	11,970,374	62 19 11			
The Commonwealth	6,371,847	••	••	6,371,847	••			
Total	278,289,255	3,292,251	24,429,263	306,010,769	66 1 0			

^{*} Treasury Bonds have been issued for £25,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard the sum represented by these bonds as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

The figures £306,010,769 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, New South Wales 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.

[†] Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,625,900.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1912, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1911, figures for 1912 for other States than Victoria not being available. complete figures for Victoria for 1912 appear in the following statement:---

STATE	AND	LOCAL	DEBTS	:	1012.

State Debts (Funded)—	£	£
London Register	37,392,128	
Melbourne Register	23,319,088	
State Debts (Unfunded)	319,175	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay		
Railway—unpresented	1,000	
성의 하다 이름을 가셨다고 말하는 것이다.		
Total State Debts	••	61,031,391
Municipal	4,808,915	
Harbor Trusts	2,015,000	. 77 - _{J. 19} yf
Fire Brigades Board	130,000	en en Nabel Suit en Nabel
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	9,296,053	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations		16,249,968
Total Debts	••	77,281,359

This sum (£77,281,359) is equal to a debt of £57 2s. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1912.

### DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States Debts of of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 3s. 6d), which is less than two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is the liability of Belgium (£21 48. 2d.), then follows the liability of the South African Union (£19 2s. 6d.), after which come the debts of Austria (£17 13s. 10d.), the United Kingdom (£15 18s. 9d.), the German States and Empire (£15 7s.), and Italy (£15 os. 11d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 48. 6d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, 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.

		- Public Debt.					
Country.	Year.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.				
		£	£ s. d.				
United Kingdom	1912	7 <b>24</b> ,80 <b>6,40</b> 0	15 18 9				
South African Union	1911	114,237,000	19 2 6				
Canada	1911	97,626,900	13 11 0				
British India	1911	299,450,800	1 4 6				
France	1911	1,076,104,000	27 3 6				
Belgium	1910	157,436,800	21 4 2				
Austria	1911	510,028,000	17 13 10				
Hungary	1910	261,680,000	12 10 7				
German States	1911	762,133,900	11 13 0				
German Empire (Imperial)	1911	241,980,300	3 14 0				
Italy	1911	521,657,000	15 6 11				
Norway	1911	20,425,000	8 10 1				
United States of America (Federal)	1911	208.730.000	2 4 6				
United States of America (States, Ter-							
ritories, &c.)	1902	383,228,000	4 17 6				
Sweden	1911	33,672,000	6 1 1				
Russia	1910	953,185,000	ŏ 16 4				
Japan	1912	260,691,000	5 1 2				

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

The following 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:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

	Amount Received.									
Heads of Taxation.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909–10.	1910-11.	1911-12.					
Federal—	£	£	£	£	£					
Customs Duties	2.507,704	2,204,638	2,366,701	3, 191, 787	3,566,891					
Excise Duties	704,434			831,976	892,929					
Land Tax	, , , , , ,			366,543	357,279					
	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,390,306	4,817,099					
State—				-	1700 - 12000					
Wharfage Rates	55,389	56,683	57,616	69,511	72,705					
Tonnage Dues	35,754	38,533	39,765	42,716	46,438					
Licences	19,851	20,334	20,927,	21,982	22,403					
Probate & Succession Duties	304,830	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,283					
Duties on Bank Notes	17,612	16,988	17,342	18,115	8,376					
Stamp Duties	222,923	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836					
Land Tax	89,496		114,357	210,640	293,823					
Income Tax	317,354	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248					
Race Clubs' percentage	5,554		5,953	7,535	8,727					
Total State Taxation	1,068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734	1,456,800	1,620,839					
Municipal Taxation	1,084,513	1,135,403	1,186,900	1,230,692	1,299,974					
Harbor Trusts	212,320	202,634	250,240	262,622	262,203					
Total Taxation	5,577,734	5,367,449	5,671,885	7,340,420	8,000,115					

Taxation.

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 Common wealth, State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

				Taxation per Head of Population in—						in						
	Divis	sion.		190	)7–8.	1	908-9.		1909-	-10.	1	910-	11.	1:	911-	12.
Federal State Local	>	•••	::	2 1 0 1	- •		s. d. 5 0 18 5 1 1		E s. 2 7 0 18 1 2	3 5	£ 3 1 1 1	2	$\begin{array}{c} d.\\1\\3\\10\end{array}$	£ 3 1 1 1	s. 12 4 3	d. 0 3 4
	Total			4	8 7	4	4 6	-	1 7	11	5	12	2	5	19	7

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	7,549,487	5 12 10					
New South Wales	10,355,792	6 1 11					
Queensland	3,000,150	4 16 5					
South Australia	2,089,420	4 19 11					
The Northern Territory	12,562	3 17 4					
Western Australia	1,626,432	5 10 7					
Tasmania	739,873	3 16 7					
Total	<b>2</b> 5,3 <b>73,7</b> 16	5 11 1					
United Kingdom	236,956,000	5 4 3					

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1911-12, and the Local taxation for the year 1910-11, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £25,373,716, or an average of £5 11s. 1d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 16s. 7d. per head, prevails in Tasmania, and the Northern Territory is very close with £3 17s. 4d. per head; Queensland and South Australia are next, the former with £4 16s. 5d., and the latter with £4 19s. 11d. per head; then follow Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £5 10s. 7d., £5 12s. 10d., and £6 1s. 11d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 6s. 10d. per head less than in Australia, and is lower than in three of the Australian States. 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 imported goods with the other States, is an overstatement; whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shewn above is an No other figures are available, however, and understatement. although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

#### LICENCES.

Licences.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1912, 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: 1912.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.	
Excise.		£ s. d.	
Distilling— General Distillers	4 5	200 0 <b>0</b> 125 <b>0</b> 0	
Wine Distillers Vignerons	22 35	110 0 0 3 13 0	
Test Stills Brewers	31	775 0 0	
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	34	1,078 14 3 200 0 0	
Sugar refining (Cane) (Beet)	i	3 0 0 0 13 2	
Glucose manufacturing	1	V 10 4	

# LICENCES-NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1912-continued.

Description of Licence,	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected,					
and the second of the second o							
Licensing.							
		£ s. d.					
ictuallers*	4,393	76,028 0 0					
Lailway Refreshment Rooms	32	800 0 0					
ustralian Wine	293	1,465 0 0					
lubs	131	262 0 0					
acket (passenger boat)	13	260 0 0					
rocers (single bottle)	301	3,010 0 0					
Vine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon)	395	9,875 0 0					
rewers	37	37 0 0					
Ignerons	28	140 0 0					
illiard Tables	148	1.045 0 0					
	170	*,040 U U					
Customs.							
arriage	1,002	2 <b>47 2</b> 5					
ighter and Root	41	10 0 0					
ustom House Agente	67	322 10 0					
and	41	<b>4,296 0</b> 0					
OHA 416 636 6.3	41	4,290 0 0					
Explosives.		*,					
Law prostoces;	1,5						
npertation	190	BIE E C					
anufacture of Rack-a-rock and	100	645 5 0					
Lithyte	14	9 10 0					
anufacture of other Explosives	14	3 10 0					
agazine	263	7 10 0					
reworks, Sale of	643	171 10 0					
ther than Fireworks, Sale of		32 3 0					
onor onan Pireworks, 5816 Of	1,501	<b>37</b> 6 <b>0 0</b>					
Win allamana							
Mis. ellaneous.							
totionson Consuelt	0011	10100 1 0					
actioneers—General†	833	16,109 1 8					
old-buyers and assayers	774	<b>39</b> 0 7 6					

^{*} Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,400, on which the fees collected amounted to  $\pounds 2,812$ .

[†] Including 176 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £176.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1912; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1911-12 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected.						
Insurance Sale of Tobacco, &c. Pawnbrokers Hawkers Carriers Stage Carriage Marine Store Forwarding Agents Permits to Fish Race Clubs			£ 16,266 1,622 1,050 1,180 61 175 155 100 3 489	1 0 14 0 12	0		