

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1911-12,

BY

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THIRTY-SECOND ISSUE.



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PREFACE.

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

The general arrangement of the work is the same as in former years, but many alterations have been made in the text. The whole of the existing matter has been revised, much fresh matter has been added, and sections relating to subjects which have ceased to be of public interest have been deleted.

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

The first part deals principally with the past history of the State and its constitutional progress. Its natural features, geology, fauna, and flora are also described. Parts II. to V. and Part VII. deal with the wealth and progress of the community as indicated by the growth of population, and by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In Parts VI., VIII., and IX. attention is given to matters affecting primarily the daily lives of the individuals of whom the community is composed, rather than the collective interests of the community itself. In these latter portions of the book will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, crime, and other cognate subjects. In Part X.

a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. The various parts were distributed as soon as completed, the first being issued in June, and the last in November.

The information in all the parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1912.

The following are some of the principal new features included in the present volume:—

An estimate of the private wealth held in Victoria, based on probate returns, and a description of the method adopted in framing such estimate; statements giving the mileage of roads of various kinds in Victoria, the annual cost of their maintenance, and the amount required to put them in a good state; tables illustrating the numerical strength of the various religious denominations, and the progress made by each of them during the last 50 years; details of assessments for State land tax and of amounts of tax paid; and tables showing the average heights and weights of school children of various ages.

The section relating to Friendly Societies has been re-written and considerably enlarged. Since the date of issue of the last *Year-Book* much tabulated information, based on particulars obtained at the 1911 census, has been made available. In parts Population and Vital Statistics the tables derived from such information have been brought up to date, and a number of new ones added. The mortality and other figures for successive census periods afford a means by which it is possible to ascertain the effect being produced by improvement in hygiene and changes in conditions of life.

An appendix has been added which contains information that was not available for publication when the parts dealing with the subjects referred to therein were sent to press.

It is regrettable that the trade returns furnished by the Customs Department have been subjected to further curtailment. The records of Inter-State trade were abandoned by the Federal authorities in

1910, and in 1911 the distinction formerly maintained between Victorian and Australian produce exported to overseas countries was not observed.

The publication contains two maps. The first is an ordinary geographical map; the other shows the live stock, the production of wheat and wool, and the average rainfall in different divisions of the State during the past five years.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information and in other ways assisted in the preparation of the work. I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them.

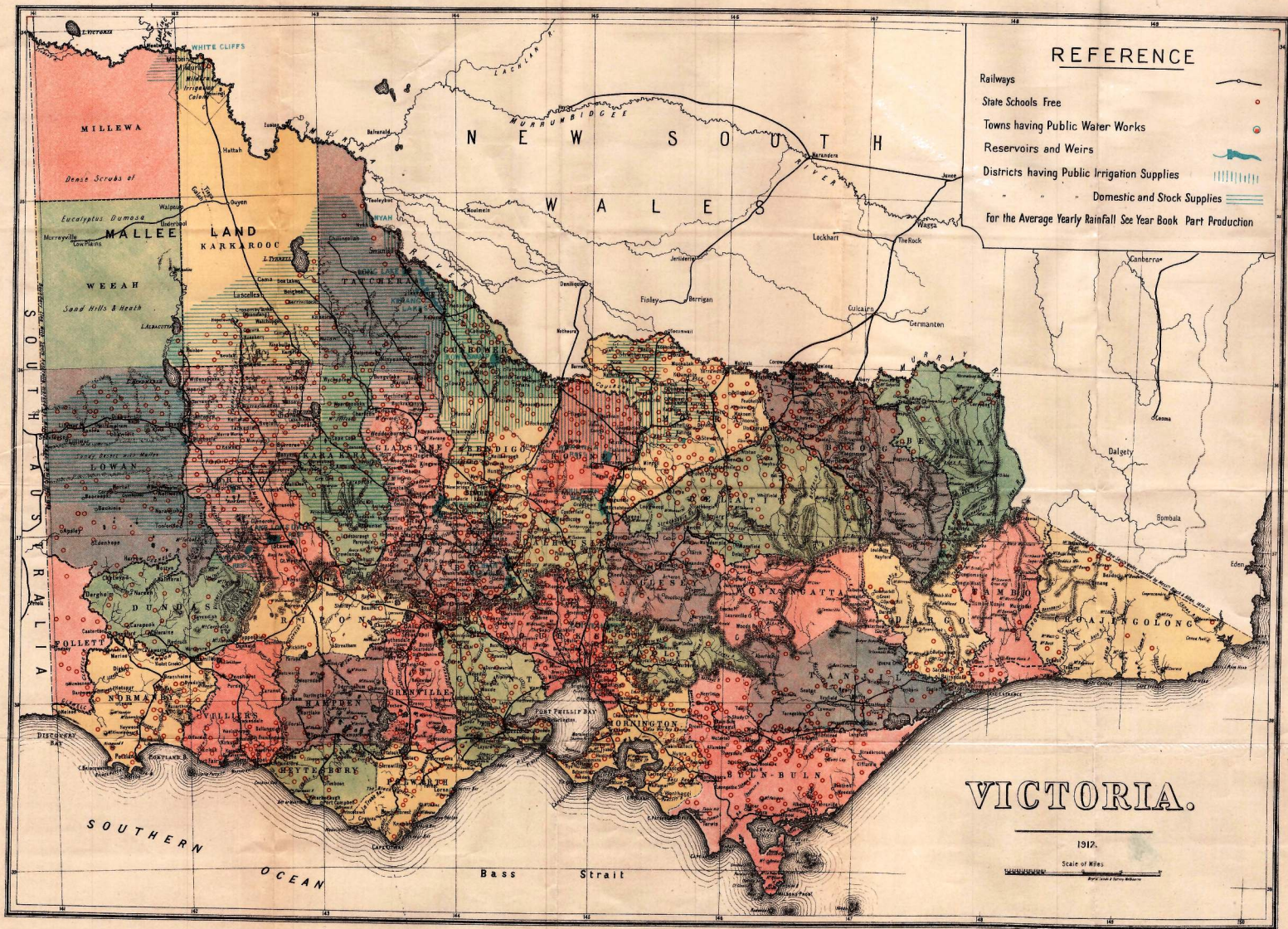
The figures and other matter contained in each part of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any error should be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to its nature and position.

A. M. LAUGHTON,

Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,

Melbourne, 9th November, 1912.



REFERENCE

Railways

State Schools Free

Towns having Public Water Works

Reservoirs and Weirs

Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies

Domestic and Stock Supplies

For the Average Yearly Rainfall See Year Book Part Production

VICTORIA.

1912.

Scale of Miles.

VICTORIAN YEAR - BOOK, 1911-12.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

History of
early
discoverers
and
settlers.

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

Frobisher.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

De Quiros.

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

Dutch ex-
ploration.

De Houtman
and Jansen.

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

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

Van Diemen
and
Tasman.

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

Dampier.

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

Cook.

That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first landed in New Zealand at Poverty Bay, on 8th October, 1769. After coasting round the North Island, and the South and Stewart Islands—mistaking the latter for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia, and on the 19th April, 1770, land was sighted by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point believed to be the present Cape Everard, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water, landed first at

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

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

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

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by Flinders, ^{Flinders,} Bass, Grant, Murray, and others, the first of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast. ^{Bass, Grant, Murray.}

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

In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of ^{Hume and Hovell.} Lake George, in company with Captain Hovell, and six convicts as servants, set out overland with the intention of reaching Westernport. After accidents by flood and field, swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After

much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The members of the expedition, believing that they had reached their destination, then returned to Sydney. Two years later another expedition, under Captain Wright, with Hovell as guide, settled at Westernport, the latter being under the impression that it was an inlet of the bay which Hume and he had previously reached. After a year's struggle for existence the place was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

Westernport
Settlement.

Sturt and
Macleay, on
the Murray.

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

Mitchell.

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

Portland
Settlement.

Whilst these toilsome and dangerous overland expeditions were being conducted, anxious eyes were eagerly watching for a favorable opportunity to move across the straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters off the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded these waters. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and with the servants, horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

Dutton.

Henty.

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835, entering the Heads on 29th May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives, he proceeded up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Indented Head, Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed.

Port Phillip Settlement.

Batman.
Geelong.

The Yarra.

Melbourne.

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. John Pascoe Fawcner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumed for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawcner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close behind the Fawcner settlement.

Fawcner.

The Capital.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, and Malvern; the

towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Northcote, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew; the boroughs of Oakleigh and Coburg; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres of which 5,574 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there were 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 125,000 dwellings, with a population of 600,160 at the end of 1911.

Port Phillip
district.

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

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold.

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

From the date of its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1911 was 72,531,961 ounces, valued at £289,664,092, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,882,665 in 1911.

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

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs., the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1910-11, the wool production was 101,803,644 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

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

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1911.

| | 1842. | 1850. | 1855. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1910-11. |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population, 31st December .. | 23,799 | 76,162 | 364,324 | 541,800 | 747,412 | 879,886 | 1,157,678 | 1,210,882 | 1,337,678 |
| Revenue £ | 87,296 | 259,433 | 2,728,656 | 2,592,101 | 3,734,422 | 5,186,011 | 8,343,588 | 7,712,099 | 9,204,503 |
| Expenditure from Revenue .. £ | 124,631 | 196,440 | 2,612,807 | 3,092,021 | 3,659,534 | 5,108,642 | 9,128,699 | 7,672,780 | 9,194,157 |
| Public Funded Debt £ | .. | .. | 480,000 | 6,345,060 | 11,994,800 | 22,426,502 | 43,638,897 | 49,546,275 | 57,983,764 |
| Gold produced oz. | .. | .. | 2,793,065 | 1,967,453 | 1,355,477 | 858,850 | 576,400 | 789,562 | 542,074 |
| Wool produced lbs. | 2,752,330 | 16,345,468 | 22,470,443 | 22,640,745 | 37,177,646 | 45,970,560 | 76,503,635 | 73,235,138 | 101,803,644 |
| Butter produced " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,703,786 | 46,857,572 | 70,603,787 |
| Agriculture— | | | | | | | | | |
| Land in cultivation acres | 8,124 | 52,341 | 115,060 | 427,241 | 793,918 | 1,582,998 | 2,512,593 | 3,647,459 | 5,386,247 |
| Wheat bushels | 55,360 | 556,167 | 1,148,011 | 3,607,727 | 4,500,795 | 8,714,377 | 13,079,268 | 12,127,382 | 34,813,019 |
| Oats " | 66,100 | 99,535 | 614,614 | 2,136,430 | 3,299,889 | 3,612,111 | 4,455,551 | 6,724,900 | 9,699,127 |
| Wine gallons | .. | 4,621 | 9,372 | 47,568 | 713,589 | 539,191 | 1,554,130 | 1,981,475 | 1,362,420 |
| Live Stock—Horses No. | 4,065 | 21,219 | 33,430 | 84,057 | 181,643 | 278,195 | 440,696 | 392,237 | 472,080 |
| " Cattle " | 100,792 | 378,806 | 534,113 | 628,092 | 799,509 | 1,286,677 | 1,812,104 | 1,602,384 | 1,547,569 |
| " Sheep " | 1,404,333 | 6,032,783 | 4,577,872 | 6,239,258 | 10,002,331 | 10,267,265 | 12,928,148 | 10,841,790 | 12,882,665 |
| " Pigs " | .. | 9,260 | 20,686 | 43,480 | 177,447 | 239,926 | 286,780 | 350,370 | 333,281 |
| Total Imports—Value £ | 277,427 | 744,925 | 12,007,939 | 13,532,452 | 12,341,995 | 16,718,521 | 21,711,808 | 18,927,840 | 23,150,198* |
| " Exports—Value £ | 198,783 | 1,041,796 | 13,493,338 | 13,828,606 | 14,557,820 | 16,252,103 | 16,006,743 | 18,646,097 | 29,896,275* |
| Imports, Oversea—Value .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 10,981,377 | 9,201,942 | 11,481,567 | 13,802,598 | 12,686,880 | 21,839,224 |
| Exports " | .. | .. | .. | 12,209,794 | 12,843,451 | 12,318,128 | 11,403,922 | 13,075,259 | 18,924,277 |
| Shipping tonnage | 78,025 | 195,117 | 1,133,283 | 1,090,002 | 1,355,025 | 2,411,902 | 4,715,109 | 6,715,491 | 9,907,046 |
| Railways open miles | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 276 | 1,247 | 2,764 | 3,238 | 3,496 |
| Telegraph wire " | .. | .. | .. | 2,586 | 3,472 | 6,626 | 13,989 | 15,356 | 16,405 |
| Postal business—Letters .. No. | 97,490 | 381,651 | 2,990,992 | 6,109,929 | 11,718,166 | 26,308,347 | 62,526,448 | 83,973,499 | 143,463,191 |
| " Newspapers " | 147,160 | 381,158 | 2,349,656 | 4,277,179 | 5,172,970 | 11,440,732 | 22,729,005 | 27,104,344 | ↑ |
| Savings Bank Deposits .. £ | .. | 52,697 | 173,090 | 582,796 | 1,117,761 | 2,569,438 | 5,715,687 | 9,662,006 | 18,218,040 |
| Factories— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of " | .. | .. | 278 | 531 | 1,740 | 2,488 | 3,141 | 3,249 | 4,873 |
| Hands employed " | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,468 | 43,209 | 52,225 | 66,529 | 102,176 |
| Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,626,340 | 8,068,101 | 16,472,859 | 16,613,348 |
| Value of articles produced .. £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,370,836 | 22,390,251 | 36,660,854 |
| State Education— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Primary schools .. | .. | 61 | 370 | 671 | 988 | 1,757 | 2,233 | 1,967 | 2,059 |
| Expenditure on Education .. £ | .. | .. | 115,099 | 162,547 | 274,384 | 546,285 | 726,711 | 701,034 | 1,052,418 |
| Total value of rateable property in municipalities £ | .. | .. | .. | 29,638,091 | 50,166,078 | 87,642,459 | 203,351,360 | 185,101,993 | 265,083,727 |
| Friendly Societies— | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Members | .. | .. | 1,698 | 7,166 | 35,706 | 47,908 | 89,269 | 101,045 | 139,303 |
| Total funds £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213,004 | 475,954 | 961,933 | 1,370,692 | 2,122,602 |

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

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1911 it had increased to 1,337,678. During the period 1842-1911, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £9,200,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1911 the funded debt had reached £57,983,764, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 5,386,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909, the last year for which figures are available, it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1911 there were 3,496 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 16,405 miles up to the end of 1910. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £18,213,040 in 1911.

The expenditure on State education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,052,418 in 1910-11, the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £27,703,845. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 139,308 in 1910—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,122,602 in 1910. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 102,176 in 1910. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £265,083,727 in 1910-11.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of
Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty-five years ended with 1911 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, during the fifty-five years ended with 1911, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.63 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

By T. S. Hall, Esq., M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne).

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coastline.

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

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay and Port Fairy are formed under the lee of projecting tongues of volcanic rocks. The lower Glenelg River, for 40 miles inland, Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, and Port Campbell owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. The harbor originally opened widely to the sea, and the old line of sea cliffs may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonards to Ocean Grove. The Sorrento peninsula and the sandy triangular area with Queenscliff at

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

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

GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

At Mounts Macedon and Dandenong occurs a series of dacites and various other associated rocks intruding the supposed devonian granites.

Another series of rocks of basic composition and of palæozoic age is found near Heathcote and in a few other localities.

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

At Heathcote a few imperfect fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting. Certain limestones associated with upper ordovician slates have recently been referred to cambrian on palæontological evidence.

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

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

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

Silurian.

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

Devonian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAUNA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of crustacea, we may mention the fresh-water crayfishes, of which we have several kinds. The Murray crayfish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten. The so-called land-crab (*Engaeus*) is really a crayfish, and is found in the damper parts of the State. It also occurs in Tasmania. One of the *Anaspida* (*Koonunga cursor*) has been found near Melbourne and Ballarat, and has thrown some light on the classification of the Crustacea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobberas, 6,030 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is

Mountains
and hills.

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

known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., there are 32 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 35 peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:--

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Abrupt .. | Dundas, Ripon and Villiers | 2,721 | Baranhet .. | Delatite .. | — |
| Acland (See Donna Buang). | | | Baringhup .. | Talbot .. | 785 |
| Acland .. | Polwarth .. | — | Barker .. | Talbot and Bendigo | — |
| Aitken .. | Bourke .. | 1,683 | Bass Range .. | Mornington | — |
| Aitken's Hill | Bourke .. | 1,608 | Bankin's Hill | Ripon and Talbot | 1,504 |
| Alexander .. | Talbot .. | 2,435 | Battery .. | Delatite .. | — |
| Alexander's Head | Bourke | 350 | Baw Baw .. | Evelyn .. | 5,062 |
| Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump) | | | Bealiba .. | Gladstone .. | — |
| Alexina .. | Anglesey .. | 1,526 | Bear's Hill .. | Bendigo .. | — |
| Almond Peak | Ripon .. | — | Beckworth .. | Talbot .. | 2,087 |
| Anakie .. | Grant .. | 1,350 | Bellarine .. | Grant .. | 463 |
| Anderson's Peak | Delatite .. | 5,010 | Beil's Hill .. | Grenville .. | 1,611 |
| Angus .. | Tanjil .. | — | Bemm .. | Croajingolong | 1,754 |
| Anne .. | Delatite .. | 1,417 | Benambra .. | Benambra .. | 4,843 |
| Arapiles .. | Lowan .. | 1,176 | Ben Cruachan | Tanjil .. | 2,765 |
| Ararat .. | Ripon and Borung | 2,020 | Bernard .. | Delatite .. | 1,610 |
| Ararat .. | Mornington | — | Bindi .. | Tambo .. | — |
| Arnold .. | Anglesey, Evelyn and Wonnangatta | — | Bendock .. | Croajingolong | — |
| Arthur's Seat | Mornington | 1,031 | Ben Nevis .. | Kara Kara | 2,875 |
| Atkinson .. | Bourke .. | 461 | Big Hill .. | Borung .. | 895 |
| Avoca .. | Kara Kara | 2,461 | Big Hill .. | Bourke .. | — |
| Bakery Hill .. | Grant .. | 1,420 | Big Hill .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Bald Cone .. | Anglesey .. | 1,300 | Birch's Bald Hill | Talbot .. | — |
| Bald Head .. | Dargo .. | 4,502 | Black Mount | Rodney .. | — |
| Bald .. | Dargo and Bogong | 5,541 | Black Hill .. | Grant .. | 2,310 |
| Bald Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,020 | Black Hill .. | Grenville .. | 1,685 |
| Bald Hill .. | Mornington | 680 | Black Range | Anglesey .. | — |
| Bald Hill .. | Ripon .. | 1,117 | Black Range | Borung .. | 1,903 |
| Bald Hill .. | Talbot .. | 1,956 | Black Range | Polwarth .. | — |
| Balmattum Range | Delatite .. | — | Black Range | Lowan .. | — |
| Bainbridge .. | Dundas .. | — | Blackwood, or Myrning | Bourke .. | 2,432 |
| Barambogie Ranges | Bogong .. | 1,220 | Bland .. | Bourke .. | — |
| | | | Blowhard .. | Ripon .. | 1,664 |
| | | | Blue Mountain | Bourke .. | — |
| | | | Blue Range .. | Delatite .. | — |
| | | | Bogong .. | Bogong .. | 6,508 |
| | | | Boiler Plain | Dargo .. | 5,150 |
| | | | Bolungum .. | Kara Kara .. | 1,220 |
| | | | Bolga .. | Benambra .. | 2,960 |
| | | | Bolton East .. | Talbot .. | 1,921 |

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Bolton West | Talbot .. | 2,055 | Cathedral .. | Anglesey .. | 2,120 |
| Boon or Bowen | Croajingolong | 4,500 | Cavendish .. | Dundas .. | — |
| Boswell .. | Ripon .. | 1,748 | Cavern .. | Talbot and Ripon | 1,588 |
| Boulder .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,725 | Chalamber .. | Ripon .. | 1,549 |
| Boulder Range | Buln Buln .. | 1,010 | Chalicum .. | Ripon .. | 1,594 |
| Boundary Hill | Anglesey .. | — | Charlton Hill | Dargo .. | 2,090 |
| Breach Peak | Anglesey .. | 1,634 | Chaucer .. | Normanby .. | — |
| Brenanah .. | Gladstone .. | — | Christmas Hills | Evelyn .. | — |
| Brigg's Bluff | Borong .. | — | Clare or Dunn | Delatite .. | 4,986 |
| Brock's Hill | Bourke .. | — | Peak | — | — |
| Broom Hill .. | Gladstone .. | 1,220 | Clarke's Hill | Grenville and Talbot | 2,380 |
| Brown's Hill | Heytesbury | — | Clay .. | Normanby .. | 622 |
| Brown's Hill | Ripon and Talbot | 1,594 | Cobbler .. | Delatite .. | 5,349 |
| Bryarty's Hill | Evelyn .. | — | Cobberas .. | Tambo .. | 6,030 |
| Buangor .. | Kara Kara and Ripon | 3,247 | Coghill's Hill | Talbot and Ripon | 1,639 |
| Buckle .. | Croajingolong | 1,461 | Cole .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Buckrabanyule | Gladstone .. | — | Colite .. | Grant .. | — |
| Budd .. | Delatite .. | 1,970 | Commissioners Hill | Kara Kara | 1,408 |
| Budgee Budgee | Tanjil and Wonnangatta | — | Concongella Hill | Borong .. | 1,376 |
| Buffalo (The Horn) | Delatite .. | 5,645 | Concord .. | Anglesey .. | 1,500 |
| Buffalo (The Hump) | Delatite .. | 5,221 | Conical Hill .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Bulla Bulla .. | Croajingolong | — | Consultation .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Bullancrook | Bourke .. | 2,306 | Coopragambra | Croajingolong | — |
| Bullarook .. | Talbot .. | 2,400 | Cooyatong .. | Benambra .. | 3,270 |
| Buller .. | Wonnangatta | 5,934 | Cope .. | Bogong .. | 6,027 |
| Bulloh .. | Benambra .. | 2,360 | Corn Hill .. | Wonnangatta | 4,395 |
| Buninyong .. | Grant .. | 2,443 | Corranwarrabul or Mt. Dandenong | Evelyn and Mornington | 2,077 |
| Burramboot .. | Rodney .. | — | Cotterill .. | Bourke .. | 679 |
| Burrowa .. | Benambra .. | 4,181 | Crinoline (Ligar) | Wonnangatta | 4,500 |
| Burrambeet Hill | Ripon .. | — | Cunningham .. | Anglesey .. | 1,920 |
| Burts Hill .. | Evelyn .. | 640 | Dandenong .. | Evelyn and Mornington | 2,077 |
| Bute .. | Grenville .. | — | Dargo Hill .. | Dargo .. | — |
| Byron .. | Lowan .. | — | Darriwil .. | Grant .. | — |
| Callender .. | Ripon .. | — | Davidson's Rocks | Borong .. | 891 |
| Camel .. | Rodney .. | — | Dawson .. | Tambo .. | — |
| Camel's Hump or (Alexander's Crown) | Bourke and Dalhousie | 3,295 | Deddieck .. | Croajingolong | — |
| Cameron .. | Talbot .. | — | Delegete Hill | Croajingolong | 4,307 |
| Camp Hill .. | Ripon .. | 1,389 | Delusion .. | Benambra & Dargo | 4,507 |
| Cann .. | Croajingolong | 1,754 | Despair .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Cannibal Hill | Mornington | — | Diamond Hill | Bendigo .. | 1,104 |
| Carlyle .. | Croajingolong | 1,189 | Difficult .. | Borong .. | 2,657 |
| Cardinal, The | Ripon .. | — | | | |
| Castle Hill .. | Borong .. | — | | | |
| Castle Hill .. | Wonnangatta | 4,860 | | | |
| Cathcart Hill | Ripon .. | 1,021 | | | |

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Dingle Range | Bogong .. | — | George .. | Polwarth .. | — |
| Diogenes .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Gibbo .. | Benambra .. | 5,764 |
| Direction .. | Kara Kara .. | — | Glasgow .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Disappointment | Bourke and Anglesey | 2,631 | Glenrowen .. | Moirra .. | 1,680 |
| Djoandah .. | Wonnangatta | 2,000 | Good Morning Bill | Ripon .. | 1,716 |
| Dobooetic .. | Kara Kara .. | — | Gowar .. | Gladstone .. | — |
| Donkey Hill | Kara Kara .. | 1,280 | Graham .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Donna Buang (Acland) | Evelyn .. | 4,080 | Granyah .. | Benambra .. | 3,620 |
| Drummond .. | Borong .. | — | Green Hill .. | Dalhousie .. | — |
| Dryden .. | Borong .. | — | Green Hill .. | Delatite .. | 1,330 |
| Dundas .. | Dundas .. | 1,535 | Green Hill .. | Grenville .. | 2,050 |
| Duneed .. | Grant .. | 710 | Greenock .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Easton .. | Tanjil .. | 3,250 | Gregory .. | Evelyn, Wonnangatta, and Tanjil | 4,000 |
| Eccles .. | Normanby .. | 590 | Hamilton .. | Hampden .. | 1,047 |
| Eckersley .. | Normanby .. | 529 | Happy Hill .. | Tanjil .. | 1,900 |
| Egbert .. | Gladstone .. | — | Hardie's Hill | Grenville .. | — |
| Egerton .. | Grant .. | — | Hat Hill .. | Delatite .. | 2,544 |
| Elephant .. | Hampden .. | 1,294 | Haunted Hill | Buln Buln .. | 600 |
| Eliza .. | Mornington | 530 | Heath Point .. | Normanby .. | 627 |
| Ellery .. | Croajingolong | 4,251 | Helen .. | Anglesey .. | 1,445 |
| Ellery E. Bump | Croajingolong | 3,908 | Hermit .. | Bogong .. | — |
| Emu .. | Ripon .. | 1,681 | Hesse .. | Grenville .. | — |
| Emu .. | Hampden .. | 893 | Higinbotham | Bogong and Dargo | 5,800 |
| Emu Hill .. | Grenville .. | 1,010 | Heights | Dargo .. | 2,160 |
| Enterprise .. | Wonnangatta | — | Hoad .. | Dargo .. | 2,160 |
| Erica .. | Tanjil .. | 4,800 | Hoddle Range | Buln Buln .. | — |
| Erip .. | Grenville .. | 1,539 | Holden .. | Bourke .. | 1,452 |
| Everard .. | Croajingolong | 1,200 | Hollowback .. | Talbot and Ripon | 1,842 |
| Everett .. | Delatite .. | 5,100 | Hollowback .. | Kara Kara | 1,687 |
| Ewing Hill .. | Anglesey .. | 893 | Hooghly .. | Gladstone .. | 1,190 |
| Fainter .. | Bogong .. | 6,160 | Hope .. | Gunbower .. | 613 |
| Fainting Range | Tambo .. | — | Hope .. | Benambra .. | 4,505 |
| Fatigue .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,110 | Hore's Hill .. | Benambra .. | — |
| Feathertop .. | Bogong .. | 6,306 | Hotspur .. | Villiers .. | — |
| Ferguson's Hill | Polwarth .. | 708 | Hotham .. | Bogong .. | 6,100 |
| Flint Hill .. | Ripon .. | 1,059 | Howe Hill .. | Croajingolong | 1,288 |
| Forest Hill .. | Tambo on the N.S.W. frontier | 5,000 | Howitt .. | Delatite .. | 5,718 |
| Forest Hill .. | Talbot .. | — | Hume Range | Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn | — |
| Franklin .. | Talbot .. | 2,060 | Hunter .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,136 |
| Franklin Range | Bogong .. | — | Ida .. | Rodney .. | 1,537 |
| Friday .. | Dargo .. | 2,700 | Indigo Hill .. | Bogong .. | 970 |
| Fullerton's | Wonnangatta | 5,400 | Jeffcott .. | Kara Kara | — |
| Spring Hill | | | Jenkins .. | Weeah .. | 339 |
| Fyans .. | Hampden .. | 957 | Jess .. | Weeah .. | 300 |
| Gap .. | Talbot .. | — | Juliet .. | Evelyn .. | 3,631 |
| Gaspard .. | Talbot .. | — | Kangaroo Range | Normanby .. | — |
| Gellibrand .. | Grenville .. | 871 | | | |
| Genoa Peak | Croajingolong | 1,607 | | | |

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|-------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|---------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Kay .. | Croajingolong | 3,284 | Maramingo Hill | Croajingolong | 1,271 |
| Keilawarra .. | Moira .. | — | Martha .. | Mornington | 544 |
| Kent .. | Wonnangatta | 5,129 | Martin .. | Bogong .. | — |
| Kerang .. | Gladstone .. | — | Matlock .. | Wonnangatta | 4,544 |
| Kerang .. | Gunbower .. | — | Maxwell .. | Anglesey .. | 740 |
| Kerange Moorah | Polwarth .. | — | Melbourne Hill | Bourke .. | — |
| Kernot .. | Tanjil .. | 4,675 | Meningerot .. | Hampden .. | 766 |
| Kersop Peak | Buln Buln .. | 740 | Mercer .. | Grenville .. | — |
| Kincaid .. | Normanby .. | 655 | Meuron .. | Polwarth .. | 713 |
| Kinross .. | Hampden .. | 908 | Misery .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Kirk's Hill .. | Ripon .. | — | Misery .. | Mornington | 766 |
| Koala .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Mitchell .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Koang .. | Hampden .. | 891 | Moliagul .. | Gladstone .. | 1,251 |
| Koorooyugh or | Talbot .. | — | Monmot .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Smeaton Hill | | | Monda .. | Evelyn and | 2,974 |
| Kooyoora .. | Gladstone .. | — | | Anglesey | — |
| Korong .. | Gladstone .. | 1,400 | Monk, The .. | Talbot .. | 1,511 |
| Kororoit .. | Bourke .. | — | Monument Hill | Delatite .. | 1,750 |
| Kurtweeton .. | Hampden .. | — | Moolort .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Lady Franklin | Bogong .. | 1,789 | Moorokyle .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Lady Mount .. | Ripon .. | — | Moornambool | Ripon .. | — |
| Langdale Pike | Polwarth .. | — | Moorul .. | Talbot .. | — |
| Landsborough | Kara Kara | 1,901 | Moriac .. | Grant .. | 839 |
| Hill | | | Mormbool .. | Dalhousie .. | — |
| Langi Ghiran | Ripon .. | 3,123 | Morton's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,515 |
| La Trobe .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,366 | Mueller .. | Tanjil .. | 4,900 |
| La Trobe's | Polwarth .. | — | Murindal .. | Tambo .. | — |
| Range | | | Murramurrang- | Bogong .. | — |
| Lawaluk .. | Grenville .. | — | bong | | |
| Leading Hill | Mornington | — | Myrtoon .. | Hampden .. | 713 |
| Leinster .. | Dargo and | — | McLean's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,529 |
| | Benambra | | McLeod .. | Tambo .. | 5,057 |
| Leonard .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,860 | Nanimia .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Leura .. | Hampden .. | 1,027 | Napier .. | Normanby .. | 1,453 |
| Lianiduk .. | Karkarooc .. | — | Navarre Hill | Kara Kara | 1,355 |
| Livingstone .. | Bogong .. | 4,007 | Nibo .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Liptrap .. | Buln Buln .. | 551 | Noorat .. | Hampden .. | 1,026 |
| Loch .. | Bogong .. | 5,900 | Northwood Hill | Dalhousie .. | 654 |
| Loinman .. | Karkarooc .. | — | Norgate .. | Buln Buln .. | 390 |
| Longwood Hill | Delatite .. | 1,255 | Notch Hill .. | Dargo .. | 4,507 |
| Lookout .. | Tanjil .. | 3,500 | Nowa Nowa | Tambo .. | — |
| Lookout .. | Tanjil .. | 1,400 | Oberon .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,968 |
| Lyall .. | Mornington | — | Ochertyre .. | Bogong .. | — |
| Macedon .. | Bourke and | 3,324 | One-Mile Hill | Talbot .. | 1,596 |
| | Dalhousie | | One-tree Hill | Evelyn .. | — |
| Mackenzie .. | Anglesey .. | 2,654 | One-tree Hill | Kara Kara | 1,590 |
| Mackersey .. | Dundas .. | — | One-tree Hill | Mornington | 1,523 |
| Magdala .. | Wonnangatta | — | One-tree Hill | Normanby .. | — |
| Maindample | Delatite .. | — | One-tree Hill | Ripon .. | 1,680 |
| Major .. | Moira .. | 1,251 | Paradox .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Mannibadar .. | Grenville .. | 1,540 | | | |

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Patrick Point | Kara Kara | 2,323 | Seymour Hill | Dalhousie .. | 751 |
| Peter's Hill .. | Polwarth .. | 1,280 | Shadwell .. | Hampden .. | 962 |
| Phipps .. | Bogong and Dargo | 4,600 | Sherwin's Range | Evelyn .. | — |
| Pierrepont .. | Normanby .. | 936 | Shillinglaw .. | Wonnangatta | — |
| Pigeon Hill .. | Talbot .. | 1,300 | Serra Range | Dundas and Ripon | — |
| Pilot Range .. | Bogong | — | Singapore .. | Buln Buln .. | 451 |
| Pine Mount .. | Benambra .. | — | Singleton .. | Wonnangatta | — |
| Pininbar .. | Benambra .. | 4,100 | Sister Rises, The | Hampden .. | — |
| Piper .. | Dalhousie .. | — | Sisters .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Pisgar (or Petit) | Ripon and Talbot | 1,771 | Skene .. | Wonnangatta | — |
| Pleasant .. | Rodney .. | — | Smeaton Hill | Talbot .. | — |
| Pollock .. | Grant .. | — | Smith's Hill | Ripon .. | 1,572 |
| Porepunkah | Bogong | 1,368 | Snake's Ridge | Buln Buln .. | — |
| Porndon .. | Heytesbury | 947 | Snodgrass .. | Anglesey .. | — |
| Powlet's Hill | Talbot | 1,288 | Spring Hill .. | Gladstone .. | — |
| Pretty Boy .. | Tanjil and Wonnangatta | 1,587 | Spring Hill .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Prospect .. | Anglesey .. | 1,025 | Spring Hill .. | Talbot .. | 2,270 |
| Puckapunyal | Dalhousie .. | 1,368 | Square Mount | Dargo .. | 5,210 |
| Puzzle Range | Anglesey .. | — | Stanley .. | Bogong .. | 3,444 |
| Pyramid Hill | Gunbower .. | — | Station Peak | Grant .. | 1,154 |
| Quoin Hill .. | Talbot and Ripon | — | Stavelly .. | Villiers .. | 1,071 |
| Raven's Hill | Kara Kara | — | Steel's Hill .. | Evelyn .. | — |
| Ravenscroft Hill | Ripon and Talbot | — | Steiglitz .. | Bourke .. | — |
| Raymond .. | Croajingolong | 980 | Stewart .. | Anglesey .. | 1,559 |
| Red Hill .. | Buln Buln .. | — | Strickland .. | Anglesey .. | 4,000 |
| Red Hill (Mount Weejort) | Ripon .. | 1,211 | St. Bernard .. | Bogong .. | 5,060 |
| Red Hill .. | Grant .. | 1,390 | St. George .. | Polwarth .. | — |
| Red Hill .. | Mornington | 740 | St. Gwinear .. | Tanjil .. | 4,950 |
| Richmond .. | Normanby .. | 727 | St. Leonard's | Evelyn and Anglesey | 3,304 |
| Riddell .. | Evelyn .. | — | St. Mary's .. | Ripon .. | — |
| Rock Hill .. | Kara Kara | 1,687 | St. Phillack .. | Tanjil .. | 5,140 |
| Rocky Peak | Polwarth .. | 2,380 | Stirling .. | Delatite and Wonnangatta | 5,700 |
| Ross .. | Ripon .. | — | Strathbogie Ranges | Delatite .. | — |
| Rouse .. | Villiers .. | 1,213 | Sturgeon .. | Dundas .. | 1,926 |
| Sabine .. | Polwarth .. | 1,912 | Sugarloaf (Bear's) | Evelyn .. | — |
| Saddleback Hill | Ripon .. | 1,548 | Suggan Buggan | Tambo .. | — |
| Samaria .. | Delatite .. | 3,138 | Survey Peak | Anglesey .. | — |
| Sargent .. | Talbot .. | — | Table Top .. | Delatite .. | 4,900 |
| Scallan's Hill | Borong .. | 885 | Talbot .. | Lowan .. | 1,072 |
| Scobie .. | Rodney .. | — | Talbot Peak | Tanjil .. | — |
| Selwyn .. | Wonnangatta and Delatite | — | Tallarook .. | Anglesey .. | 2,652 |
| Separation .. | Delatite .. | — | Talgarna .. | Benambra .. | 2,101 |
| | | | Tambo .. | Benambra .. | 4,707 |
| | | | Tamboritha .. | Wonnangatta | 5,381 |

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

| Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. | Name of Mountain. | County. | Approximate Height above Level of Sea. |
|-------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | | feet. | | | feet. |
| Tanjil Hill .. | Tanjil .. | 1,300 | Victoria Range | Dundas .. | — |
| Tara .. | Tambo .. | 2,009 | View Hill .. | Bendigo .. | 1,182 |
| Tarngower .. | Talbot .. | 1,861 | Vite Vite .. | Hampden .. | — |
| Taylor .. | Dargo .. | 1,571 | Wagra .. | Benambra .. | 2,638 |
| Telegraph Hill | Ripon .. | 1,854 | Wallace .. | Grant .. | 1,583 |
| Templar .. | Tatchera .. | — | Walterson .. | Tambo .. | — |
| Tennyson .. | Croajingolong | 3,422 | Warrambat .. | Wonnangatta | — |
| Terrick Terrick | Gunbower .. | — | Warrenheip .. | Grant .. | 2,463 |
| Thackeray .. | Dundas .. | — | Warrior Hill, | Grenville .. | 921 |
| The Bluff .. | Wonnangatta | 4,850 | Gt. | | |
| The Brothers | Benambra .. | 4,667 | Warrnambool | Hampden .. | 712 |
| The Monolith | Delatite .. | 4,686 | Watershed Hill | Ripon .. | — |
| (Buffalo Mts.) | | | Waverly .. | Wonnangatta | 3,346 |
| The Sisters .. | Benambra and | 4,038 | Weatherboard | Ripon .. | 1,826 |
| | Dargo | | Hill | | |
| Thorn .. | Delatite and | 5,000 | Weejort, Ripon | (See Red Hill) | 1,211 |
| | Wonnangatta | | Wellington .. | Mornington | 314 |
| Timbertop, or | Wonnangatta | — | Wellington | Wonnangatta | 5,355 |
| Warrambat | | | (Trig) | and Tanjil | |
| Tingariny .. | Croajingolong | 4,771 | Wellington | Tanjil .. | 5,269 |
| Tikatory Hill | Delatite .. | 2,002 | (Nap-Nap- | | |
| Tom's Cap .. | Buln Buln .. | 1,258 | Marra) | | |
| Tongio .. | Tambo .. | — | Wermatong Hill | Benambra .. | — |
| Tooborac Hills | Dalhousie .. | — | Western Hill | Tanjil .. | 1,825 |
| Torbreck .. | Anglesey and | 5,001 | Wheeler's Hill | Delatite .. | 1,857 |
| | Wonnangatta | | Wheeler's Hill | Talbot .. | 2,380 |
| Towanga .. | Bogong .. | 4,151 | Whitelaw .. | Tanjil .. | 4,875 |
| Tower Hill .. | Villiers .. | 322 | Whittaker's .. | Croajingolong | — |
| Traawool .. | Anglesey .. | — | White Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,026 |
| Trig Hill .. | Delatite .. | 5,040 | Widderin .. | Hampden .. | 1,132 |
| Tucker's Hill | Borong .. | 1,200 | William .. | Ripon and | 3,829 |
| Twins, The .. | Delatite and | 5,582 | | Borong | |
| | Wonnangatta | | William .. | Bourke and | 2,689 |
| Tyers .. | Tanjil .. | 4,660 | | Dalhousie | |
| Ulrich Peak .. | Delatite .. | 5,050 | Wills .. | Bogong .. | 5,758 |
| Upton Hill .. | Delatite .. | 1,750 | Wilson .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,350 |
| Useful .. | Wonnangatta | 4,720 | Wilson .. | Bourke .. | — |
| | and Tanjil | | Wiridgil .. | Hampden .. | — |
| Valentia .. | Wonnangatta | — | Wombat .. | Delatite .. | 2,659 |
| Vandyke .. | Normanby .. | — | Wombat Hill | Talbot .. | 2,250 |
| Vaughan's Hill | Talbot .. | 1,760 | Yandoit Hill | Talbot .. | — |
| Vereker .. | Buln Buln .. | 2,092 | Zero, Mount | Borong .. | — |

Rivers.

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes for factories. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border.* Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths, corrected by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., according to the latest information, are as follows:—

RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

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

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

RIVERS—continued.

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

RIVERS—continued.

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

* Length in Victoria only.

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

RIVERS—continued.

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

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

RIVERS—continued

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

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

RIVERS—continued.

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

LAKES.

Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square

miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connawarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, supplied by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O.:—

LAKES IN VICTORIA.

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

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

LAKES—continued.

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

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

LAKES—continued.

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

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

LAKES—continued.

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

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

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The unusual luxuriance and powers of spreading shown by many introduced weeds is in some cases possibly the result of the stimulating effect of a change of climate, but in others is merely due to the fact that the weeds are allowed to grow on land from which cultivation excludes them in their original home. It would be interesting to know whether the production of alkaloids in certain feebly

poisonous alien weeds increases in their new home, or whether such weeds appear to be more poisonous because stock eat them more freely in Victoria. This applies, for instance, to the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), which has spread rapidly in Victoria, and was recently responsible for a heavy mortality among sheep at Lilydale, but in England does not seem to be specially dangerous to stock.

One feature of the native flora is, as is usually the case, the small number of useful economic plants it contains. A few of the forest trees produce good timber, but the latter is, in many cases, too hard, heavy, and brittle when seasoned to be of much value, except for special purposes where durability is all-important and little working required; while the softer woods are for the most part not very durable, or are very liable to warp and crack—at least under the methods of seasoning usually adopted here. It is for this reason that so much of the new forest planting has been confined to exotic trees; but, nevertheless, many native trees yield timber useful for beams, railway sleepers, piles, paving blocks, &c. Unfortunately, most of our native forests have been despoiled of their most valuable timber trees without any forethought to the future, and without proper provision for artificial re-afforestation. Natural re-afforestation is too slow and uncertain a process to be relied on in countries where population is fairly abundant and land is correspondingly valuable. The imports of timber into Victoria already reach a high figure, although a very large part is derived from timber trees which would grow equally well within the State. That there should be hardly any native fruits and no native cereal grains of any value as food for civilized man is hardly surprising when we consider that the commoner cereals and fruit trees are the result of ages of continual selection. Even the native fodder grasses and fodder plants are, with some notable exceptions, inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, inferior fertility, deficient nutritive properties, &c., and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

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

ultimate extinction of many of its representatives, it can only be regarded as the inevitable result of the progress of settlement, while the spread of the different weeds of cultivation is the usual, though by no means an unavoidable, accompaniment of the same change.

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

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

LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

Principal
events.

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

1770. 19th April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.
—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. 4th June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrop, &c.
1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.
- „ 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.

1803. 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts
1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- „ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
- „ „ „ Proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke claiming Port Phillip as part of New South Wales.
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ 29th September.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
- 1837 First post office established in Melbourne.
- „ 2nd March.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name, Melbourne, to the principal town in the new settlement.
- „ 1st June.—First sale of Crown lands in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
- 1838 First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
- „ 1st January.—*The Melbourne Advertiser* first published.
- „ 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- „ 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.
1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.

1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- „ 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- „ 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
1851. 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
- „ Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
- „ 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
- „ 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
- „ 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
1860. 21st August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
1861. Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
- „ 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 25th July.—Deadlock in Victorian Parliament, owing to the Legislative Assembly tacking a Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Bill, which was laid aside by the Legislative Council.
1866. Maori War in New Zealand concluded; peace declared.
1867. 6th February.—Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with a view of affording protection to native industries came in o operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.

- 1867. 14th August.—Beginning of the Lady Darling grant deadlock. During the eleven months it continued, all Government accounts remained unpaid.
- 1868. 10th June.—Transportation to Australasia ceased.
- 1869. 1st January.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
- 1870. 29th December.—Payment of members of Parliament provided for.
- „ June-July.—Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.
- 1871. 17th May.—Import duties on many articles increased with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
- 1872. 12th June.—Branch of the Royal Mint opened in Melbourne.
- 1873. 1st January.—A system of free, secular, and compulsory education introduced.
- 1874. 27th September.—Sir John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph line from Murchison, Western Australia.
- 1875. 31st December.—State aid to religion withdrawn in Victoria.
- 1876. 2nd November.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
- 1877. 11th January.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Moorhouse as Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
- 1878. 8th January.—“Black Wednesday.” Wholesale dismissal of public servants.
- „ 27th March.—Payment of Members Bill passed by Legislative Council, after a long conflict between the two Houses.
- „ 1st July.—Purchase of Melbourne and Hobson’s Bay railway by Government.
- 1879. ... The first artesian bore in Australia sunk in New South Wales.
- 1880. 6th February.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ 22nd March.—Women admitted to Melbourne University.
- „ 13th April.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral laid.
- „ 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- „ ... Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.
- „ Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
- 1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
- 1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
- 1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
- 1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- 1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
- 1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.
- 1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
- 1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.

1888. 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.
1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
1893. April & May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
- 1894 Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 22nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- „ 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- „ 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.
- „ 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 18th January.—Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.
- „ 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- „ 8th October.—Inter-State free trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- „ 1st June.—Peace of South Africa announced.
- „ Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
- 1903 Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- „ 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- „ 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.

1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
 „ 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.
1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
 „ 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
1908. 22nd July.—Tercentenary of Canada.
 „ 29th August.—Visit of the American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battle ships, to Melbourne.
 „ 8th October.—Yass-Canberra selected as the site of Federal Capital.
 „ 6th November.—Selection of Federal Capital site confirmed by Senate.
 „ 28th December.—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina and other towns almost obliterated. The deaths numbered 77,283 persons.
1909. 1st January.—Old-age Pensions Act came into force in the United Kingdom.
 „ 4th February.—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
 „ 25th March.—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached a point within 112 miles of the South Pole.
 „ 27th April.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor, Mahommed V.
 „ 13th August.—Financial agreement between Commonwealth and States arrived at by Premiers, the principal clause providing that the States receive annually 25s. per head of population from the Customs revenue.
 „ 21st December.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Darwin to commence a tour of inspection of the Australian Military Forces.
1910. 4th January.—Wreck of s.s. *Waikare* off the coast of New Zealand.
 „ 26th January.—Severe floods in Paris, causing extensive damage, and rendering thousands of people homeless.
 „ 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia *re* border railways.
 „ 23rd February.—Completion of the railway line to the Powlett River coal-field.
 „ 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
 „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
 „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
 „ 31st March.—S.S. *Pericles*, bound for London, struck on an uncharted rock off Cape Leeuwin, W.A., and sank. No lives were lost.
 „ 13th April.—General election for the Federal Parliament.
 „ 20th April.—Resignation of the Deakin-Cook Ministry. Mr. A. Fisher, leader of the Labour party, commissioned to form a Cabinet.
 „ 29th April.—Labour Ministry sworn in.
 „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.
 „ 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
 „ 9th May.—Eclipse of the sun, partial in Victoria, total in Southern Tasmania.

1910. 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
- „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
- „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
- „ 1st July.—Opening of the fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth.
- „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.
- „ 5th August.—Amended award of Mr. Justice Higgins in the boot trade dispute, increasing total wages in Australia by £70,000 per annum, and benefiting 5,000 adult workmen.
- „ 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
- „ 1st September.—Toll system for telephones made universal throughout Australia.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
- „ 7th September.—Opening of the Victorian Training Ship *John Murray*.
- „ 7th September.—Heavy floods in country. Goulburn River 30 feet above summer-level.
- „ 15th September.—Wreck of the ship *Carnarvon Bay* off King Island. All hands were saved.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of republican form of government.
- „ 5th October.—Departure of the Prime Minister, Hon. A. Fisher, to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of the South African Union Parliament.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
- „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
- „ 19th November.—Cyclone at Broome, W.A., destroying a large number of houses and business premises, and scattering the pearling fleet. Three white and many coloured men were drowned, and the damage to property exceeded £40,000.
1911. 3rd January.—Anarchist Club attacked by police and military in London. Desperate defence by besieged. Detective shot. Building accidentally fired. Two dead bodies found in ruins.
- „ 9th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Sydney, under the presidency of Professor O. Masson, of the Melbourne University.
- „ 9th January.—The sailing ship *Ardencraig*, from Melbourne, with 38,472 bags of wheat, foundered off Scilly Islands.
- „ 14th January.—Heavy floods in Gippsland. Long Tunnel mine, Walhalla, flooded.
- „ 17th January.—Tropical rains. Streets of Melbourne and Geelong flooded.

1911. 19th January.—Representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met in Melbourne to discuss the Murray River water question.
- „ 20th January.—The steamer *British Transport* reached Western Australia with the crew of the missing ship *Parisiana* (which was destroyed by fire on the voyage from New York to Melbourne) on board. Crew found on St. Paul's Island. Cargo valued at £200,000 destroyed.
- „ 28th January.—Melbourne wharf labourers struck for higher wages when handling cement. A settlement was effected on 31st January.
- „ 5th February.—Floods in Melbourne.
- „ 5th February.—Death announced of General Piet Cronje, one of the Boer leaders in the South African war.
- „ 5th February.—Heavy rainfall at Mildura. Damage to crops estimated at £20,000.
- „ 13th February.—The steamer *New Guinea* wrecked in Disaster Bay, near Eden, New South Wales. The crew were saved.
- „ 16th February.—The agricultural implement makers went out on strike. The Sunshine Harvester Works, at Braybrook, were principally affected.
- „ 18th February.—Mr. W. L. Murdoch, the famous Australian cricketer, died when witnessing the test match Australia *v.* South Africa, in Melbourne.
- „ 20th February.—The State boundary case, South Australia *v.* Victoria, opened in the High Court.
- „ 3rd March.—Commonwealth Naval Board appointed.
- „ 12th March.—Strike of agricultural implement makers in South Australia. This brought the Victorian strike within the operation of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- „ 13th March.—Report on the naval defence of Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., published, in which he recommended that the Australian Navy should consist of 52 vessels, to be constructed in 22 years. The total cost was estimated at £40,000,000.
- „ 24th March.—The steamship *Yongala* wrecked off the Queensland coast, with a loss of all on board, numbering 141 persons.
- „ 4th April.—The destroyer *Warrego* launched at New South Wales dockyards.
- „ 6th April.—Mr. L. McClelland appointed third Commissioner of the Victorian Railways.
- „ 26th April.—Referenda proposals of the Fisher Ministry rejected by a large majority of the Commonwealth electors.
- „ 1st May.—Penny postage came into force with other portions of the Commonwealth and with all other British Dominions.
- „ 10th May.—Agricultural implement makers' strike declared off by secret ballot of the members of the union.
- „ 22nd May.—Disputed boundary case, South Australia *v.* Victoria, decided by judgment of the Federal High Court. Victoria to retain territory in dispute.
- „ 23rd May.—Imperial Conference opened in London.
- „ 24th May.—Appointment of Sir John M. F. Fuller, Bart., as State Governor of Victoria.
- „ 31st May.—Federal Land Tax test case of *Osborne v. Commonwealth* Government decided in favour of the latter.
- „ 7th June.—Charge against the editor of the *Hobart Mercury* of reflecting on the judicial conduct of Mr. Justice Higgins dismissed by the High Court.
- „ 15th June.—Statue of Lord Linlithgow, first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, unveiled at Melbourne.

1911. 22nd June.—The Commonwealth officially represented at the Coronation of King George V. by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher).
- „ 1st July.—Compulsory military training of all boys between 14 and 18 years of age introduced throughout Australia.
- „ 13th July.—Death of the Honorable Allan McLean, a former Premier of Victoria.
- „ 18th July.—Death at Colombo of Sir George Jenkins, Clerk of Victorian Parliament, and first clerk of the House of Representatives.
- „ 25th July.—Death of Mrs. Isabella Hay, at Cheltenham, aged 105 years 7 months.
- „ 31st July.—Arrival and swearing in of Lord Denman as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 2nd August.—A strike declared at sugar-cane fields in Queensland. Shorter hours and higher wages demanded. About 1,800 men were affected.
- „ 14th August.—Strike in the Queensland sugar industry settled.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Mr. C. E. Glass, publisher of the first daily paper in Australia, *Our Daily News*, Castlemaine.
- „ 16th August.—Death of Cardinal Moran, at Sydney.
- „ 5th September.—Federal Parliament opened after recess.
- „ 14th September.—M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, assassinated.
- „ 21st September.—Death of Sir Robert Hart, for 40 years Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China.
- „ 25th September.—Railway accident on the Yea-Alexandra line. Sixteen persons were injured.
- „ 25th September.—Explosion on the French battleship *La Liberté*. 143 persons were killed or were missing, and 91 were seriously injured.
- „ 28th September.—Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, appointed to organize the supervision and protection of aborigines in the Northern Territory.
- „ 30th September.—Passing of the Preferential Voting Bill in the State Parliament.
- „ 30th September.—Italy declared war against Turkey. Italian Fleet bombarded Tripoli.
- „ 6th October.—Death of Major-General J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
- „ 8th October.—Death of Hon. E. L. Batchelor, Minister of External Affairs.
- „ 14th October. Hon. Josiah Thomas appointed Minister of External Affairs, and the Hon. C. E. Frazer Postmaster-General.
- „ October.—Rising in China against the Manchu dynasty.
- „ 24th October.—Hon. E. A. Roberts appointed Honorary Minister in the Federal Ministry.
- „ 2nd November.—Strike of wharf labourers at Sydney. Shipping at a standstill for some days.
- „ 9th November.—Resignation of Mr. Balfour from leadership of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons.
- „ 16th November.—Elections held for the State Legislative Assembly.
- „ 17th November.—Strike of the miners at the Mount Lyell mine, Tasmania, terminated.
- „ 20th November.—The Mawson Antarctic expedition left Melbourne.
- „ 25th November.—General increase in seamen's wages in Australia, and eight hours' day granted under decision of Mr. Justice Higgins.
- „ 30th November.—Tariff Bill introduced in the Federal Parliament.
- „ 5th December.—Opening of the State Parliament.
- „ 21st December.—Prorogation of the Federal Parliament.
- „ 22nd December.—Death of Canon Tucker, a leading Anglican clergyman.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

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

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in pro-

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
govern-
ment.

Responsible
govern-
ment.

Qualifica-
tions of
Members.

Council
franchise.

vince and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

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

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

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Plural
voting
abolished.

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

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector, who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted in this manner, or 3.13 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at the four Commonwealth elections that have been held, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911.

Electoral
Act 1910.

An amending State Electoral Act was passed on 4th January, 1911, and under its provisions a canvass was made by the police, from the results of which special general lists of resident electors for the Assembly for each division of every district were prepared. These lists were revised during the month of July, and were proclaimed as rolls in force on 31st August, 1911. All registration provisions of then existing electoral laws (including rolls of rate-paying electors and the issue of electors' rights and voters' certificates) were repealed, and the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1910 came into force.

Constitu-
tional
difficulties
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having

passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

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

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

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government

of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

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

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

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. The internal development of the State, however, still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; the public debts have not yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before the Commonwealth Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or

Reform Act
1903.

The
Governor.

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

Forming
a new
Ministry.

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

Granting a
dissolution.

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

The
Executive
Council.

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

is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. W. A. Watt—is also Treasurer.

Responsible
Ministers.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly,

The Parlia-
ment.

and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

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

The Legislative
Council.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legislative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

Limitation
of election
expenses.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1910.

The fourth Commonwealth elections were held on 13th April, 1910.

Franchise.

All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1910.

| State. | Number of Electors. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Electors who Voted. | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total. | In Contested Districts for House of Representatives. | Senate. | House of Representatives. | Senate. | House of Representatives. |
| Victoria .. | 703,699 | 703,699 | 468,535 | 468,532 | 66·58 | 66·58 |
| New South Wales .. | 834,662 | 811,629 | 512,802 | 501,917 | 61·44 | 61·84 |
| Queensland .. | 279,031 | 279,031 | 170,634 | 170,634 | 61·15 | 61·15 |
| South Australia .. | 207,655 | 121,175 | 110,503 | 67,041 | 53·21 | 55·33 |
| Western Australia .. | 134,979 | 134,979 | 83,893 | 83,893 | 62·15 | 62·15 |
| Tasmania .. | 98,456 | 98,456 | 57,609 | 57,609 | 58·51 | 58·51 |
| Australia .. | 2,258,482 | 2,148,969 | 1,403,976 | 1,349,626 | 62·16 | 62·80 |

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, where about two-thirds of the electors went to the poll. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fifths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State (except New South Wales in 1901) a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1910 than at any previous Commonwealth election. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—62·15—is remarkable when contrasted with the previous highest percentage, viz., 36·95 in 1901.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of April, 1910:—

Males and females—votes recorded.

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

| State. | Electors Enrolled. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled. | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|----------|--|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Victoria .. | 346,050 | 357,649 | 245,666 | 222,869 | 70·99 | 62·32 |
| New South Wales | 444,269 | 390,393 | 301,167 | 211,635 | 67·79 | 54·21 |
| Queensland .. | 158,436 | 120,595 | 104,570 | 66,064 | 66·00 | 54·78 |
| South Australia | 105,301 | 102,354 | 63,384 | 47,119 | 60·19 | 46·03 |
| Western Australia | 80,996 | 53,983 | 53,704 | 30,189 | 66·30 | 55·92 |
| Tasmania .. | 51,731 | 46,725 | 33,539 | 24,070 | 64·83 | 51·51 |
| Australia .. | 1,186,783 | 1,071,699 | 802,030 | 601,946 | 67·58 | 56·17 |

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

| State. | Electors Enrolled. | | Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions. | | Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued. | | Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled. | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|----------|--|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Victoria .. | 346,050 | 357,649 | 346,050 | 357,649 | 245,663 | 222,869 | 70·99 | 62·32 |
| New South Wales | 444,269 | 390,393 | 431,702 | 379,927 | 294,049 | 207,868 | 68·11 | 54·71 |
| Queensland .. | 158,436 | 120,595 | 158,436 | 120,595 | 104,570 | 66,064 | 66·00 | 54·78 |
| South Australia | 105,301 | 102,354 | 59,581 | 61,594 | 37,189 | 29,852 | 62·42 | 48·47 |
| Western Australia | 80,996 | 53,983 | 80,996 | 53,983 | 53,704 | 30,189 | 66·30 | 55·92 |
| Tasmania .. | 51,731 | 46,725 | 51,731 | 46,725 | 33,539 | 24,070 | 64·83 | 51·51 |
| Australia .. | 1,186,783 | 1,071,699 | 1,128,496 | 1,020,473 | 768,714 | 580,912 | 68·12 | 56·93 |

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Western Australia, where 55·92 per cent. of women on the rolls attended the polling booths. This latter percentage is a vast improvement on the figures returned for the western State at the

elections in 1903 and 1906, viz., 15.57 and 29.12 per cent. respectively. For the whole Commonwealth 68 men and 57 women in every 100 recorded their votes.

Percentage
of electors
who voted
at four
Common-
wealth
elections.

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

| State. | Senate. | | | | House of Representatives. | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. |
| Victoria | 53.09 | 51.18 | 56.72 | 66.58 | 56.04 | 53.83 | 56.73 | 66.58 |
| New South Wales .. | 65.81 | 47.21 | 51.70 | 61.44 | 66.38 | 48.88 | 52.67 | 61.84 |
| Queensland | 49.45 | 54.83 | 45.94 | 61.15 | 60.35 | 57.03 | 45.92 | 61.15 |
| South Australia .. | 40.80 | 32.65 | 36.51 | 53.21 | 40.76 | 40.53 | 40.32 | 55.33 |
| Western Australia .. | 32.68 | 28.35 | 36.23 | 62.15 | 36.95 | 30.41 | 36.24 | 62.15 |
| Tasmania | 47.62 | 45.00 | 54.18 | 58.51 | 46.99 | 44.99 | 55.35 | 58.51 |
| Australia | 53.04 | 46.86 | 50.21 | 62.16 | 55.69 | 50.27 | 51.48 | 62.80 |

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

| State. | Senate. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Male. | | | | Female. | | |
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. |
| Victoria | 53.09 | 56.89 | 62.30 | 70.99 | 45.63 | 51.14 | 62.32 |
| New South Wales .. | 65.81 | 52.70 | 58.57 | 67.79 | 41.16 | 43.90 | 54.21 |
| Queensland | 49.45 | 62.49 | 53.03 | 66.00 | 44.94 | 37.14 | 54.78 |
| South Australia .. | 40.80 | 41.58 | 44.45 | 60.19 | 23.28 | 28.43 | 46.03 |
| Western Australia .. | 32.68 | 35.96 | 40.67 | 66.30 | 14.86 | 28.74 | 55.92 |
| Tasmania | 47.62 | 54.53 | 61.65 | 64.83 | 34.30 | 45.95 | 51.51 |
| Australia | 53.04 | 53.09 | 56.38 | 67.58 | 39.96 | 43.30 | 56.17 |

| State. | House of Representatives. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Male. | | | | Female. | | |
| | 1901. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. | 1903. | 1906. | 1910. |
| Victoria | 56.04 | 59.08 | 62.30 | 70.99 | 48.70 | 51.16 | 62.32 |
| New South Wales .. | 66.38 | 54.12 | 59.43 | 68.11 | 43.08 | 44.87 | 54.71 |
| Queensland | 60.35 | 64.64 | 53.01 | 66.00 | 47.17 | 37.12 | 54.78 |
| South Australia .. | 40.76 | 51.95 | 47.19 | 62.42 | 29.97 | 32.84 | 43.47 |
| Western Australia .. | 36.95 | 40.54 | 40.44 | 66.30 | 15.57 | 29.12 | 55.92 |
| Tasmania | 46.99 | 54.53 | 62.87 | 64.83 | 34.28 | 47.19 | 51.51 |
| Australia | 55.69 | 56.47 | 57.35 | 68.12 | 43.50 | 44.81 | 56.93 |

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

The following are the numbers and percentages of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903, 1906, and 1910:—

Informal
ballot-
papers.

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, AND 1910.

| State. | Senate. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | 1903. | | 1906. | | 1910. | |
| | Number. | Percentage Recorded. | Number. | Percentage Recorded. | Number. | Percentage Recorded. |
| Victoria | 7,003 | 2·23 | 23,481 | 6·16 | 21,414 | 4·57 |
| New South Wales | 15,796 | 4·87 | 28,016 | 7·35 | 24,213 | 4·72 |
| Queensland | 4,612 | 3·70 | 7,344 | 5·90 | 8,854 | 5·19 |
| South Australia | 1,208 | 2·20 | 2,735 | 3·88 | 3,675 | 3·33 |
| Western Australia | 2,001 | 6·03 | 3,550 | 6·73 | 4,554 | 5·43 |
| Tasmania | 1,441 | 3·89 | 2,192 | 4·48 | 1,893 | 3·29 |
| Australia | 32,061 | 3·61 | 67,318 | 6·36 | 64,603 | 4·60 |

| State. | House of Representatives. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | 1903. | | 1906. | | 1910. | |
| | Number. | Percentage Recorded. | Number. | Percentage Recorded. | Number. | Percentage Recorded. |
| Victoria | 4,818 | 1·83 | 14,515 | 3·81 | 7,411 | 1·58 |
| New South Wales | 7,834 | 2·77 | 11,705 | 3·28 | 8,002 | 1·59 |
| Queensland | 3,057 | 2·64 | 5,212 | 4·19 | 5,069 | 2·97 |
| South Australia | 542 | 2·69 | 1,622 | 4·99 | 3,356 | 5·01 |
| Western Australia | 1,251 | 5·89 | 2,228 | 4·23 | 1,759 | 2·10 |
| Tasmania | 1,164 | 3·15 | 1,583 | 3·94 | 1,447 | 2·51 |
| Australia | 18,666 | 2·52 | 36,865 | 3·73 | 27,044 | 2·00 |

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for the House of Representatives in 1910 as compared with the two previous elections. For the Senate the percentage in 1910 was lower than in 1906, but higher than in 1903.

Proportion
of electors
voting for
successful
candidates.

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

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF
SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS
ENROLLED, 1906 AND 1910.

| | | | House of Representatives. | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-------|
| | | | 1906. | 1910. |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 28.18 | 37.57 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | 30.13 | 36.00 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | 26.42 | 36.11 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | 23.63 | 30.91 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | 22.43 | 39.65 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | 29.54 | 32.82 |
| Australia | | | 28.05 | 36.33 |

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 26.57 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 32.76 for the highest successful candidate in Western Australia.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

Elections,
Legislative
Council,
1910.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1910, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL
ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 2ND JUNE, 1910.

| Provinces. | Number of Electors. | | | Number of Electors who Voted. | | | Informal Ballot-papers. | Number who Voted by Post. | Proportion of Electors who Voted. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Rate- payers. | Non-rate- payers. | Total. | | | |
| East Yarra .. | 16,003 | 4,040 | 20,043 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Melbourne .. | 13,935 | 4,403 | 18,338 | 7,055 | 7 | 7,062 | 24 | 12 | 88.51 |
| Melbourne East .. | 12,446 | 2,668 | 15,114 | 5,486 | 11 | 5,497 | 22 | 27 | 86.37 |
| " North .. | 15,855 | 2,761 | 18,616 | 4,626 | 12 | 4,638 | 15 | 7 | 24.91 |
| " South .. | 14,752 | 4,827 | 19,079 | 4,592 | 30 | 4,622 | 23 | 9 | 24.22 |
| " West .. | 15,180 | 3,006 | 18,186 | 7,339 | 5 | 7,344 | 30 | 64 | 40.38 |
| Bendigo .. | 8,763 | 2,167 | 10,930 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Gippsland .. | 10,027 | 2,042 | 12,069 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Nelson .. | 8,094 | 2,098 | 10,192 | 4,705 | 24 | 4,729 | 22 | 203 | 46.39 |
| Northern .. | 9,307 | 2,036 | 11,343 | 4,461 | 14 | 4,475 | 11 | 33 | 39.45 |
| North-Eastern .. | 9,522 | 2,387 | 11,909 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| North-Western .. | 9,890 | 2,321 | 12,211 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Southern .. | 9,999 | 2,353 | 12,352 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| South-Eastern .. | 12,372 | 2,738 | 15,110 | 4,912 | 15 | 4,927 | 22 | 67 | 32.60 |
| South-Western .. | 10,379 | 2,184 | 12,563 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| Wellington .. | 8,617 | 1,884 | 10,501 | 4,726 | 33 | 4,759 | 27 | 140 | 45.32 |
| Western .. | 9,879 | 2,085 | 11,964 | | | Uncontested. | | | |
| | 195,020 | 45,500 | 240,520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less uncontested Provinces (8) | 84,462 | 19,579 | 104,041 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 110,558 | 25,921 | 136,479 | 47,902 | 151 | 48,053 | 196 | 562 | 35.21 |

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November, 1911, there were contests in 56 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. Women exercised the franchise for the first time in State elections. The number of electors on the rolls was 701,451—341,027 males and 360,424 females—and in contested districts 63.61 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 68.43 per cent. and for females 59.12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

Elections—
Legislative
Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Abbotsford .. | 5,887 | 6,693 | 12,580 | 3,897 | 3,561 | 7,458 | 66.19 | 53.20 | 59.28 |
| Albert Park .. | 8,029 | 10,000 | 18,029 | 5,028 | 5,066 | 10,094 | 62.62 | 50.66 | 55.98 |
| Allandale .. | 3,156 | 3,553 | 6,709 | 2,355 | 2,521 | 4,876 | 74.61 | 70.95 | 72.67 |
| Ballaarat East .. | 4,490 | 5,782 | 10,272 | 3,404 | 4,016 | 7,420 | 75.81 | 69.45 | 72.23 |
| Ballaarat West .. | 4,176 | 6,008 | 10,184 | 3,189 | 4,121 | 7,310 | 76.36 | 68.59 | 71.77 |
| Barwon .. | 5,032 | 5,341 | 10,373 | 3,753 | 3,458 | 7,211 | 74.58 | 64.74 | 69.51 |
| Benalla .. | 3,958 | 3,736 | 7,694 | 2,689 | 2,090 | 4,779 | 67.93 | 55.94 | 62.11 |
| Benambra .. | 3,633 | 2,977 | 6,610 | 2,660 | 1,911 | 4,571 | 73.21 | 64.19 | 69.15 |
| Bendigo East .. | 4,297 | 5,137 | 9,434 | 2,950 | 2,850 | 5,800 | 68.65 | 55.48 | 61.47 |
| Bendigo West .. | 4,732 | 5,560 | 10,292 | 3,326 | 3,358 | 6,684 | 70.28 | 60.39 | 64.94 |
| Boroondara .. | 8,447 | 10,974 | 19,421 | 4,761 | 5,388 | 10,149 | 56.36 | 49.09 | 52.25 |
| Borong .. | 4,159 | 3,267 | 7,426 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brighton .. | 5,975 | 7,482 | 13,457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunswick .. | 8,249 | 9,122 | 17,371 | 5,257 | 4,857 | 10,114 | 63.72 | 53.24 | 58.22 |
| Bulla .. | 5,002 | 4,512 | 9,514 | 3,308 | 2,533 | 5,841 | 66.13 | 56.13 | 61.39 |
| Carlton .. | 5,803 | 6,482 | 12,285 | 3,384 | 3,308 | 6,692 | 58.31 | 51.03 | 54.47 |
| Castlemaine and Maldon .. | 3,347 | 3,818 | 7,165 | 2,726 | 2,838 | 5,564 | 81.44 | 74.33 | 77.65 |
| Collingwood .. | 6,274 | 7,104 | 13,378 | 4,019 | 3,960 | 7,979 | 64.05 | 55.74 | 59.64 |
| Dalhousie .. | 3,740 | 3,902 | 7,642 | 2,972 | 2,967 | 5,939 | 79.46 | 76.03 | 77.71 |
| Dandenong .. | 5,839 | 5,389 | 11,228 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Daylesford .. | 3,811 | 3,594 | 7,405 | 3,100 | 2,704 | 5,804 | 81.34 | 75.23 | 78.37 |
| Dundas .. | 4,009 | 3,815 | 7,824 | 3,064 | 2,658 | 5,722 | 76.42 | 69.67 | 73.13 |
| Eaglehawk .. | 4,092 | 4,039 | 8,131 | 3,165 | 2,634 | 5,799 | 77.34 | 65.21 | 71.31 |
| East Melbourne .. | 5,071 | 5,955 | 11,026 | 2,905 | 3,249 | 6,154 | 57.28 | 54.55 | 55.81 |
| Essendon .. | 8,445 | 10,049 | 18,494 | 5,951 | 6,295 | 12,246 | 70.55 | 62.64 | 66.21 |
| Evelyn .. | 4,693 | 3,999 | 8,692 | 2,744 | 2,195 | 4,939 | 58.47 | 54.88 | 56.82 |
| Fitzroy .. | 6,203 | 7,502 | 13,705 | 3,613 | 3,535 | 7,148 | 58.24 | 47.12 | 52.15 |
| Flemington .. | 8,056 | 8,074 | 16,130 | 5,040 | 3,980 | 9,020 | 62.56 | 49.29 | 55.92 |
| Geelong .. | 5,215 | 6,300 | 11,515 | 4,070 | 4,439 | 8,509 | 78.04 | 70.46 | 73.89 |

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911
—continued.

| Electoral Districts. | Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election. | | | Electors who Voted. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll. | | |
| | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Gippsland East | 3,686 | 2,660 | 6,346 | 2,630 | 1,750 | 4,380 | 71·35 | 65·78 | 69·02 |
| Gippsland North | 4,346 | 3,901 | 8,247 | 3,170 | 2,691 | 5,861 | 73·19 | 68·98 | 71·06 |
| Gippsland South | 5,033 | 3,958 | 8,991 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gippsland West | 4,500 | 3,646 | 8,146 | 2,899 | 2,080 | 4,979 | 64·42 | 57·04 | 61·12 |
| Glenelg .. | 4,227 | 4,227 | 8,454 | 3,261 | 3,064 | 6,325 | 77·14 | 72·48 | 74·81 |
| Goulburn Valley | 4,430 | 4,077 | 8,507 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grenville .. | 3,494 | 3,414 | 6,908 | 2,677 | 2,300 | 4,977 | 76·61 | 67·36 | 72·04 |
| Gunbower .. | 4,667 | 3,178 | 7,845 | 3,298 | 2,534 | 5,832 | 70·66 | 79·73 | 74·34 |
| Hampden .. | 5,845 | 5,163 | 11,008 | 4,062 | 3,314 | 7,376 | 69·49 | 64·18 | 67·00 |
| Hawthorn .. | 8,420 | 12,190 | 20,610 | 6,037 | 7,336 | 13,373 | 71·69 | 60·18 | 64·88 |
| Jika Jika .. | 8,665 | 9,688 | 18,353 | 6,085 | 6,010 | 12,095 | 70·22 | 62·03 | 65·90 |
| Kara Kara .. | 3,925 | 3,522 | 7,447 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korong .. | 3,633 | 3,052 | 6,685 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lowan .. | 4,835 | 4,224 | 9,059 | 3,263 | 2,630 | 5,893 | 67·48 | 62·26 | 65·05 |
| Maryborough .. | 3,884 | 4,061 | 7,945 | 2,954 | 2,916 | 5,870 | 76·06 | 71·80 | 73·88 |
| Melbourne .. | 4,166 | 3,560 | 7,726 | 2,412 | 1,967 | 4,379 | 57·89 | 55·25 | 56·67 |
| Mornington .. | 6,215 | 6,693 | 12,908 | 4,795 | 3,080 | 7,875 | 77·15 | 46·01 | 61·00 |
| North Melbourne | 6,937 | 8,071 | 15,008 | 4,795 | 4,927 | 9,722 | 69·12 | 61·04 | 64·77 |
| Ovens .. | 3,508 | 3,447 | 6,955 | 2,435 | 2,036 | 4,470 | 69·41 | 59·03 | 64·27 |
| Polwarth .. | 5,763 | 4,804 | 10,567 | 4,488 | 3,633 | 8,121 | 77·87 | 75·62 | 76·85 |
| Port Fairy .. | 3,990 | 3,634 | 7,624 | 3,194 | 2,654 | 5,848 | 80·05 | 73·03 | 76·70 |
| Port Melbourne | 7,781 | 7,614 | 15,395 | 4,487 | 3,298 | 7,785 | 57·66 | 43·31 | 50·56 |
| Prahran .. | 7,365 | 10,478 | 17,843 | 4,363 | 5,050 | 9,413 | 59·23 | 48·19 | 52·75 |
| Richmond .. | 6,806 | 7,676 | 14,482 | 4,284 | 3,715 | 7,999 | 62·94 | 48·39 | 55·23 |
| Rodney .. | 4,634 | 4,243 | 8,877 | 3,508 | 3,066 | 6,574 | 75·70 | 72·26 | 74·05 |
| St. Kilda .. | 7,947 | 11,393 | 19,340 | 4,475 | 5,281 | 9,756 | 56·31 | 46·35 | 50·44 |
| Stawell and Ararat | 4,082 | 4,014 | 8,096 | 3,178 | 2,960 | 6,138 | 77·85 | 73·74 | 75·81 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,256 | 3,722 | 9,978 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Toorak .. | 7,216 | 11,360 | 18,576 | 4,852 | 6,786 | 11,638 | 67·23 | 59·73 | 62·65 |
| Upper Goulburn | 4,193 | 3,593 | 7,786 | 3,003 | 2,176 | 5,179 | 71·61 | 60·56 | 66·51 |
| Walhalla .. | 3,349 | 2,602 | 5,951 | 1,976 | 1,333 | 3,309 | 59·00 | 51·22 | 55·60 |
| Wangaratta .. | 4,196 | 3,892 | 8,088 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Waranga .. | 3,882 | 3,294 | 7,176 | 3,084 | 2,647 | 5,731 | 79·44 | 80·35 | 79·86 |
| Warrenheip .. | 3,019 | 2,774 | 5,793 | 2,031 | 1,627 | 3,658 | 67·27 | 58·65 | 63·14 |
| Warrnambool | 4,352 | 4,316 | 8,668 | 3,234 | 3,020 | 6,254 | 74·31 | 69·97 | 72·15 |
| Williamstown | 7,960 | 8,117 | 16,077 | 5,401 | 4,156 | 9,557 | 67·85 | 51·20 | 59·44 |
| Total .. | 341,027 | 360,424 | 701,451 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Less nine uncon- tested districts | 43,446 | 38,361 | 81,807 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 297,581 | 322,063 | 619,644 | 203,661 | 190,528 | 394,189 | 68·43 | 59·12 | 63·61 |

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

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

In fourteen of the contests in the election of November, 1911, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the five remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In two of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1911.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1888 TO 1911.

| Year of General Election. | Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. | | | Year of General Election. | Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----|-------|------------------------------|--|-----|-------|
| | Per cent. | | | | Per cent. | | |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 55.10 | 1892 | ... | ... | 65.12 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 61.59 | 1894 | ... | ... | 70.99 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 65.02 | 1897 | ... | ... | 70.33 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 61.00 | 1900 | ... | ... | 63.47 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 62.29 | 1902 | ... | ... | 65.47 |
| 1880 (February) ... | ... | ... | 66.56 | 1904 | ... | ... | 66.72 |
| 1880 (July) | ... | ... | 65.85 | 1907 | ... | ... | 61.26 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 64.96 | 1908 | ... | ... | 58.64 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | 64.70 | 1911 | ... | ... | 63.61 |
| 1889 | ... | ... | 66.58 | | | | |

Preferential
Voting.

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1911.

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

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

The twenty-second Parliament was opened on 7th January, 1909, and dissolved on 24th October, 1911.

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912.

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

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1912.

| Number of Parliament. | | | Period. | Duration of Parliament. | Days in Session. | |
|-----------------------|----|----|---------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | Number. | Percentage to Duration. |
| | | | | Days. | | |
| 1st | .. | .. | 1856-8 | 991 | 691 | 69·7 |
| 2nd | .. | .. | 1859-60 | 637 | 566 | 88·8 |
| 3rd | .. | .. | 1861-4 | 1,091 | 728 | 66·7 |
| 4th | .. | .. | 1864-5 | 378 | 366 | 96·8 |
| 5th | .. | .. | 1866-7 | 686 | 391 | 57·0 |
| 6th | .. | .. | 1868-70 | 1,048 | 734 | 70·0 |
| 7th | .. | .. | 1871-3 | 1,049 | 639 | 60·9 |
| 8th | .. | .. | 1874-6 | 1,072 | 700 | 65·3 |
| 9th | .. | .. | 1877-9 | 993 | 684 | 68·9 |
| 10th | .. | .. | 1880 | 49 | 46 | 93·9 |
| 11th | .. | .. | 1880-2 | 926 | 802 | 86·6 |
| 12th | .. | .. | 1883-6 | 1,088 | 543 | 49·9 |
| 13th | .. | .. | 1886-9 | 1,091 | 653 | 59·9 |
| 14th | .. | .. | 1889-92 | 1,093 | 636 | 58·2 |
| 15th | .. | .. | 1892-4 | 845 | 524 | 62·0 |
| 16th | .. | .. | 1894-7 | 1,089 | 684 | 62·8 |
| 17th | .. | .. | 1897-00 | 1,088 | 586 | 53·9 |
| 18th | .. | .. | 1900-02 | 671 | 358 | 53·4 |
| 19th | .. | .. | 1902-3 | 436 | 300 | 68·8 |
| 20th | .. | .. | 1904-7 | 968 | 509 | 52·6 |
| 21st | .. | .. | 1907-8 | 518 | 327 | 63·1 |
| 22nd | .. | .. | 1909-11 | 1,021 | 548 | 53·7 |
| 23rd (1st Sessions) | .. | .. | 1912 | .. | 31 | .. |

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

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

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1911.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1911 and the first session of the new Parliament in 1912 :—

| Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 2311. | 12th July. | —This Act applies £1,885,614 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12. |
| 2312. | 4th August. | —The <i>Healesville Fire Brigade Land Act</i> 1911 provides for the granting to the Country Fire Brigades Board of certain land set out as a road in the township of Healesville. |
| 2313. | 4th August. | —The <i>Beaufort Fire Brigade Land Act</i> 1911 revokes the proclamation as a main road of certain land in the town of Beaufort, and provides for the granting of such land to the Country Fire Brigades Board. |
| 2314. | 11th August. | —The <i>Cocoroc Land Sale Act</i> 1911 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Cocoroc, and confers on the Governor in Council the power to sell it to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. |
| 2315. | 11th August. | —This Act applies £479,846 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11. |
| 2316. | 4th September. | —The <i>Victorian Sanatoria for Consumptives Act</i> 1911 provides for the transfer to the Crown of certain land at Macedon, and of all other property, real and personal, belonging to the Victorian Sanatoria for Consumptives. The proceeds of the sale of this property are directed to be applied in part in repayment to the Consolidated Revenue of the sum of £394 12s. 4d., being the amount of the overdraft incurred by the institution and liquidated by the Treasurer of Victoria. In the event of there being any surplus, it is provided that it be paid into the Treasury, and be credited to a fund to be called the Sanatoria for Consumptives Fund. |
| 2317. | 4th September. | —The <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1907 by providing for the cancellation of the registration of any friendly society which neglects to adopt tables of contribution adequate to provide the benefits to be received, after due notice has been given by the Government Statist of the inadequacy of such contributions. |
| 2318. | 22nd September. | —The <i>Mining Development Act</i> 1911 increases the amount of money allocated for the development of mining, but decreases the sum set apart for prospecting for coal. |
| 2319. | 22nd September. | —The <i>Prince of Wales' Birthday Holiday Abolition Act</i> 1911 abolishes the anniversary of the natal day of the heir to the Throne as a Public and Bank Holiday. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 2320. | 27th September. | —This Act applies £1,092,194 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12. |
| 2321. | 30th September. | —The <i>Preferential Voting Act</i> 1911 provides for compulsory preferential voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly. (The operation of the Preferential Voting system is described on page 71.) |
| 2322. | 6th October. | —The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act</i> 1911 increases the amount that may be borrowed by the Trust for the purposes prescribed in the Act from £300,000 to £350,000, and authorizes the payment of certain sums shown in a schedule to the Act to the municipalities mentioned therein. |
| 2323. | 13th October. | —The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1911 authorizes the raising of £2,000,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, rolling stock, irrigation and water supply works, and other public works. |
| 2324. | 13th October. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1911 relates to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons. |
| 2325. | 13th October. | —The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1912, payable on incomes earned in 1911. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. |
| 2326. | 13th October. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £431,233 out of loan funds for irrigation and water supply works in country districts, and for other public works. |
| 2327. | 20th October. | —The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues the tax of ½d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250. |
| 2328. | 20th October. | —The <i>Matches Act</i> 1911 authorizes the prohibition of the use or sale of certain kinds of matches in specified localities during certain months of the year. |
| 2329. | 20th October. | —The <i>Railway Service Act</i> 1911 relates to the pension and compensation rights of certain officers and employes in the railway service, and the reinstatement of certain persons who were concerned in the railway strike of 1903. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 2330 | 20th October. | —The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1911, to be read with the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1890, authorizes alterations in the classification of teachers, and increases the rates of pay to female teachers. Separate accounts are to be kept of the cost of primary education, higher elementary schools, high schools, agricultural high schools, technical schools, and schools for defectives. |
| 2331 | 20th October. | —The <i>Victorian Manganese Mines Iron and Steel Company's Railway Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction and maintenance by a company of a railway from Lakes Entrance, in the parish of Colquhoun, county of Tambo, to certain land in the parishes of Nowa Nowa and Buchan, held under mineral leases by the company. |
| 2332 | 24th October. | —The <i>Land Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1901, deals with the selection purchase leases of mallee and other lands, licences and leases of certain mallee lands and special settlement areas, village communities, homestead associations and labour colonies, grazing area leases, and perpetual leases of swamp or reclaimed lands; it also gives power to close certain unused roads on Crown lands, and makes provision to set apart certain portions of roads for tree planting. Various amendments are made in the principal Act in the direction of simplifying the procedure in land settlement. |
| 2333 | 24th October. | —The <i>Flemington-road Tramway Act</i> 1911 provides for the construction of a branch tramway for about 400 feet near Flemington Bridge, in the City of Melbourne. |
| 2334 | 24th October. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1912, the endowment payable to municipalities under the latter Act. |
| 2335 | 24th October. | —The <i>Municipalities Coronation Celebrations Act</i> 1911 validates certain expenditure by councils of municipalities in connexion with the cost of celebrating the coronation of His Majesty King George V. |
| 2336 | 24th October. | —The <i>Ararat Land Purchase Act</i> 1911 provides for the sale of certain lands to the shire of Ararat by certain councillors of the said shire. |
| 2337 | 24th October. | —The <i>St. Kilda Tramway Act</i> 1911 further extends the provisions of the <i>Tramways Act</i> 1890 within certain limits in the city of St. Kilda, which are defined in a schedule to the Act. |
| 2338 | 24th October. | —The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1911 amends the Act of 1910 by giving the Trust power to take land compulsorily for its works, for which, however, full compensation must be paid. |

Act No. Date.

It also authorizes the Trust to make agreements with certain municipalities for the expenditure of moneys on construction, and for the payment of interest on such moneys.

- 2339 24th October.—The *Yarram Lands Act* 1911 gives authority that certain lands in the parish of Yarram Yarram be vested in the president, councillors, and ratepayers of the shire of Alberton for pleasure grounds or a place of public resort or recreation.
2340. 24th October.—The *Walpeup Shire Act* 1911 provides for the constitution under the Local Government Acts of the Shire of Walpeup by severing portions of the shires of Dimboola, Karkaroc, Lawloit, Lowan, Mildura, and Swan Hill.
2341. 24th October.—The *Shearers' Hut Accommodation Act* 1911, to come into operation on 1st July, 1912, makes provision for better accommodation for shearers. The Act only applies to shires and to places where six or more shearers are employed. Proper and sufficient accommodation is defined, and it is provided that the building must be separate from the shearing shed. If any Asiatics are employed, their sleeping accommodation and dining accommodation must be apart from that of others engaged in the work. Buildings provided by the employers for these purposes are to be kept clean by the shearers.
2342. 24th October.—The *Administration and Probate Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1890.
2343. 24th October.—The *Coroners Act* 1911 consolidates and amends the law relating to coroners. The jurisdiction and powers of coroners are defined, and the procedure to be adopted at inquests and inquisitions, and the method of constituting coroners' juries, are set down. The coroner may order any medical witness to attend an inquest, and may direct a *post-mortem* examination of the body of a deceased person to be performed by any legally qualified medical practitioner, if not implicated in the cause of death. The fees payable to medical witnesses are enumerated, and the penalty for neglecting to attend when summoned is fixed at not less than £3 nor more than £20.
2344. 24th October.—The *Methodist Church Act* 1911 sanctions the constitution of the New Zealand Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia as an independent conference, and provides that the *Book of Laws* of the Methodist Church of Australasia be taken in all legal and other proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the laws of the said Church.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| 2345. | 24th October. | —The <i>Flood Protection Act</i> 1911, to be read with the <i>Water Act</i> 1905, relates to the protection of land from damage by flood. |
| 2346. | 24th October. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £3,358,145 available out of loan funds for railways, tramways, and other works. |
| 2347. | 8th December. | —This Act applies £612,056 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1911-12. |
| 2348. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Savings Bank Act</i> 1911, to be read with the Act of 1890, abolishes the minimum amount which may be accepted as a deposit, increases the amount of minimum salaries payable to the officers employed, and provides that agreements may be entered into with officers for periods not exceeding five years in any case. Power is given the commissioners to establish agencies and to appoint agents in districts where such may be deemed necessary. |
| 2349. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Benalla to Tatong Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Benalla to Tatong. |
| 2350. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin. |
| 2351. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Crowland to Navarre Railway Construction Act</i> 1911 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Crowland to Navarre. |
| 2352. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1911 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £300,000 out of loan funds for railway rolling stock. |
| 2353. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Victorian Manganese Mines Iron and Steel Company's Railway Act</i> 1911 (No. 2) amends Act No. 1 of 1911 by interpreting the terms, "forfeiture, surrender, avoidance, or determination" of leases. |
| 2354. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Millewa Land Act</i> 1911 revokes the permanent reservation as endowments for State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms of certain Crown lands in the county of Millewa. |
| 2355. | 4th January, 1912. | —The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1911 sanctions the issue and application of £114,000 available out of loan funds, to be expended as follows :—£84,000 on cool stores in Melbourne and elsewhere ; £30,000 on a ship-building yard at Williamstown. |
| 2356. | 4th January, 1912. | —This Act applies £3,160,209 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12, and appropriates supplies granted during two sessions of Parliament, amounting to £7,229,919, to the service of the Government. |

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors
of Victoria.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Charles Joseph La Trobe ... | 30th Sept., 1839 ... | 5th May, 1854 |
| John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting) | 8th May, 1854 ... | 22nd June, 1854 |
| Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B. | 22nd June, 1854 ... | 31st Dec., 1855 |
| Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting) | 1st January, 1856... | 26th Dec., 1856 |
| Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ... | 26th December, 1856 | 10th September, 1863 |
| Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ... | 11th September, 1863 | 7th May, 1866 |
| Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting) | 7th May, 1866 ... | 15th August, 1866 |
| The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. | 15th August, 1866... | 2nd March, 1873 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 3rd March, 1873 ... | 19th March, 1873 |
| Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. | 31st March, 1873 ... | 22nd February, 1879 |
| Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ... | 3rd January, 1875... | 10th January, 1875 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 11th January, 1875 | 14th January, 1876 |
| The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C. | 27th February, 1879 | 18th April, 1884 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 18th April, 1884 ... | 15th July, 1884 |
| Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | 15th July, 1884 ... | 8th March, 1889 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 18th October, 1889 ... | 15th November, 1889 |
| Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- son, G.C.M.G. (acting) { | 6th November, 1886 | 12th March, 1889 |
| The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. | 9th March, 1889 ... | 17th October, 1889 |
| The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. { (acting) | 16th November, 1889 | 27th November, 1889 |
| The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B. | 28th November, 1889 | 12th July, 1895 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting) | 26th January, 1893 | 11th May, 1893 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting) | 27th March, 1895 ... | 24th October, 1895 |
| Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S. | 25th October, 1895 | 31st March, 1900 |
| | 29th December, 1896 | 16th February, 1897 |
| | 27th September, 1897 | 10th October, 1897 |
| | 23rd March, 1898 ... | 21st October, 1898 |
| | 15th January, 1900 | 10th December, 1901 |
| | 10th December, 1901 | 24th November, 1903 |

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 24th November, 1903 | 25th April, 1904 |
| Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B. | 25th April, 1904 ... | 6th July, 1908 |
| The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting) | 20th March, 1907 ... | 18th November, 1907 |
| | 6th July, 1908 ... | 27th July, 1908 |
| | 26th July, 1909 ... | 10th August, 1909 |
| | 2nd February, 1910 | 9th February, 1910 |
| | 18th February, 1910 | 24th February, 1910 |
| | 28th July, 1910 ... | 8th August, 1910 |
| Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G. | 19th May, 1911 ... | 24th May, 1911 |
| | 27th July, 1908 ... | 19th May, 1911 |
| Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet | 24th May, 1911 ... | In office |

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 23rd of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

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

Ministers of the Crown 1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1912.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Watt
Ministry.

On 18th May, 1912, the Hon. John Murray placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. William Alexander Watt. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers:—

STATE MINISTRY.

| Name. | Office. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Watt, William Alexander ... | ... Premier and Treasurer. |
| Murray, John ... | ... Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour. |
| Graham, George ... | ... Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture. |

STATE MINISTRY—continued.

| Name. | Office. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ... | Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. |
| Edgar, Wm. Haslam, M.L.C. ... | Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| McKenzie, Hugh ... | President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey. |
| Billson, Alfred Arthur ... | Minister of Public Instruction and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| McBride, Peter ... | Minister of Railways, Mines, and Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works. |
| Thomson, John ... | Honorary Minister. |
| Cameron, James ... | Honorary Minister. |
| Hagelthorn, F., M.L.C. ... | Honorary Minister. |
| Baillieu, W. L., M.L.C. ... | Honorary Minister. |

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

| Name of Province. | Name of Member. | Date of Retirement. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| Bendigo .. | Hon. A. Hicks | 1913 |
| | Hon. J. Sternberg | 1916 |
| East Yarra .. | Hon. E. Miller | 1913 |
| | Hon. J. Balfour | 1916 |
| Gippsland .. | Hon. W. Pearson | 1913 |
| | Hon. E. J. Crooke | 1916 |
| Melbourne .. | Hon. J. M. Davies (President) | 1913 |
| | Hon. J. McWhae | 1916 |
| Melbourne East .. | Hon. A. McLellan | 1913 |
| | Hon. J. P. Jones | 1916 |
| Melbourne North .. | Hon. W. J. Evans | 1913 |
| | Hon. D. Melville | 1916 |
| Melbourne South .. | Hon. A. Robinson | 1913 |
| | Hon. T. H. Payne | 1916 |
| Melbourne West .. | Hon. W. H. Edgar (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works) | 1913 |
| | Hon. J. G. Aikman | 1916 |
| Nelson .. | Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General) | 1913 |
| | Hon. T. Beggs | 1916 |
| Northern .. | Hon. R. H. S. Abbott | 1913 |
| | Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister) | 1916 |
| North-Eastern .. | Hon. W. Little | 1913 |
| | Hon. A. O. Sachse | 1916 |
| North-Western .. | Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Honorary Minister) | 1913 |
| | Hon. R. B. Rees | 1916 |

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

| Name of Province. | Name of Member. | | | | | Date of Retirement. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| Southern .. | Hon. W. L. R. Clarke | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1913 |
| | (Vacant) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1916 |
| South-Eastern .. | Hon. D. E. McBryde | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1913 |
| | Hon. W. A. Adamson | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1916 |
| South-Western .. | Hon. A. A. Austin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1913 |
| | Hon. H. F. Richardson | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1916 |
| Wellington .. | Hon. J. Y. McDonald | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1913 |
| | Hon. F. W. Brawn | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1916 |
| Western .. | Hon. E. J. White | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1913 |
| | Hon. W. S. Manifold | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1916 |

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: T. G. Watson, C.M.G., J.P.

Clerk Assistant: R. W. V. McCall.

Usher, Accountant, and Clerk of Committees: H. H. Pearson.

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Abbotsford .. | ... Wm. D. Beazley. |
| Albert Park .. | ... Geo. A. Elmslie. |
| Allandale .. | ... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. |
| Ballaarat East .. | ... Hon. R. McGregor. |
| Ballaarat West .. | ... M. Baird. |
| Barwon .. | ... J. F. Farrer. |
| Benalla .. | ... J. J. Carlisle. |
| Benambra .. | ... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees). |
| Bendigo East .. | ... A. J. Hampson. |
| Bendigo West .. | ... D. Smith. |
| Boroondara .. | ... Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker). |
| Borong .. | ... W. Hutchinson. |
| Brighton .. | ... O. R. Snowball. |
| Brunswick .. | ... J. R. Jewell. |
| Bulla ... | ... Hon. A. R. Robertson. |
| Carlton ... | ... R. H. Solly. |
| Castlemaine and Maldon .. | ... H. S. W. Lawson. |
| Collingwood .. | ... M. Hannah. |
| Dalhousie .. | ... R. I. Argyle. |
| Dandenong .. | ... W. S. Keast. |
| Daylesford .. | ... Hon. D. McLeod. |
| Dundas .. | ... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister). |
| Eaglehawk .. | ... T. Tunnecliffe. |
| East Melbourne .. | ... A. A. Farthing. |
| Essendon .. | ... Hon. W. A. Watt (Premier and Treasurer). |
| Evelyn ... | ... Hon. E. H. Cameron. |
| Fitzroy .. | ... J. W. Billson. |
| Flemington .. | ... E. C. Warde. |

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1912—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

| Name of Electoral District. | Name of Member. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Geelong ... | ... W. Plain. |
| Gippsland East ... | ... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister). |
| Gippsland North ... | ... J. W. McLachlan. |
| Gippsland South ... | ... T. Livingston. |
| Gippsland West ... | ... Hon. J. E. Mackey. |
| Gleneig ... | ... H. J. M. Campbell. |
| Goulburn Valley ... | ... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture). |
| Grenville ... | ... D. C. McGrath. |
| Gunbower ... | ... H. Angus. |
| Hampden ... | ... D. S. Oman. |
| Hawthorn ... | ... Hon. George Swinburne. |
| Jika Jika ... | ... J. G. Membrey. |
| Kara Kara ... | ... Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Railways, Mines, and Forests). |
| Korong ... | ... Hon. Thos. Langdon. |
| Lowan ... | ... J. Menzies. |
| Maryborough ... | ... Hon. A. R. Outtrim. |
| Melbourne ... | ... A. Rogers. |
| Mornington ... | ... Hon. A. Downward. |
| North Melbourne ... | ... G. M. Prendergast. |
| Ovens ... | ... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction). |
| Polwarth ... | ... J. G. Johnstone. |
| Port Fairy ... | ... J. F. Duffus. |
| Port Melbourne ... | ... G. Sangster. |
| Prahran ... | ... Hon. D. Mackinnon. |
| Richmond ... | ... E. J. Cotter. |
| Rodney ... | ... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands). |
| St. Kilda ... | ... R. G. McCutcheon. |
| Stawell and Ararat ... | ... R. F. Toutcher. |
| Swan Hill ... | ... J. Gray. |
| Toorak ... | ... N. Bayles. |
| Upper Goulburn ... | ... M. K. McKenzie. |
| Walhalla ... | ... S. Barnes. |
| Wangaratta ... | ... Hon. J. Bowser. |
| Waranga ... | ... J. Gordon. |
| Warrenheip ... | ... G. F. Holden. |
| Warrnambool ... | ... Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour). |
| Williamstown ... | ... J. Lemmon. |

Clerk of the Assembly : H. H. Newton.

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

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : W. R. Heywood.

Accountant and Clerk : P. P. Conlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

| Name. | Countries Represented. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Bosschart, W. L. | Netherlands. |
| Lyle, M. | Colombia. |
| Were, F. W. | Denmark. |
| Bray, John P. | United States. |
| Huylebroeck, F. X. | Belgium. |
| Rvan, Dr. Charles | Turkey. |
| Ferrando, G. (acting) | Italy. |
| Paxton, J. M. | Peru. |
| Chayet, M. | France. |
| Miki Saito | Japan. |
| Walsh, F. | Honduras. |
| Römcke, Otto | Norway. |
| Kiliani, R. | Germany. |
| Tillock, James T. | Argentine Republic. |
| Jehlitschka, H. | Austria-Hungary. |
| Love, J. R. | Greece. |
| D'Abaza, A. N. | Russia. |
| Dunn, E. W. T. | Brazil. |
| Royle, F. A. (acting) | Paraguay. |
| Yung Liang Hwang | China. |
| Gundelach, M. S. | Ecuador. |

CONSULS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Stöving, G. | Austria-Hungary. |
| Brahe, William Alexander | Germany. |
| Pigeonneau, G. | France. |
| Stahel, G. | Swiss Confederation. |
| Loyer, J. F. | Peru. |
| Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G. | Portugal. |
| Driffield, L. G. | Chile. |
| Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.) | Turkey. |
| Curtain, R. J. | Greece. |
| Walters, H. A. | Uruguay. |
| Vanderkelen, F. | Belgium. |
| Waern, J. D. | Sweden. |
| Paxton, J. M. | Venezuela. |
| De Bavay, A. | Guatamala. |
| Cave, Henry (acting) | Spain. |
| Oldham, A. E. | Servia. |
| Assche, O. Van | Netherlands. |
| Medina, R. | Nicaragua. |
| McKinley, A. | Mexico. |
| Magelssen, W. C. | United States. |
| Phillips, E. | Ecuador and Panama. |
| Bloomfield, A. S. | Paraguay. |

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

VICE-CONSULS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Amschel, J. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Germany. |
| Gollin, A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Argentine Republic. |
| Holdenson, R. J. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Denmark. |
| Bentzon, S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Norway. |
| Martin, G. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Norway. |
| Sheppard, H. A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Brazil, United States of |
| Belcher, E. N. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Denmark. |
| Fraser, W. S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Paraguay |
| Bechervaise, E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sweden. |
| Sleigh, H. C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Russia. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. |
| Puisne Judges | ... | ... | Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen. |
| County Court Judges | ... | ... | W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. |
| Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes | ... | ... | T. P. Webb, K.C. |
| Commissioner of Titles | ... | ... | W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B. |
| Public Service Commissioner | ... | ... | G. C. Morrison. |
| Inspector-General of the Insane | ... | ... | Dr. W. E. Jones. |
| Agent-General, London | ... | ... | Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner. |
| Auditor-General | ... | ... | F. H. Bruford. |
| Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector | ... | ... | Dr. B. B. Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| Chief Commissioner of Police | ... | ... | T. O'Callaghan, J.P. |
| Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons | ... | ... | J. W. Stranger. |
| Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne | ... | ... | C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C. |
| Chief Clerk, Supreme Court | ... | ... | G. H. Neighbour, K.C. |
| Government Botanist | ... | ... | Dr. A. J. Ewart. |

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

State Rivers and Water Supply

Commissioners—

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Elwood Mead, C.E. |
| Commissioner | ... | ... | W. Cattanach. |
| Commissioner | ... | ... | J. S. Dethridge, C.E. |

Lands Purchase and Management Board—

| | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Thos. Kennedy. |
| Member | ... | ... | Thos. Hastie. |
| Member | ... | ... | F. E. Lee. |

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Under-Treasurer | ... | ... | M. A. Minogue. |
| Accountant | ... | ... | H. C. H. Agg. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | T. E. Meek. |
| Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne | ... | ... | J. H. Kerr. |
| Inspector of Charities | ... | ... | H. C. Malcolm. |
| Tender Board | ... | ... | Secretary (Vacant). |
| Income Tax | ... | ... | Deputy Commissioner, R. M. Weldon. |
| Land Tax | ... | ... | Deputy Commissioner, W. B. House. |
| Government Printer | ... | ... | J. Kemp. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Secretary | ... | ... | W. R. Anderson, P.M. |
| Parliamentary Draftsman | ... | ... | J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M. |
| Crown Solicitor | ... | ... | E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O. |
| Police Magistrates | ... | ... | P. J. Dwyer and 17 others. |
| Coroner, &c. | ... | ... | Dr. R. H. Cole. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | A. T. Lewis, J.P. |
| Master-in-Equity's Office | ... | ... | Registrar of Probates, J. Carter. |
| Prothonotary | ... | ... | J. W. O'Halloran, J.P. |
| Sheriff | ... | ... | I. Martin, J.P. |
| Registrar of County Courts, &c. | ... | ... | D. F. McGrath. |
| Comptroller of Stamps, &c. (acting) | ... | ... | H. F. Metzner. |
| Registrar-General, &c. | ... | ... | H. Hosken. |

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Secretary for Lands | ... | ... | J. W. Skene.* |
| Surveyor-General | ... | ... | J. M. Reed, I.S.O. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | J. Macgibbon. |
| Closer Settlement | ... | ... | Secretary, J. E. Jenkins. |
| Curator, Botanic Gardens | ... | ... | J. Cronin. |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Secretary for Public Works | ... | ... | E. T. Drake. |
| Inspector General | ... | ... | W. Davidson. |
| Chief Clerk and Accountant | ... | ... | R. I. Cullen. |
| Chief Architect | ... | ... | G. W. Watson. |
| Chief Engineer | ... | ... | C. Catani, C.E. |
| Engineer Ports and Harbors | ... | ... | C. W. Maclean. |
| Electric Inspector and Electrician | ... | ... | F. W. Chambers. |

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Secretary | ... | ... | T. W. H. Holmes. |
| Assistant Medical Inspector | ... | ... | Dr. E. Robertson. |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| Secretary for Agriculture... | ... | ... | Dr. S. S. Cameron (acting). |
| Government Analytical Chemist | ... | ... | P. R. Scott. |
| Entomologist | ... | ... | (Vacant). |

*Mr Skene is on leave of absence for six months to 30th June, 1912, when he retires.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| Commissioners | ... | ... | W. Fitzpatrick (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland. |
| Acting Secretary | ... | ... | E. B. Jones. |
| Chief Engineer for Railway Construction | ... | ... | M. E. Kernot. |
| Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent | ... | ... | W. E. N. Keast. |
| General Superintendent of Transportation | ... | ... | C. Macaw. |
| Superintendent Passenger Train Service | ... | ... | T. B. Molomby. |
| Superintendent Goods Train Service | ... | ... | E. C. Blaze. |
| Chief Accountant | ... | ... | Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D. |
| Assistant Accountant | ... | ... | T. F. Brennan. |
| Auditor of Receipts | ... | ... | W. G. Ritchie. |
| Chief Mechanical Engineer | ... | ... | T. H. Woodroffe. |
| Workshops Manager | ... | ... | P. Alexander. |
| Chief Engineer of Way and Works | ... | ... | J. H. Fraser. |
| Engineer of Works | ... | ... | W. R. Rennick. |
| Engineer of Way | ... | ... | E. H. Ballard. |
| Telegraph Superintendent | ... | ... | W. A. Holmes. |

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1911:—

PROFESSORS.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

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

LECTURERS.

| | |
|--|--|
| Equity | Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Contracts | Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M. |
| Wrongs | Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B. |
| Law of Property | Gregory, R. H., LL.B. |
| Classics and Philology | Kerry, Wm., M.A. |
| Mixed Mathematics | Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S. |
| Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening) | Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc. |
| French | Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L. |
| German | von Dechend, W. |
| Surgery | Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S. |
| Theory and Practice of Medicine | Maudsley, H., M.D. |
| Obstetrics and Diseases of Women... .. | Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S. |
| Forensic Medicine | Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. |
| Anatomy | Anderson, J. H., M.B., B.S. |
| Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene | Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. |
| Bacteriology | Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S. |
| Mining | Merrin, A. H., M.C.E. |
| Architecture | Henderson, A. M., M.C.E. |
| Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery | Stapley, W., M.D., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| „ Medicine | Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| „ Hygiene | Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. |
| „ Parasitology | Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc. |
| Botany | White, Miss Rose Ethel Janet, D.Sc.† |
| Classics (Evening) | Cornwall, E. W., B.A. |
| Metallurgy | Higgin, A. J., F.I.C. |
| Civil Engineering | Higgins, Geo., M.C.E. |
| Electrical Engineering | Brown, E. B., M.Sc. |
| Education | Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph. |
| „ | Wrigley, L. J., M.A. |
| „ | Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc. |
| „ | Williams, Miss M. A., B.A. |
| „ | Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A. |
| English | Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A. |
| Logic (Evening) | Smith, T. J., M.A. |
| History (Evening) | Webb, Miss Jessie S. W., M.A. |

NOTE.—R. S. Wallace, M. A., appointed Professor of English Language and Literature in 1912.

*Resigned the position of Professor of Veterinary Pathology, and appointed Administrator the Northern Territory 16th April, 1912.

† Miss White appointed to a position under the Queensland Government in 1912.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued*.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

| Office. | | | | Name. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Chemistry | ... | ... | ... | Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Rivett, A.C.D., B.Sc. |
| Biology | ... | ... | ... | Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc. |
| Biology | ... | ... | ... | Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc. |
| Natural Philosophy | ... | ... | ... | Love, E. F. J., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S. |
| Physiology and Histology | ... | ... | ... | Fielder, W., F.R.M.S. |
| Bio-Chemistry | ... | ... | ... | Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Geology | ... | ... | ... | Summers, H. St. John, M.Sc. |
| Physiology | ... | ... | ... | Jona, J. L., M.B., B.Sc. |

DEMONSTRATORS.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Anatomy | ... | ... | ... | Downes, R. M., M.B., B.Sc. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S. |
| Pathology | ... | ... | ... | Fowler, R., M.B., B.S. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | Lamble, G., M.B., B.S. |
| Surveying | ... | ... | ... | Lupson, J. T. |
| Petrology | ... | ... | ... | Grayson, H. J. |
| Bacteriology | ... | ... | ... | Davies, Miss Muriel K., M.B., B.S. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | Fitzgerald, E. J., L.R.C.P. |

OFFICE STAFF.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Registrar | ... | ... | ... | Bainbridge, J. P., F.I.A.V., F.C.I.S. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | ... | James, J. F. C. |
| Librarian | ... | ... | ... | Bromby, E. H., M.A. |

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., Thos. Sanders, J.P., Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P., representing the City of Richmond.
 S. Jacoby, J.P., J. H. A. Pittard, representing the City of St. Kilda.
 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
 H. Henningsen, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
 J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
 W. J. Mountam, representing the City of Essendon.
 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the Town of Camberwell.
 Robt. L. Phillips, J.P., representing the Town of Caulfield.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the Town of Northcote.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Borough of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Secretary | ... | ... | Geo. A. Gibbs. |
| Treasurer | ... | ... | R. Richardson. |
| Engineer-in-Chief | ... | ... | C. E. Oliver, M.C.E. |
| Designing Engineer | ... | ... | C. Kussmaul. |

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners appointed by—

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

GEEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Chairman and Medical Inspector | ... | ... | B. Burnett Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| Members | ... | ... | F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council. Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne. |

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*Members—*continued*

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| | | | Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. |
| | | | Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group. |
| | | | Councillor J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. |
| | | | Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. |
| | | | Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. |
| | | | Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires. |
| Secretary ... | ... | ... | T. W. H. Holmes. |
| Chief Clerk and Accountant | ... | ... | J. G. Evans. |
| Engineering Inspectors ... | ... | ... | J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb. |
| Assistant Medical Inspectors | ... | ... | E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. John- ston, M.D. |
| Analyst ... | ... | ... | A. E. Creswell. |

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| President | ... | ... | W. D. Garside. |
| Vice-President | ... | ... | C. W. Maclean. |
| Members | ... | ... | C. Hallett, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, C. E. Jarrett, H. Bel- frage, J. Ogilvie, J. G. Little. |
| Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship | | | H. Goodrham. |
| Examiner in Pilotage | ... | ... | D. Russell. |
| Counsel | ... | ... | E. J. D. Guinness. |
| Secretary | ... | ... | J. G. McKie. |

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---|
| President | ... | ... | Senior Police Magistrate presiding. |
| Skilled Members | ... | ... | J. A. Roberts, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, J. L. Stalker. |

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Robert Barr. |
| Members | ... | ... | Chas. L. Andrews, B.A., LL.B Thomas F. Cumming. |
| Secretary | ... | ... | C. W. Nethersole. |
| Accountant | ... | ... | W. H. Banks. |

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

| | | | |
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| Members | ... | ... | Hon. S. Mauger (Chairman). W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham. |
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

pound may be constituted a shire. There are 61 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 147 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

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

Municipal
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Municipal
electors.

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

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to

enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

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

Rateable property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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

Improvement charge.

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

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1911—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

| | Sq. Miles. |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Victoria | 87,884 |
| New South Wales | 310,372 |
| Queensland | 670,500 |
| South Australia | 903,690 |
| Western Australia | 975,920 |
| Tasmania | 26,215 |
| Total Australia | 2,974,581 |

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

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

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Site.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government

at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908*:—

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Total Members, House of Representatives 75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26. The census taken on 2nd April, 1911, shows that on the population basis Victoria will lose another member and Queensland will gain one; the representation in the next Parliament will thus be for the former State twenty-one members and for the later ten, no alteration being necessary in the remaining States of the Commonwealth.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1911.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during, 1911 :—

- No. 1. 6th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1911-12 grants and applies £1,038,016 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 2. 14th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1911-12 grants and applies £1,409,534 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 3. 14th October.—The *Statutory Declarations Act* 1911 prescribes a form of statutory declaration to be used in connexion with any matter arising under any Act, ordinance, or statutory regulation or in connexion with the administration of any Commonwealth Department. The penalty for making a false declaration is four years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.
- No. 4. 26th October.—The *Petherick Collection Act* 1911 legalizes an agreement entered into between Mr. and Mrs. Petherick and the President of the Senate (the Hon. Sir A. J. Gould) and the Attorney-General (the Hon. P. McMahon Glynn) for the transfer of a library of books, pamphlets, plates, maps, and manuscripts illustrative of the geography and history of the Australian States, New Zealand, and other island groups of the South Seas, to the Library of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.
- No. 5. 17th November.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1911-12 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £2,791,365 for the service of the year 1911-12 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 6. 23rd November.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1904-1910.
- No. 7. 12th December.—The *Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Act* 1911 provides for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, to Port Augusta, in South Australia, the acquisition of the necessary land, the appointment of officers, the making of charges, and the appropriation of money in connexion with the railway. The gauge of the railway is fixed at 4 ft. 8½ in., and its length is 1,061 miles.
- No. 8. 12th December.—The *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1911 alters the rates of postage payable on magazines, reviews, and other similar publications, and on catalogues wholly set up and printed in Australia. An alteration is also made in regard to books passing through the post.
- No. 9. 12th December.—The *Purchase Telephone Lines Acquisition Act* 1911 provides that the Postmaster-General may acquire any purchase telephone line which was erected at the expense of the owner or his predecessor prior to the year 1883 and in respect of which the owner pays an annual maintenance fee. If the amount of compensation cannot be agreed upon the matter must be settled by arbitration.
- No. 10. 14th December.—The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1911-12 grants and applies £561,826 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 11. 18th December.—The *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1911 has the effect of bringing organizations of employes

in the Commonwealth Public Service under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

- No. 12. 18th December.—The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1910. A definition is given of the terms "joint owners" and "tenants for life." Amendments are made in the sections relating to lessees, trustees, joint owners, and the premium to be included in rent. The principal Act is amended to allow of deductions being made in order to prevent double taxation. There is also an explanation in regard to the tax payable in respect of certain land.
- No. 13. 18th December.—The *Seamen's Compensation Act* 1911 relates to the compensation payable to seamen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment.
- No. 14. 22nd December.—The *Lighthouses Act* 1911, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, provides that the Commonwealth may enter into an agreement with a State for the acquisition of any lighthouse, or of any tender, store vessel, stores, or equipment used in connexion with a lighthouse or marine mark. Power is given to erect or alter lighthouses and to construct telegraph or telephone lines to these where necessary. The position of all lights and marks is to be under the control of the Minister administering the Act, and every harbor or other local authority must make returns as prescribed. Light dues are payable by owners, masters, or agents of ships, and vessels may be detained in Australia until these payments are made. For injuring any lighthouse, marine mark, or light, a penalty of £100 may be exacted.
- No. 15. 22nd December.—The *Defence Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1903-10. The principal alteration relates to the duration of training of senior cadets. It is an offence, punishable by a penalty of £100, for a parent or guardian to prevent a son or ward from serving in the Citizen Forces.
- No. 16. 22nd December.—The *Naval Defence Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1910. Power is given to enlist in the permanent naval forces persons under the age of 21 years. In cases where the King's Naval Forces and the Commonwealth Naval Forces are acting together the forces so acting are to be deemed one force, and the command is to devolve on the senior naval officer present. Officers of the King's Naval Forces and the Commonwealth Naval Forces and officers of the naval forces of any part of the King's Dominions are eligible for appointment as officers to constitute court martials. A sentence of death passed by any court martial cannot be carried into effect until confirmed by the Governor-General.
- No. 17. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902-11 amends the Act of 1902-9. The principal alteration made is the abolition of voting by post at Commonwealth elections. Polling day is fixed to take place on a Saturday, and is to be conducted from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. Provision is made for voting before polling day by electors who anticipate being absent on that day. Scrutineers are prohibited from interfering with or influencing

any voter within the polling booth, and only one scrutineer is allowed to be present for each candidate in each polling booth or subdivision of a polling booth. Enrolment is made compulsory, and non-compliance with this provision is punishable by a penalty not exceeding £2. Proprietors of newspapers are compelled to furnish returns setting out the amount of electoral matter in respect of which payment was or is to be made and the names and addresses of organizations or persons authorizing the insertion thereof. Printing, publishing, or distributing any document apparently intended to represent a ballot-paper is an offence, as likewise is the circulation of any untrue or incorrect statement intended to mislead or improperly interfere with an elector in casting his vote. The word "advertisement" is to be printed as a headline to each article or paragraph on electoral matters in any newspaper, the insertion of which has been or is to be paid for. Other provisions relate to the prosecutions for electoral offences, the preservation of ballot-papers, the witnessing of electoral papers, the rates for telegrams, and the marking of ballot-papers.

No. 18. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1911 provides for the establishment of a Commonwealth bank. The bank is empowered to carry on the general business of banking, to acquire and hold land on any tenure, to receive money on deposit either for a fixed term or on current account, to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise, to discount bills and drafts, to issue bills and drafts and grant letters of credit, to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold dust, assayed gold and precious metals, and to borrow money. The bank is not to issue bank notes. The capital is fixed at £1,000,000, to be raised by the sale and issue of debentures. The management of the bank is to devolve on a Governor and Deputy-Governor, to be appointed by the Governor-General. The officers are to be selected by the governor, and are not to be allowed to borrow money from the bank. Quarterly returns of the assets and liabilities and business of the bank are to be published in the *Gazette*, and the balance-sheets, which must be prepared half-yearly, are subject to audit by the Auditor-General. Branches may be established in any part of the Commonwealth, in the United Kingdom, or in any other places beyond the Commonwealth. Savings bank business, which must be kept apart from the ordinary business of the bank, may be entered on. Debentures, not to exceed £1,000,000, may be issued by the bank and the Commonwealth guarantees interest on these securities, as well as the repayment of principal. For misappropriating the moneys or property of the bank, or falsifying the books, the penalty is seven years' imprisonment.

No. 19. 22nd December.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1911 authorizes a number of alterations in the Act of 1908-10. These amendments, which are principally of a protective nature, are contained in a schedule to the Act.

- No. 20. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1911 gives the Commonwealth Government power to create inscribed stock, the interest on which is not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The money raised in this manner is to be placed to the credit of a loan fund, and the principal and interest are to be charges on the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth.
- No. 21. 22nd December.—The *Australian Notes Act* 1911, to commence on 1st July, 1912, amends the Act of 1910 by fixing the gold reserve at one-fourth of the amount of notes issued, instead of one-fourth of the amount of notes issued up to seven million pounds, and an amount equal to the value of the notes issued in excess of that sum, as required by the original Act.
- No. 22. 22nd December.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1911 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum of £4,000,000 for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 23. 22nd December.—The *Telegraphs and Telephones Special Works Account Act* 1911 authorizes the expenditure on telegraphs and telephones in the various States of the sum of £600,000, which was held in a trust fund.
- No. 24. 22nd December.—The *Loan Act* 1911 authorizes the raising of £2,460,476, to be expended as follows:—Towards the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, £1,000,000; for the acquisition of land in the Federal Capital Territory, £600,000; for the purchase of land and erection of buildings in London, £600,000; for the redemption of Treasury Bills issued by the Government of South Australia on account of the Northern Territory, £226,000; and for the payment to the State of South Australia of amount expended from revenue towards construction of railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, £34,476.
- No. 25. 22nd December.—The *Pacific Cable Act* 1911 empowers the Pacific Cable Board to construct and work a submarine cable between New Zealand and Australia as part of the Pacific cable.
- No. 26. 22nd December.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1911 amends the Act of 1902-09 in relation to the publication of the permanent staff list, the classification of the Clerical Division and new appointments thereto, the suspension of officers, and the granting of furlough.
- No. 27. 22nd December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1909-10 appropriates a further sum of £95,815 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 28. 22nd December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1909-10 grants and applies a further sum of £69,108 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 29. 22nd December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1911-12 grants and applies £4,170,012 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1911-12, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £8,495,364, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On 18th September, 1908, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth. He retired on 31st July, 1911, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the present Governor-General.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth

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

Governors of Australasian States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

| | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Victoria ... | Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet | 24 May, 1911 |
| | The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor) | 29 April, 1899 |
| New South Wales ... | Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. | 28 May, 1909 |
| Queensland ... | Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. | 2 Dec., 1909 |
| South Australia ... | Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. | 29 March, 1909 |
| | The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor) | 29 Oct., 1900 |
| Western Australia ... | Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G. | 31 May, 1909 |
| Tasmania ... | Major-Gen., Sir Harry Barron, C.V.O. | 29 Sept., 1909 |
| New Zealand ... | Lord Islington, K.C.M.G. | 22 June, 1910 |
| Fiji ... | Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.B. | 21 Dec., 1910 |
| Papua ... | The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor) | 23 Nov., 1908 |
| Northern Territory ... | Professor John Anderson Gilruth | 16 April, 1912 |

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

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

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

Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

Minister for Defence: The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G.

Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Succeeded in January, 1901, by the Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

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

Changes
in the
Ministry.

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

Ministries
since the
proclama-
tion of the
Common-
wealth.

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

| Ministry. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | Number of Days in Office. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Barton Administration ... | 1st Jan., 1901 | 24th Sept., 1903 | 997 |
| 2. Deakin „ ... | 24th Sept., 1903 | 26th April, 1904 | 216 |
| 3. Watson „ ... | 27th April, 1904 | 17th Aug., 1904 | 113 |
| 4. Reid-McLean „ ... | 18th Aug., 1904 | 4th July, 1905 | 321 |
| 5. Second Deakin „ ... | 5th July, 1905 | 13th Nov., 1908 | 1,228 |
| 6. Fisher „ ... | 13th Nov., 1908 | 2nd June, 1909 | 201 |
| 7. Deakin-Cook „ ... | 2nd June, 1909 | 29th April, 1910 | 331 |
| 8. Second Fisher „ ... | 29th April, 1910 | Still in office | ... |

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have not remained in office on an average for much longer than one year. The composition of the Second Fisher Ministry is as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.

Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.

Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. J. Thomas.

Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.

Postmaster-General: The Hon. C. E. Frazer.

Minister for Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.

Minister for Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.

Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.

Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley and the Hon. E. A. Roberts.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT,
1912.

THE SENATE.

President ... The Hon. H. Turley.
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. D. J. O'Keefe.

Victoria—

Barker, S.
Blakey, A. E. H.
Findley, Hon. E.
*Fraser, Hon. S.
*McColl, Hon. J. H.
*Russell, E. J.

New South Wales—

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

Western Australia—

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

Queensland—

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

South Australia—

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

Tasmania—

*Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon.
C. St. C.
*Clemons, Hon. J. S.
*Keating, Hon. J. H.
Long, Hon. J. J.
O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
Ready, R. K.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1913; the remaining members on 30th June, 1916.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker ... The Hon. Charles McDonald
Chairman of Committees... The Hon. Alexander Poynton

VICTORIA.

| <i>Member.</i> | <i>District.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Anstey, F. ... | Bourke. |
| Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G. ... | Kooyong. |
| Brennan, F. ... | Batman. |
| Deakin, Hon. A. ... | Ballaarat. |
| Fairbairn, G. ... | Fawkner. |
| Fenton, J. E. ... | Maribyrnong. |
| Harper, Hon. R. ... | Mernda. |
| Irvine, Hans W. H. ... | Grampians. |
| Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C. ... | Flinders. |
| Maloney, W. ... | Melbourne. |
| Mathews, J. ... | Melbourne Ports |
| McDougall, J. K. ... | Wannon. |
| Moloney, P. J. ... | Indi. |
| Ozanne, A. T. ... | Corio. |
| Palmer, A. C. ... | Echuca. |
| Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B. ... | Bendigo. |
| Salmon, Hon. C. C. ... | Laanecoorie. |
| Sampson, S. ... | Wimmera. |
| Scullin, J. H. ... | Corangamite. |
| Tudor, Hon. F. G. ... | Yarra. |
| Wise, G. H. ... | Gippsland. |
| Wynne, Hon. A. ... | Balaclava. |

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued*.THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| <i>Member.</i> | | | <i>District.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Brown, Hon. T. | ... | ... | Calare. |
| Cann, G. | ... | ... | Nepean. |
| Carr, E. S. | ... | ... | Macquarie. |
| Catts, J. H. | ... | ... | Cook. |
| Chanter, Hon. J. M. | ... | ... | Riverina. |
| Chapman, Hon. Austin | ... | ... | Eden-Monaro. |
| Charlton, M. | ... | ... | Hunter. |
| Cook, Hon. Joseph | ... | ... | Parramatta. |
| Foster, F. J. | ... | ... | New England. |
| Fuller, Hon. G. W. | ... | ... | Illawarra. |
| Greene, W. M. | ... | ... | Richmond. |
| Bennett, H. B. | ... | ... | Werrriwa. |
| Howe, R. | ... | ... | Dalley. |
| Hughes, Hon. W. M. | ... | ... | West Sydney. |
| Johnson, W. Elliot | ... | ... | Lang. |
| Johnson, W. J. | ... | ... | Robertson. |
| Kelly, W. H. | ... | ... | Wentworth. |
| Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G. | ... | ... | Hume. |
| Riley, E. | ... | ... | South Sydney. |
| Ryrie, G. de Laune | ... | ... | North Sydney. |
| Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C. | ... | ... | Parkes. |
| Spence, Hon. W. G. | ... | ... | Darling. |
| Thomas, Hon. J. | ... | ... | Barrier. |
| Thomson, John | ... | ... | Cowper. |
| Watkins, Hon. D. | ... | ... | Newcastle. |
| Webster, W. | ... | ... | Gwydir. |
| West, J. E. | ... | ... | East Sydney. |

QUEENSLAND.

| <i>Member.</i> | | | <i>District.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Bamford, Hon. F. W. | ... | ... | Herbert. |
| Edwards, Hon. R. | ... | ... | Oxley. |
| Finlayson, W. F. | ... | ... | Brisbane. |
| Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C. | ... | ... | Wide Bay. |
| Groom, Hon. L. E. | ... | ... | Darling Downs. |
| Higgs, Hon. W. G. | ... | ... | Capricornia. |
| McDonald, Hon. C. | ... | ... | Kennedy. |
| Page, Hon. J. | ... | ... | Maranoa. |
| Sinclair, H. | ... | ... | Moreton. |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| <i>Member.</i> | | | <i>District.</i> |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Archibald, W. O. | ... | ... | Hindmarsh. |
| Foster, Hon. R. W. | ... | ... | Wakefield. |
| Glynn, Hon. P. McM. | ... | ... | Angas. |
| Gordon, D. J. | ... | ... | Boothby. |
| Livingston, J. | ... | ... | Barker. |
| Poynton, Hon. A. | ... | ... | Grey. |
| Roberts, Hon. E. A. | ... | ... | Adelaide. |

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1912—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

| <i>Member.</i> | <i>District.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., | Swan. |
| G.C.M.G. | |
| Fowler, Hon. J. M. ... | Perth. |
| Frazer, Hon. C. E. ... | Kalgoorlie. |
| Hedges, W. N. ... | Fremantle. |
| Mahon, Hon. H. ... | Coolgardie. |

TASMANIA.

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

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant;
G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.
House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House;
W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.
Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F.
Lumsden, Second Reporter.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|--|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | ... | The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G. |
| Justice | ... | ... | ... | The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs. |
| " | ... | ... | ... | The Hon. Henry B. Higgins. |
| Associate to Chief Justice | ... | ... | ... | N. McGhie. |
| " | " | Justice Barton | ... | H. B. Jaques. |
| " | " | Justice O'Connor | ... | A. H. O'Connor. |
| " | " | Justice Isaacs | ... | Miss Nancy Isaacs. |
| " | " | Justice Higgins | ... | M. B. Higgins. |
| Principal Registrar | ... | ... | ... | Gordon Harwood Castle. |
| Marshal | ... | ... | ... | Walter David Bingle. |

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Secretary ... | ... | ... | J. Oxenham. |
| Chief Clerk ... | ... | ... | J. C. T. Vardon. |
| Senior Clerk ... | ... | ... | P. Howe. |
| Chief Electrical Engineer ... | ... | ... | J. Hesketh. |
| Meteorologist ... | ... | ... | H. A. Hunt. |

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued*POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*continued*.*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

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

Staff Officers, Victoria.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------|
| Electrical Engineer | ... | ... | A. A. Dircks. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | W. B. Crosbie. |
| Accountant | ... | ... | J. Mason. |
| Superintendent Mail Branch | ... | ... | T. G. Brent. |
| Manager Telegraph Branch | ... | ... | T. Howard. |
| Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services | ... | ... | H. J. Huffer. |

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| Comptroller-General | ... | ... | N. C. Lockyer. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | R. McK. Oakley. |
| Director of Quarantine | ... | ... | W. P. Norris, M.D., D.P.H. |
| Analyst | ... | ... | W. P. Wilkinson. |
| Director of Fisheries | ... | ... | H. C. Dannevig. |

State Collectors.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Victoria | ... | ... | P. Whitton. |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | S. Mills. |
| Queensland | ... | ... | J. C. Kent. |
| South Australia | ... | ... | T. N. Stephens. |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | O. S. Maddocks. |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | J. Barnard. |

Staff Officers, Victoria.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Inspector and Sub-Collector | ... | ... | D. Ferguson. |
| Accountant | ... | ... | A. R. Fenton. |
| Senior Inspector (Excise) | ... | ... | W. M. Bale. |
| Inspector, 1st Class | ... | ... | S. H. Rowe. |

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Secretary | ... | ... | M. L. Shepherd. |
| Official Secretary to Governor-General, and Secretary to Federal Executive Council | ... | ... | Major G. C. T. Steward. |
| Auditor-General | ... | ... | J. W. Israel. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | G. H. Gatehouse. |

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Secretary ... | ... | ... | ... | A. A. Hunt. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | ... | F. J. Quinlan. |

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| Public Service Commissioner | ... | D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O. |
| Inspector for Victoria | ... | W. B. Edwards. |
| Secretary | ... | W. J. Skewes. |
| Registrar | ... | W. J. Clemens. |

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions) | G. T. Allen, I.S.O. |
| Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions) | J. R. Collins. |
| Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria | A. B. Weire. |

LAND TAX OFFICE.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Commissioner of Land Tax | ... | G. A. McKay. |
| Secretary | ... | R. Ewing. |

PATENTS OFFICE.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Commissioner of Patents | ... | G. Townsend. |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Secretary for Defence | ... | ... | Com. S. A. Pethebridge. |
| Chief Clerk | ... | ... | T. Trumble. |
| Chief Accountant | ... | ... | J. B. Laing. |

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| Chief of the General Staff | ... | ... | Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B. |
| Adjutant-General | ... | ... | Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G. |
| Quartermaster-General | ... | ... | Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge. |
| Chief of Ordnance | ... | ... | Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i> |
| Finance Member | ... | ... | J. B. Laing. |
| Director of Operations | ... | ... | Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.A. |
| Director-General of Medical Services | ... | ... | Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B. |
| Director of Personnel | ... | ... | Capt. T. H. Dodds, D.S.O. |
| Director of Military Training | ... | ... | Vacant. |
| General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade | ... | ... | Capt. P. H. Sadler. Capt. W. E. H. Cass. |
| Director of Equipment | ... | ... | Major F. A. Dove, D.S.O. |
| Director of Artillery | ... | ... | Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A. |
| Director of Engineers | ... | ... | Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E. |
| Director of Works | ... | ... | Vacant. |
| Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition | ... | ... | Vacant. |
| Director Rifle Associations and Clubs | ... | ... | Vacant. |
| Director of Physical Training | ... | ... | Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bjelke Petersen. |

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| Inspector-General | ... | ... | Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick. |
| Staff Officer to Insp.-General | ... | ... | Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson. |

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| Military Commandant | ... | ... | Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i> |
| Assistant Adjutant-General | ... | ... | Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hawker. |
| Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General | ... | ... | Major R. Dówsé. |
| General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade | ... | ... | Major J. K. Forsyth. |
| Staff Officer for Engineers | ... | ... | Major W. E. Manser, R.E. |
| Principal Medical Officer | ... | ... | Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C. |
| Principal Veterinary Officer | ... | ... | Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C. |
| Paymaster | ... | ... | T. J. Thomas. |
| Senior Ordnance Officer | ... | ... | J. J. F. Lahiff. |

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commandant, 2nd Military District (N.S.W.) | Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i> |
| Commandant, 3rd Military District (Victoria) | Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i> |
| Commandant, 1st Military District (Queensland) | Vacant. |
| Commandant, 4th Military District (South Australia) | Col. H. Le Mesurier. |
| Commandant, 5th Military District (Western Australia) | Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. G. G. H. Irving. |
| Commandant, 6th Military District (Tasmania) | Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O. |

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.
The Inspector-General.
The First Naval Member.
The Second Naval Member.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The Consulting Military Engineer.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| President | ... | ... | The Minister of State for Defence, Senator the Hon. George Foster Pearce. |
| First Naval Member | ... | ... | Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. |
| Second Naval Member | ... | ... | Captain Bertram M. Chambers. |
| Third Naval Member | ... | ... | Engineer-Captain William Clarkson. |
| Finance and Civil Member (also acts as Naval Secretary) | ... | ... | Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. Eldon Manisty. |

Construction Branch.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Ship Constructor | ... | ... | Joseph Leask. |
| Engineer Constructor | ... | ... | W. Heslop Woolnough. |

Administrative Staff.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Director of Naval Works | ... | ... | H. Herbert Fanstone, Esq., C.E. |
| Naval Accountant | ... | ... | Albert Martin, Esq. |
| Senior Clerk | ... | ... | George L. Macandie, Esq., A.F.I.A. |
| Naval Representative, attached to High Commissioner's Staff, London | ... | ... | Capt. F. F. Haworth-Booth, R.N. |

Boys' Training Ship "Tingira," Sydney.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Commander | ... | ... | Commander Charles La P. Lewin. |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|

Destroyer Service.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Officer Commanding | ... | ... | Commander George Francis Hyde. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|

CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES.

Office of Director of Naval Reserves.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| Director of Naval Reserves | ... | ... | Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G. <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General.</i> |
| Naval Secretary to Director | ... | ... | Assistant Paymaster William R. Scotland. |
| Staff Officer to Director | ... | ... | Lieutenant J. A. H. Beresford. |

Sydney District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Commander Frederick H. C. Brownlow, <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor-General (Sydney).</i> |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---|

Melbourne District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Captain John Tracy Richardson (Williamstown). |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|

Brisbane District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Commander George A. H. Curtis (Brisbane). |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|

Port Adelaide District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Commander (Acting) Oliver L. A. Burford (Port Adelaide). |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---|

Fremantle District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Captain Chapman J. Clare, C.M.G. (Fremantle). |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|

Hobart District.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| District Naval Officer | ... | ... | Captain Walton Drake (Hobart). |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|

DEFENCES.

For some few years past it had been apparent that the voluntary system of enrolment did not give Australia sufficient numbers in its Citizen Forces, that the standard of training was unequal, and that a large proportion of the troops consisted of men of very short service who resigned before attaining a sufficient standard of proficiency. Chiefly for these reasons an amending Defence Bill was prepared and passed, introducing Universal Training. Compulsory Training.

Under this Act the existing voluntary system of junior and senior cadets has disappeared, and is being replaced by the compulsory service of all boys between certain ages.

The existing militia voluntary system will continue in force for the present, but will ultimately be merged in the universal training system. The re-organization of the Citizen Forces under this system will take place during 1912; the process will, however, be gradual, and, in all probability, the services of the whole of the militia officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained. Briefly, the particulars of the universal training system are as follows:—

(1) JUNIOR CADET TRAINING.

All boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years are required to undergo a course of physical training, elementary marching drill, miniature rifle practice, swimming and first aid. It is the practice to medically examine all boys prior to their commencing this training, and to exempt those who are reported to be unfit to undergo training.

(2) SENIOR CADET TRAINING.

During the month of January of the year in which a boy reaches the age of 14 years, he is required to register for Naval or Military training, and between the date of registration and the following 1st July he is called upon to attend for medical inspection. If passed as fit for training, he is posted to the company and battalion of Senior Cadets allotted to the district in which he resides.

The training in the Senior Cadets will consist of:—

- 4 whole day parades of not less than 4 hours each (probably held on public holidays);
- 12 half days of not less than 2 hours;
- 24 night drills of not less than 1 hour;

but these can be varied if approved by authorized persons. Thus, instead of attending night drills, detachments at schools may have all their work in daylight.

This attendance is absolutely compulsory, but attendance alone does not satisfy the requirements of the Act, as each lad is required, at the end of the year's training to satisfy his officers that he has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency. The work carried out in the Senior Cadets will be of one character only, and will include

the foundation work necessary for service in any arm, viz. :— Marching, discipline, the handling of arms, musketry, physical drill, first aid, guards and sentries, tactical training as a company in elementary field work and some battalion drill. The Senior Cadet training period covers the period from 14 to 18 years of age.

(3) TRAINING IN CITIZEN FORCES.

Senior Cadets are required to undergo a medical examination between the first day of January and the first day of July of the year in which they attain the age of 18 years, and if passed as fit they will, on the latter date, be transferred to an arm of the Citizen Forces. The Senior Cadets will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in selecting the arm to which they are to be transferred.

In the Citizen Forces they will be required to undergo an equivalent of not less than sixteen days' training each year until their twenty-fifth year of age, of which not less than eight shall be in a camp of continuous training, the remainder being divided into whole day, half day, and night parades; and during their 26th year they must attend one muster parade. After this year the period of compulsory service—except in time of war—ends.

NUMBERS AVAILABLE AND ORGANIZATION.

Upon figures at present available, it is estimated that there will be in training, when the scheme is in full operation—

100,000 Senior Cadets.

112,000 Citizen Soldiers.

The Citizen Soldiers will, it is anticipated, be organized into—

92 Battalions of Infantry.

28 Regiments of Light Horse.

56 Batteries of Field Artillery, and a due proportion of Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Troops for Forts, and other services.

All that part of the Commonwealth not exempted by proclamation from the operation of the Act, is divided into areas containing approximately equal populations. There are ninety-two of these, and they are known as Battalion Areas. Each will contain a complete Battalion of Infantry, and also larger and smaller numbers of one or more other arms of the Service. For convenience in training and administration, each Battalion Area is divided into two or three Training Areas.

The Battalion Areas are also grouped by fours into Brigade Areas, each supplying an Infantry Brigade of four Battalions and a Staff, and a proportion of troops of other arms. The Light Horse Regiments will be formed into Brigades like the Infantry, but such Brigades will not be co-terminous with the Brigade Areas.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

The first course at the Military College commenced in June, 1911, and it will probably last four years from that date. It is intended that those who graduate shall be appointed Officers of the Permanent Forces, and be sent for a tour of duty with the Imperial Forces in England or India, also that upon their return to Australia, they shall take up duty as probationary Area Officers.

The Military College.

Entrance to the College is gained by a competitive examination within the capacity of good pupils from a State School. It is open to all, and the successful candidates pay no fees; on the other hand, they are taught a profession, being fed, clothed, and paid at the same time, and they finally obtain permanent appointments on the Staff.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Under the arrangement made at the Imperial Conference on Naval Defence in 1909, Australia is providing the following fleet unit to act in conjunction with similar fleet units on the China and East Indies Stations:—

- 1 Battle-Cruiser (*Dreadnought* type, *Indefatigable* class).
- 3 Unarmoured Cruisers (improved *Bristol* class).
- 6 Torpedo Boat Destroyers (improved *River* class).
- 3 Submarines ("E" class).

The armoured cruiser *Australia* is being built at Messrs. John Brown and Co's. works, Clydebank, and will be completed in 1912. She is to be armed with eight 12-in. guns, twenty 4-in. Q.F. guns and five torpedo tubes. Her normal displacement will be about 19,200 tons, with a speed of 26 knots.

Tenders have been let for the unarmoured cruisers, two of which, the *Sydney* and *Melbourne*, will be completed in 1912. They will carry eight 6-in. guns and two submerged torpedo tubes; displacement, 5,000 tons; speed, 26 knots.

The torpedo boat destroyers *Parramatta* and *Yarra* arrived in Australia in 1910. Their armament is one 4-in. B.L. gun, three 12-pr. Q.F. guns, and three deck torpedo tubes (18-in.); displacement 700 tons; speed, about 28 knots. They have turbine engines with three propellers, and burn oil fuel. The torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* has been re-erected at the New South Wales Government Dockyards, Sydney, the parts having been sent out from Scotland. She was launched in 1911. Two submarines are being built at

Barrow by the Vickers-Maxim Company, and it is anticipated that the work of building the three torpedo boat destroyers, which complete the Fleet Unit, will be initiated in 1912.

The registrations of Senior Cadets, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of October, 1911, are shown hereunder :—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND
EXEMPTIONS TO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1911.

Senior Cadets.

| Military District. | Total Registrations in Training Areas. | Total Medical Examinations. | Number Medically Fit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit. | Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit or Temporarily Unfit. | Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas. | Total number Liable for Training. | Total Number actually in Training. |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Queensland .. | 24,429 | 14,240 | 13,212 | 92·8 | 1,028 | 7·2 | 11,524 | 12,462 | 11,917 |
| New South Wales .. | 54,200 | 38,377 | 35,721 | 93·1 | 2,656 | 6·9 | 18,901 | 34,390 | 33,353 |
| Victoria .. | 48,457 | 32,925 | 30,924 | 93·9 | 2,001 | 6·1 | 16,198 | 29,818 | 28,965 |
| South Australia .. | 14,702 | 11,219 | 10,513 | 93·7 | 706 | 6·3 | 5,439 | 9,263 | 8,821 |
| Western Australia .. | 6,878 | 5,167 | 4,635 | 89·7 | 532 | 10·3 | 2,675 | 4,203 | 3,366 |
| Tasmania .. | 6,136 | 3,396 | 3,240 | 95·4 | 156 | 4·6 | 2,751 | 3,385 | 3,074 |
| Commonwealth .. | 154,802 | 105,324 | 98,245 | 93·3 | 7,079 | 6·7 | 57,488 | 93,521 | 89,996 |

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

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE END OF
OCTOBER, 1911.

Junior Cadets.

| Military District. | Total Number Medical Examinations. | Number Medically Fit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit. | Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit. | Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Queensland .. | 4,334 | 4,192 | 96·7 | 142 | 3·3 |
| New South Wales .. | 10,827 | 10,541 | 97·4 | 286 | 2·6 |
| Victoria .. | 11,987 | 11,850 | 98·9 | 137 | 1·1 |
| South Australia .. | 510 | 493 | 96·6 | 17 | 3·4 |
| Western Australia .. | 976 | 948 | 97·1 | 28 | 2·9 |
| Tasmania .. | 220 | 219 | 99·5 | 1 | ·5 |
| Commonwealth .. | 28,854 | 28,243 | 97·9 | 611 | 2·1 |

Rifle Clubs.

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. On 30th September, 1911, there were 1,117 clubs, with a membership of 50,599 in the Commonwealth, and of these 349 clubs with 18,787 members were located in this State.

Common-wealth Naval Forces of Victoria.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force, naval reserve, and cadets undergoing training. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1911:—

**VICTORIAN NAVAL FORCES—NUMBERS BORNE ON 31ST
DECEMBER, 1911.**

| | Officers. | Petty Officers and Men. | Total. |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|--------|
| Administrative and Instructional Staff | 3 | 24 | 27 |
| Permanent Naval Forces ... | 14 | 79 | 93 |
| Royal Australian Naval Reserve ... | 2 | 297 | 299 |
| Cadets (Universal Training) ... | ... | 823 | 823 |
| Total ... | 19 | 1,223 | 1,242 |

FINANCE.

Under the terms of the Act establishing a constitution in and for 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 1910-11 is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1910-11.

| | | | | | | £ |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Revenue ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,204,503 |
| Expenditure ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,194,157 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| Surplus for the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,346 |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314,975 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304,629 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |

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 revenue of the State continues to maintain the buoyancy which has characterized recent years, and as a consequence, in addition to meeting ordinary demands, it has been possible to devote

considerable sums out of ordinary revenue to paying off the liabilities of former years, and to forming sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations for the past eight years are shown in the succeeding statement.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,
1903-4 TO 1910-11.

| Year ended 30th June. | ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED. | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| | In reduction of the accumulated revenue defi- ciency of former years. | To Land Sales by Auction Fund. | In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.) | Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.* | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 ... | 175,000 | 33,020 | 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 |
| Totals (8 years) | 2,051,490 | 311,514 | 200,000 | 1,149,050 | 3,712,054 |

* These Redemption Funds have sources of income besides the amounts shewn. Full particulars of the 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, and 1909 large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1911. On 1st July, 1910, the total revenue deficiency was £314,975 os. 11d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £10,346 4s. 3d., leaving

State
revenue
and expendi-
ture.

the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1910-11 at £304,628 16s. 8d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

| Revenue. | Amount. | | Expenditure. | Amount. | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Excise and Inland | 1,078,209 | 7 7 | Consolidated Re- | 314,975 | 0 11 |
| Territorial ... | 290,317 | 7 10 | venue deficiency, | | |
| Public Works ... | 5,189,293 | 19 9 | 30/6/10 | | |
| Ports and Harbors | 120,160 | 15 1 | Special Appropria- | 2,826,921 | 8 4 |
| Fees ... | 354,994 | 6 3 | tions | | |
| Fines ... | 14,605 | 11 7 | Chief Secretary ... | 832,650 | 15 4 |
| Mallee Land Ac- | 61,969 | 14 11 | Minister of Public | 822,040 | 1 7 |
| count | | | Instruction | | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 477,380 | 7 7 | Attorney-General... | 80,986 | 18 10 |
| Commonwealth | 1,617,671 | 14 7 | Solicitor-General ... | 59,912 | 14 8 |
| balances received | | | Treasurer ... | 272,385 | 6 7 |
| Consolidated Re- | 304,628 | 16 8 | Commissioner of | 204,642 | 5 3 |
| venue deficiency, | | | Crown Lands | | |
| 30/6/11 | | | Commissioner of | 506,241 | 18 10 |
| | | | Public Works | | |
| | | | Minister of Mines | 250,188 | 11 3 |
| | | | and Forests | | |
| | | | Minister of Water | 82,386 | 7 10 |
| | | | Supply | | |
| | | | Minister of Agri- | 152,052 | 7 0 |
| | | | culture | | |
| | | | Minister of Health | 30,319 | 15 7 |
| | | | Minister of Rail- | 3,011,458 | 14 11 |
| | | | ways | | |
| | | | Mallee Land Ac- | 61,969 | 14 11 |
| | | | count | | |
| Total ... | 9,509,132 | 1 10 | Total .. | 9,509,132 | 1 10 |

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1911, was, as shown in the above statement, £304,629. 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: 1901-2 TO 1910-11.

| Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1902 | 6,997,792 | 7,398,832 |
| 1903 | 6,954,619 | 6,759,960 |
| 1904 | 7,319,949 | 7,339,608 |
| 1905 | 7,515,742 | 7,343,742 |
| 1906 | 7,811,475 | 7,261,475 |
| 1907 | 8,345,534 | 7,679,143 |
| 1908 | 8,314,480 | 7,862,246 |
| 1909 | 8,247,684 | 8,240,177 |
| 1910 | 8,597,992 | 8,579,980 |
| 1911 | 9,204,503 | 9,194,157 |

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The particulars for 1910-11 are as follows:—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ... | 9,142,533 | 9,142,533 |
| <i>Add—</i> | | |
| Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Lean Redemption purposes ... | 61,970 | 61,970 |
| <i>Deduct—</i> | | |
| Appropriation to reduction of deficit ... | ... | 10,346 |
| Total | 9,204,503 | 9,194,157 |

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

Heads of
State
revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Federal Government... | 2,192,340 | 2,449,243 | 1,929,542 | 1,922,278 | 1,617,572 |
| State Taxation— | | | | | |
| Probate and Succession Duties | 401,631 | 304,830 | 418,419 | 358,173 | 433,104 |
| Income Tax ... | 355,148 | 317,354 | 304,464 | 338,585 | 395,998 |
| Land Tax ... | 92,438 | 89,496 | 85,559 | 114,357 | 210,640 |
| Stamp Duties ... | 222,671 | 222,923 | 220,693 | 233,016 | 257,199 |
| Other ... | 128,417 | 134,160 | 138,310 | 141,603 | 159,859 |
| Public Works and Services— | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 4,010,546 | 3,873,855 | 4,189,501 | 4,450,782 | 4,837,560 |
| Water Supply ... | 209,044 | 218,755 | 225,911 | 234,698 | 263,711 |
| State Coal Mine ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,249 | 166,174 |
| Other ... | 5,294 | 5,020 | 5,362 | 4,716 | 5,145 |
| Land— | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 203,849 | 205,393 | 224,232 | 216,902 | 219,789 |
| Rents and Penalties | 121,458 | 126,235 | 137,807 | 138,791 | 136,081 |
| Other Sources ... | 402,698 | 367,216 | 367,885 | 421,842 | 451,671 |
| Total ... | 8,345,534 | 8,314,480 | 8,247,684 | 8,597,992 | 9,204,503 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Per Head of Population | 6 14 1 | 6 12 0 | 6 9 10 | 6 13 3 | 7 0 10 |

The contribution to the State revenue by the Federal Government in 1910-11 is founded on the new 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 1910-11 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 134.

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.

At a Conference held in August, 1909, an agreement was come to between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the various States by which the several States were to receive from the Commonwealth each month payments on a *per capita* basis, Western Australia obtaining an extra allowance of £250,000, decreasing by £10,000 each year. It was proposed to incorporate this agreement in the Constitution, but on the matter being submitted to the electors in April, 1910, it was rejected.

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 otherwise provided, pay to each State by monthly instalments, or apply to the payment of interest on debts of the State 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 otherwise provided, the Commonwealth should pay to the State of Western Australia by monthly instalments, an annual sum which in the first year was to be £250,000, and in each subsequent year was to be progressively diminished by the sum of £10,000; one-half of the amount of such payments to 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.

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 £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows :—(a) Personal Exertion—net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion

thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which include in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d.; incomes from property, double these rates; life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were 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 to £500. The rates of tax in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 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. The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and

tax payable from personal exertion and property during the last five years:—

INCOME TAX: 1907 TO 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Number of Assessments: | | | | | |
| Personal exertion ... | 30,855 | 32,578 | 32,268 | 35,659 | 32,125 |
| Property ... | 7,754 | 6,993 | 7,757 | 8,516 | 8,836 |
| Total ... | 38,609 | 39,571 | 40,025 | 44,175 | 40,961 |
| Distinct taxpayers ... | 34,429 | 35,464 | 35,902 | 39,532 | 36,377 |
| Taxable Income— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Personal exertion ... | 14,228,399 | 14,012,508 | 13,178,528 | 15,333,062 | 15,567,605 |
| Property ... | 3,010,499 | 2,869,537 | 2,952,756 | 3,184,689 | 3,420,470 |
| Total ... | 17,238,898 | 16,882,045 | 16,131,284 | 18,517,751 | 18,988,075 |
| Tax Payable— | | | | | |
| Personal exertion ... | 258,113 | 229,814 | 212,597 | 256,539 | 298,996 |
| Property ... | 94,139 | 75,374 | 77,670 | 83,840 | 109,255 |
| Total ... | 352,252 | 305,188 | 290,267 | 340,379 | 408,251 |
| Per taxpayer ... | £ s. d. 10 4 7 | £ s. d. 8 12 1 | £ s. d. 8 1 8 | £ s. d. 8 12 2 | £ s. d. 11 4 5 |
| Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable Incomes derived from— | | | | | |
| Personal exertion... | d. 4·35 | d. 3·94 | d. 3·87 | d. 4·01 | d. 4·61 |
| Property... | 7·50 | 6·30 | 6·31 | 6·32 | 7·66 |

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it must be remembered that, although the rates of tax have been the same throughout the five years, yet there have been considerable variations in the amount of the minimum taxable income and the amount of exemption allowed. Thus the exemption for 1906 was £100 on incomes between £157 and £500, for 1907, £100 on incomes between £200 and £500, and for 1908, 1909, and 1910 £150 on incomes between £201 and £500, with a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies, while for 1911 it was as in the three preceding years, except that there was no rebate.

The individual taxpayers for 1911 show a decrease of 3,155 when compared with those for 1910, and this is accounted for by the diminution in the number of farmers and graziers assessed. This decrease in the number of farmers and graziers is due to the fact that

land-owners are now exempt 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. There was a reduction in the rate of tax on incomes similarly earned by land-owners from land with unimproved values ranging from £5,000 to £9,000, yet the amount of the total tax payable for 1911 exceeds that for 1910 by £67,872, 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, 1911—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1910.

| Taxable Income. | Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from | | Number of Assessments. | | Taxable Income from | | Tax Payable on | |
|------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion. | Property. |
| | d. | d. | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Up to £500 ... | 3 | 6 | 24,831 | 7,105 | 3,773,752 | 941,553 | 48,518 | 23,562 |
| £501 to £1,000 | 4 | 8 | 4,638 | 1,141 | 3,170,863 | 786,638 | 44,626 | 21,540 |
| £1,001 to £1,500 | 5 | 10 | 1,149 | 252 | 1,324,998 | 307,049 | 22,461 | 9,542 |
| Over £1,500 ... | 6 | 12 | 1,507 | 338 | 7,297,992 | 1,385,230 | 183,391 | 54,611 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 32,125 | 8,836 | 15,567,605 | 3,420,470 | 293,996 | 109,255 |

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £15,567,605, and that from property to £3,420,470, after allowing for exemptions of £3,930,300. The total net incomes of those assessed in 1911 on incomes of the previous year amounted to £22,918,375, or an average of £630 for each taxpayer. The averages of the assessed incomes of the four previous years were:—1907, £576; 1908, £597; 1909, £563; and 1910, £580.

Occupations
of income
taxpayers.

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

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1911.

| Occupations in Classes. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | Amount of Tax. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Total. | Percentage of Taxpayers. | Percentage of each class in Population. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Percentage of Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. | |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | £ | s. d. |
| 1. Professional | 6,591 | 18·12 | 18·71 | 30,542 | 7,329 | 37,871 | 9·28 | 5 | 14 10 |
| 2. Domestic ... | 1,803 | 4·96 | 2·70 | 8,618 | 1,351 | 9,969 | 2·44 | 5 | 10 7 |
| 3. Commercial | 11,329 | 31·14 | 14·33 | 75,930 | 11,217 | 87,147 | 21·35 | 7 | 13 10 |
| 4. Transport... | 1,627 | 4·47 | 5·16 | 4,622 | 522 | 5,144 | 1·26 | 3 | 3 2 |
| 5. Industrial... | 5,450 | 14·98 | 3·73 | 30,237 | 3,897 | 34,134 | 8·36 | 6 | 5 3 |
| 6. Primary producers ... | 3,649 | 10·03 | 2·21 | 27,554 | 15,658 | 43,212 | 10·58 | 11 | 16 10 |
| 7. Indefinite... | 4,756 | 13·08 | 47·25 | 4,454 | 55,868 | 60,322 | 14·78 | 12 | 13 8 |
| 8. Companies | 1,172 | 3·22 | ... | 117,039 | 13,413 | 130,452 | 31·95 | 111 | 6 1 |
| Total ... | 36,377 | 100·00 | ... | 298,996 | 109,255 | 408,251 | 100·00 | 11 | 4 5 |

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms 31 per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 15 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 31 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes 15 per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing 18 per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7 per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with nearly 19 per cent.; the commercial comes next, with 14½ per cent.; then transport, with over 5 per cent.; and lastly primary producers, with 2 1-5th per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 32 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 13 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 14½ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 31 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 21½ per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 10½ per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 15 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8½ per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming 18 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9¼ 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, 1911.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. |
| 1 Professional. | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Servants | 1,161 | ... | 64 | 1,225 | £ 3,840 | £ 330 | £ 4,170 | £ s. d. 3 8 1 |
| Clergymen ... | 580 | ... | 21 | 601 | 1,325 | 61 | 1,386 | 2 6 1 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 531 | 4 | 156 | 691 | 6,092 | 2,456 | 8,548 | 12 7 5 |
| Medical Practitioners ... | 476 | 1 | 189 | 666 | 7,335 | 1,780 | 9,115 | 13 13 8 |
| Police ... | 293 | ... | 8 | 301 | 418 | 26 | 444 | 1 9 5 |
| Teachers ... | 1,034 | ... | 29 | 1,063 | 2,403 | 103 | 2,506 | 2 7 1 |
| Various ... | 1,801 | 11 | 232 | 2,044 | 9,129 | 2,573 | 11,702 | 5 14 6 |
| | 5,876 | 16 | 699 | 6,591 | 30,542 | 7,329 | 37,871 | 5 14 10 |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | | | | |
| Hotelkeepers... | 1,288 | 3 | 231 | 1,522 | 7,623 | 1,153 | 8,776 | 5 15 3 |
| Various ... | 252 | 2 | 27 | 281 | 995 | 198 | 1,193 | 4 4 10 |
| | 1,540 | 5 | 258 | 1,803 | 8,618 | 1,351 | 9,969 | 5 10 7 |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 682 | 7 | 169 | 858 | 5,806 | 1,147 | 6,953 | 8 2 0 |
| Brokers ... | 185 | ... | 41 | 226 | 3,450 | 373 | 3,823 | 16 18 4 |
| Butchers ... | 434 | ... | 79 | 513 | 2,511 | 432 | 2,943 | 5 14 8 |
| Clerks ... | 2,980 | 5 | 235 | 3,220 | 11,556 | 1,369 | 12,925 | 4 0 3 |
| Drapers ... | 398 | ... | 71 | 469 | 5,556 | 375 | 6,031 | 12 17 2 |
| Grocers ... | 293 | 1 | 45 | 339 | 1,257 | 250 | 1,507 | 4 8 10 |
| Merchants ... | 1,203 | 5 | 365 | 1,573 | 25,863 | 3,956 | 29,819 | 18 19 1 |
| Salesmen ... | 2,080 | ... | 164 | 2,244 | 9,509 | 870 | 10,379 | 4 12 6 |
| Storekeepers... | 482 | ... | 113 | 595 | 3,067 | 401 | 3,558 | 5 18 6 |
| Various ... | 1,064 | 28 | 200 | 1,292 | 7,255 | 1,984 | 9,239 | 7 3 0 |
| | 9,801 | 46 | 1,482 | 11,329 | 75,930 | 11,217 | 87,147 | 7 13 10 |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers ... | 260 | ... | 42 | 302 | 1,110 | 102 | 1,212 | 4 0 3 |
| Engaged in Postal Service | 192 | ... | 6 | 198 | 367 | 16 | 383 | 1 18 7 |
| Engaged in Railways ... | 836 | ... | 12 | 848 | 1,265 | 15 | 1,280 | 1 10 2 |
| Engaged in Shipping ... | 166 | 1 | 30 | 197 | 1,281 | 389 | 1,670 | 8 9 6 |
| Foreign Shippers | 82 | ... | ... | 82 | 599 | ... | 599 | 7 6 1 |
| | 1,536 | 1 | 90 | 1,627 | 4,622 | 522 | 5,144 | 3 3 2 |

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1911—continued.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Personal Exertion and Property combined. | Total. | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | Average to each Taxpayer. |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Carpenters ... | 470 | 6 | 111 | 587 | 3,208 | 491 | 3,699 | 6 6 0 |
| Engine-drivers ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | 6 | 1 3 1 |
| Engineers ... | 445 | 1 | 29 | 475 | 1,756 | 87 | 1,843 | 3 17 6 |
| Managers ... | 217 | 1 | 21 | 239 | 741 | 80 | 821 | 3 8 8 |
| Manufacturers ... | 668 | 4 | 234 | 906 | 11,950 | 1,322 | 13,272 | 14 13 0 |
| Printers ... | 550 | ... | 30 | 580 | 2,828 | 938 | 3,766 | 6 9 10 |
| Various ... | 2,389 | 5 | 264 | 2,658 | 9,748 | 979 | 10,727 | 4 0 8 |
| | 4,744 | 17 | 689 | 5,450 | 30,237 | 3,897 | 34,134 | 6 5 3 |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | | | | |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c. — | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers ... | 166 | 8 | 26 | 200 | 650 | 68 | 718 | 3 11 9 |
| Farmers ... | 1,155 | 178 | 494 | 1,827 | 8,967 | 3,081 | 12,048 | 6 11 10 |
| Graziers ... | 392 | 114 | 411 | 917 | 15,014 | 11,640 | 26,654 | 29 1 3 |
| Various ... | 249 | 25 | 50 | 324 | 1,164 | 622 | 1,786 | 5 10 3 |
| | 1,962 | 325 | 981 | 3,268 | 25,795 | 15,411 | 41,206 | 12 12 2 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers ... | 34 | ... | 2 | 36 | 411 | 4 | 415 | 11 10 8 |
| Miners ... | 45 | 1 | 4 | 50 | 247 | 9 | 256 | 5 2 2 |
| Mining Managers ... | 128 | ... | 9 | 137 | 344 | 35 | 379 | 2 15 3 |
| Various ... | 139 | 2 | 17 | 158 | 757 | 199 | 956 | 6 1 0 |
| | 346 | 3 | 32 | 381 | 1,759 | 247 | 2,006 | 5 5 3 |
| | 2,308 | 328 | 1,013 | 3,649 | 27,554 | 15,658 | 43,212 | 11 16 10 |
| 7. Indefinite. | 637 | 3,766 | 353 | 4,756 | 4,454 | 55,838 | 60,322 | 12 13 8 |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance ... | ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | 12,277 | 12,277 | 558 0 11 |
| Mining ... | 79 | ... | ... | 79 | 8,132 | ... | 8,132 | 102 18 9 |
| Other ... | 1,020 | 51 | ... | 1,071 | 108,907 | 1,136 | 110,043 | 102 14 11 |
| | 1,099 | 73 | ... | 1,172 | 117,039 | 13,413 | 130,452 | 111 6 1 |
| Total ... | 27,541 | 4,252 | 4,584 | 36,377 | 298,996 | 109,255 | 408,251 | 11 4 5 |

Of the total taxpayers, 75.7 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11.7 per cent. from property, and 12.6 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranging from 60 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 94.4 per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 5.5 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 30 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means and of no occupation, and pensioners, has 13.4 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 79.2 per cent. from property, and 7.4 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 93.8 per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 6.2 per cent. from property. Seventy-five and a quarter per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 7.4 for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 62.6 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 89.7 in the case of companies, and 89.8 in the case of those engaged in transport.

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

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1911.

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| 1. Professional. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Civil Servants ... | 1,068 | 132 | 25 | 1,225 | 1,994 | 1,262 | 914 | 4,170 |
| Clergymen ... | 563 | 34 | 4 | 601 | 904 | 309 | 182 | 1,386 |
| Legal Practitioners ... | 388 | 175 | 128 | 691 | 873 | 1,812 | 5,863 | 8,548 |
| Medical Practitioners | 260 | 265 | 141 | 666 | 672 | 2,734 | 5,709 | 9,115 |
| Police ... | 294 | 6 | 1 | 301 | 3.9 | 49 | 16 | 444 |
| Teachers ... | 985 | 62 | 16 | 1,063 | 1,506 | 544 | 450 | 2,506 |
| Various ... | 1,573 | 360 | 111 | 2,044 | 3,138 | 3,556 | 5,000 | 11,702 |
| | 5,131 | 1,034 | 426 | 6,591 | 9,466 | 10,257 | 18,148 | 37,871 |
| 2. Domestic. | | | | | | | | |
| Hotelkeepers ... | 1,050 | 372 | 100 | 1,522 | 2,206 | 3,605 | 2,965 | 8,776 |
| Various ... | 230 | 39 | 12 | 281 | 415 | 392 | 386 | 1,193 |
| | 1,280 | 411 | 112 | 1,803 | 2,621 | 3,997 | 3,351 | 9,969 |
| 3. Commercial. | | | | | | | | |
| Agents ... | 586 | 180 | 92 | 858 | 1,236 | 1,780 | 3,937 | 6,953 |
| Brokers ... | 116 | 61 | 49 | 226 | 265 | 60 | 2,958 | 3,823 |
| Butchers ... | 386 | 101 | 26 | 513 | 807 | 908 | 1,228 | 2,943 |
| Clerks ... | 2,730 | 340 | 150 | 3,220 | 4,755 | 3,349 | 4,821 | 2,925 |
| Drapers ... | 320 | 82 | 67 | 469 | 625 | 806 | 4,599 | 6,031 |
| Grocers ... | 274 | 50 | 15 | 399 | 498 | 474 | 535 | 1,507 |
| Merchants ... | 848 | 350 | 375 | 1,573 | 1,652 | 3,526 | 24,641 | 29,819 |
| Salesmen ... | 1,897 | 244 | 103 | 2,244 | 3,321 | 2,396 | 4,662 | 10,379 |
| Storekeepers ... | 425 | 129 | 41 | 595 | 925 | 1,302 | 1,303 | 3,528 |
| Various ... | 952 | 235 | 105 | 1,292 | 1,899 | 2,370 | 4,970 | 9,239 |
| | 8,534 | 1,772 | 1,023 | 11,329 | 15,982 | 17,511 | 53,651 | 87,147 |

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1911—*continued.*

| Occupations. | Number of Taxpayers. | | | | Amount of Tax. | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| | With taxable incomes between— | | | Total. | On taxable incomes between— | | | Total. |
| | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | | £51 and £500. | £501 and £1,000. | £1,001 and over. | |
| 4. Transport. | | | | | | | | |
| Carriers | 241 | 46 | 15 | 302 | £ 431 | £ 437 | £ 344 | £ 1,212 |
| Engaged in Postal Service | 187 | 11 | ... | 198 | 287 | 96 | ... | 383 |
| Engaged in Railways | 825 | 20 | 3 | 848 | 1,041 | 168 | 71 | 1,280 |
| Engaged in Shipping | 127 | 50 | 20 | 197 | 218 | 519 | 933 | 1,670 |
| Foreign Shippers ... | 70 | 8 | 4 | 82 | 324 | 126 | 149 | 599 |
| | 1,450 | 135 | 42 | 1,627 | 2,301 | 1,346 | 1,497 | 5,144 |
| 5. Industrial. | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 438 | 97 | 52 | 587 | 875 | 964 | 1,860 | 3,699 |
| Engine-drivers | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Engineers | 411 | 40 | 24 | 475 | 699 | 373 | 771 | 1,843 |
| Managers | 198 | 33 | 8 | 239 | 339 | 297 | 185 | 821 |
| Manufacturers | 507 | 209 | 190 | 906 | 1,110 | 2,136 | 10,026 | 13,272 |
| Printers | 503 | 42 | 35 | 580 | 792 | 406 | 2,568 | 3,766 |
| Various | 2,278 | 271 | 109 | 2,658 | 3,819 | 2,642 | 4,266 | 10,727 |
| | 4,340 | 692 | 418 | 5,450 | 7,640 | 6,818 | 19,676 | 34,134 |
| 6. Primary Producers. | | | | | | | | |
| Engaged in Agriculture, &c.— | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy Farmers | 170 | 21 | 9 | 200 | 319 | 182 | 217 | 718 |
| Farmers | 1,163 | 466 | 198 | 1,827 | 2,739 | 4,336 | 4,973 | 12,048 |
| Graziers | 405 | 225 | 287 | 917 | 1,153 | 2,614 | 22,887 | 26,654 |
| Various | 245 | 61 | 18 | 324 | 531 | 650 | 605 | 1,786 |
| | 1,983 | 773 | 512 | 3,268 | 4,742 | 7,782 | 28,682 | 41,206 |
| Engaged in Mining— | | | | | | | | |
| Legal Managers | 27 | 5 | 4 | 36 | 62 | 49 | 304 | 415 |
| Miners | 39 | 7 | 4 | 50 | 59 | 61 | 136 | 256 |
| Mining Managers | 125 | 11 | 1 | 137 | 211 | 105 | 63 | 379 |
| Various | 123 | 21 | 14 | 158 | 230 | 216 | 510 | 956 |
| | 314 | 44 | 23 | 381 | 562 | 431 | 1,013 | 2,006 |
| | 2,297 | 817 | 535 | 3,649 | 5,304 | 8,213 | 29,695 | 43,212 |
| 7. Indefinite. | 3,434 | 896 | 426 | 4,756 | 12,497 | 15,744 | 32,081 | 60,322 |
| 8. Companies. | | | | | | | | |
| Life Assurance | 6 | 3 | 13 | 22 | 56 | 75 | 12,146 | 12,277 |
| Mining | 18 | 8 | 53 | 79 | 140 | 179 | 7,813 | 8,132 |
| Other | 491 | 159 | 421 | 1,071 | 2,341 | 3,344 | 104,357 | 110,043 |
| | 515 | 170 | 487 | 1,172 | 2,538 | 3,598 | 124,316 | 130,452 |
| Total | 26,981 | 5,927 | 3,469 | 36,377 | 58,319 | 67,481 | 282,418 | 468,251 |

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 74.2 per cent. were under £500, 16.3 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9.5 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 14.3, 16.5, and 69.2 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,573 merchants were responsible for £29,819, of which £24,641 came from 375 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 there was more than twice the number of them. 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 £26,654 from 917 persons, of whom 287 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1910, and were taxed to the extent of £22,887.

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 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 was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate is payable for 1912. 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 were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

The net revenue from the State land tax received at the Treasury during the year ended 30th June, 1911, was £210,640, but no particulars regarding assessments were available at the date on which this section of the *Year-Book* was sent to press.

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

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

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 1½d. 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, 2½d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and 3½d. 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 1d. 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 2½d. 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, 3½d. 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 4½d. 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 fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller would require, assuming that the improvements (if any) thereon or appertaining thereto, and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessor in title had not been made.

The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 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.

Financial
working
of the
Railways.

The following return shows the financial working of the Railways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and gratuities. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and they represent the actual business done each year, not the receipts and expenditure brought to account by the Treasury, within the year. Working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £165,749 in 1906-7, and £47,058 in 1907-8; also £9,941 in 1906-7, and £3,311 in 1907-8, for replacement on electric street railway of rolling-stock, car shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

RAILWAY BALANCES, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gross Receipts ... | 4,022,231 | 3,883,742 | 4,189,065 | 4,455,748 | 4,909,062 |
| Working Expenses ... | 2,259,814 | 2,347,254 | 2,418,514 | 2,721,405 | 3,001,492 |
| Pensions, Gratuities, &c. | 110,881 | 103,064 | 105,415 | 106,330 | 107,831 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,651,536 | 1,433,424 | 1,665,136 | 1,628,013 | 1,799,739 |
| Interest on Cost of Construction | 1,483,284 | 1,483,807 | 1,430,093 | 1,472,916 | 1,516,764 |
| Deficit (-) Surplus (+) | + 168,252 | - 50,383 | + 235,043 | + 155,097 | + 282,975 |

Compared with the preceding year the gross receipts for 1910-11 have increased to the extent of £453,314, and working expenses, pensions, &c., to the extent of £281,588; whilst the surplus for 1910-11 after allowing for interest on cost of construction exceeds that for 1909-10 by £127,878.

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, 1911, the receipts of the fund comprised £24,545 on account of the above provisions, and a special payment of £66,905, which is included in the ordinary railway working expenses of the year; whilst the payments made from the fund were £139,114 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured; £7,021 as compensation on account of injuries to or death of employes; and £18,406 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire.

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

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1901-2 TO 1910-11.

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c. | Passengers. | | | | Employés whilst in the execution of their duty. | | | | Employés proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings; Trespassers, and Others. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------|--|----------|--|----------|--|----------|--|----------|---------|----------|
| | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. | | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | |
| | £ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1902* ... | 22,076 | ... | 194 | 2 | 163 | ... | 19 | 6 | 230 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 634 |
| 1903 ... | 8,593 | ... | 11 | 1 | 133 | ... | 21 | 9 | 261 | 27 | 28 | 37 | 454 |
| 1904 ... | 2,269 | ... | 34 | 2 | 190 | ... | 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 | ... | 32 | 8 | 252 | 32 | 35 | 46 | 498 |
| 1908‡ ... | 9,509 | 45 | 434 | 2 | 203 | ... | 29 | 6 | 263 | 26 | 41 | 79 | 970 |
| 1909 ... | 128,154‡ | ... | 9 | 5 | 155 | ... | 12 | 10 | 232 | 30 | 43 | 45 | 451 |
| 1910 ... | 8,528 | ... | 11 | 2 | 101 | ... | 7 | 6 | 205 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 353 |
| 1911\|\| ... | 146,135 | 10 | 526 | 8 | 99 | ... | 31 | 5 | 148 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 829 |
| Yearly Average ... | 35,968 | 5·5 | 140·3 | 3·7 | 151·3 | ... | 27·2 | 6·8 | 231·2 | 25·1 | 30·6 | 41·1 | 580·6 |

* Including Jolimont Accident.

† Including Belgrave Accident.
paid on 30th June, 1908.

‡ Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully
|| Including Richmond Accident.

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

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

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

| Country. | Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years. | | Average per Ten Million Passengers carried. | |
|------------------------|--|----------|---|----------|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Austria | 11·9 | 291·8 | ·64 | 15·76 |
| Belgium | 13·5 | 428·2 | ·87 | 27·74 |
| France | 37·9 | 353·7 | ·88 | 8·19 |
| Germany | 97·3 | 471·7 | ·94 | 4·54 |
| Norway | 1·1 | 1·3 | 1·06 | 1·25 |
| Victoria | 7·5 | 242·1 | 1·14 | 36·82 |
| New South Wales | 4·3 | 67·8 | 1·17 | 18·50 |
| Holland | 4·3 | 19·3 | 1·18 | 5·32 |
| Switzerland | 11·4 | 81·0 | 1·49 | 10·61 |
| Sweden | 7·8 | 12·1 | 1·97 | 3·06 |
| Japan | 23·7 | 262·9 | 2·00 | 22·15 |
| Hungary | 17·1 | 83·8 | 2·10 | 10·29 |
| United States | 379·8 | 8,240·1 | 5·37 | 116·58 |
| Spain | 20·8 | 97·1 | 5·53 | 25·82 |
| Canada | 17·3 | 130·5 | 10·08 | 76·08 |
| Russia | 126·8 | 654·8 | 11·96 | 61·79 |

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| <i>General Government.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Governor ... | 6,822 | 7,055 | 9,644 | 10,372 | 9,158 |
| Parliament and Ministry | 80,270 | 73,611 | 77,470 | 83,354 | 79,944 |
| Civil Establishment ... | 190,640 | 205,610 | 219,539 | 215,413 | 234,787 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 347,534 | 325,283 | 345,346 | 345,489 | 349,777 |

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE:
1906-7 TO 1910-11—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Judicial and Legal ... | 154,815 | 157,219 | 155,051 | 160,507 | 181,497 |
| Police ... | 283,226 | 291,464 | 292,161 | 304,294 | 320,663 |
| Penal Establishments and Gaols ... | 51,598 | 51,299 | 50,733 | 52,008 | 50,397 |
| <i>Education, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| State Schools, &c. ... | 628,996 | 689,142 | 799,391 | 835,504 | 876,204 |
| Technical Schools ... | 21,044 | 26,839 | 24,827 | 29,463 | 37,693 |
| University ... | 21,000 | 28,408 | 29,582 | 33,484 | 38,357 |
| Libraries, &c. ... | 26,964 | 32,679 | 35,749 | 56,314 | 55,794 |
| Art and Science ... | 9,734 | 13,558 | 10,531 | 9,124 | 9,828 |
| <i>Recreation and Health.</i> | | | | | |
| Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ... | 16,657 | 33,850 | 36,277 | 34,613 | 32,469 |
| Public Health ... | 22,628 | 23,232 | 29,504 | 29,738 | 37,799 |
| Charitable Institutions, &c. ... | 350,400 | 400,290 | 391,833 | 412,017 | 454,455 |
| <i>Crown Lands, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| Crown Lands ... | 82,209 | 93,954 | 104,205 | 138,357 | 127,220 |
| Agriculture and Stock | 142,125 | 135,702 | 125,914 | 153,453 | 171,258 |
| Mining ... | 59,721 | 57,290 | 79,524 | 144,075 | 247,882 |
| <i>Public Works.</i> | | | | | |
| Railways ... | 2,159,577 | 2,294,749 | 2,353,844 | 2,788,646 | 3,031,431 |
| Water Supply ... | 70,778 | 72,819 | 80,646 | 82,545 | 87,801 |
| Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ... | 60,623 | 67,990 | 70,331 | 79,240 | 90,343 |
| Roads and Bridges ... | 40,987 | 72,194 | 19,172 | 30,382 | 18,248 |
| Municipal Endowment, &c. ... | 76,711 | 105,056 | 157,289 | 159,792 | 132,845 |
| Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services" | 198,252 | ... | 146,823 | ... | ... |
| Land Sales by Auction Fund ... | 38,346 | 39,163 | 45,216 | 43,319 | 41,643 |
| Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ... | 83,572 | 87,073 | 85,359 | 71,072 | 110,255 |
| Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ... | 1,934,542 | 1,922,061 | 1,873,609 | 1,964,021 | 2,027,232 |
| Interest on Advances from Savings Banks | 76,268 | 63,154 | 48,221 | 32,771 | 24,373 |
| Redemption Funds, &c. | 179,681 | 170,657 | 170,716 | 190,527 | 191,864 |
| <i>Other Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Mint Subsidy ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Fire Brigades ... | 17,187 | 19,788 | 21,712 | 22,100 | 23,170 |
| Old-age Pensions ... | 187,795 | 233,573 | 270,827 | 4,364 | 1,305 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 38,441 | 47,434 | 59,131 | 43,622 | 78,375 |
| Total ... | 7,679,143 | 7,862,246 | 8,240,177 | 8,579,980 | 9,194,157 |
| Per Head of Population ... | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | 6 3 5 | 6 4 9 | 6 9 8 | 6 13 0 | 7 0 8 |

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1910-11 shows an increase of £614,177. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £242,785; Mining, £103,807; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £63,211; Charitable Institutions, &c., £42,438; and State Schools—education and buildings—£40,700. The most important decrease is that in the item endowment and grants to municipalities, £26,947.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pensions
and
gratuities
to Govern-
ment
servants.

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

During the year 1910-11, 3,136 pensions, amounting to £311,880, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,914 under special appropriations, amounting to £300,896; and 222 from annual votes, amounting to £10,984. Forty-one compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £7,197; and £30,700 was paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing the various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1910-11.

| Division of Service. | Special Appropriations. | | Annual Votes. | | Total. | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| General Public Service— | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Under Civil Service Act | 444 | 79,936 | 17 | 1,071 | 646 | 105,699 |
| „ Public Service Act | 175 | 20,995 | | | | |
| „ Other Acts ... | 10 | 3,697 | | | | |
| „ Discipline Act ... | 18 | 1,516 | | | | |
| „ Lunacy Act ... | 51 | 4,422 | ... | ... | 18 | 1,516 |
| Education Department ... | 997 | 91,853 | 23 | 1,154 | 51 | 4,422 |
| Railways ... | 1,216 | 94,727 | 23 | 1,154 | 1,020 | 93,007 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | 173 | 8,493 | 1,389 | 103,220 |
| Under Constitution Act | 2 | 3,000 | ... | ... | 2 | 3,000 |
| „ County Courts Act | 1 | 750 | ... | ... | 1 | 750 |
| Police ... | ... | ... | 9 | 266 | 9 | 266 |
| Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances | 2,914 | 300,896 | 222 | 10,984 | 3,136 | 311,880 |
| Compensations and Gratuities | 13 | 2,089 | 28 | 5,108 | 41 | 7,197 |
| Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund | ... | 2,000 | ... | 28,700 | ... | 30,700 |
| Total Amount Paid ... | ... | 304,985 | ... | 44,792 | ... | 349,777 |

In 1910-11 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—335 pensions, amounting to £43,211, and 26 gratuities, amounting to £9,436. 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 £30,700 in 1910-11.

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

In the year 1910-11, 35 pensions amounting to £2,909, and £144 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.

The expenditure by the State on account of old-age pensions amounted to £1,395 in 1910-11, which amount was paid under the Victorian Old-age Pensions Acts to pensioners who were not eligible for pensions under the Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act. This ineligibility was removed, except in four cases, by the invalid pensions section of the Commonwealth Act, which, by proclamation, came into force on 15th December, 1910. At 30th June, 1911, there were only two pensioners to whom pensions were being paid under the State Acts and who were not eligible for pensions under the Commonwealth Act. Full particulars regarding old-age and invalid pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work.

Old-age
pensions.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £756 in 1910-11.

South
Africa
Contingent
pensions.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1910-11 the State expended on public instruction generally the sum of £1,052,418. 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

Expenditure
on
instruction.

five years 1906-7 to 1910-11, according to the Report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Expenditure on— | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Instruction</i> | 546,611 | 556,369 | 585,291 | 637,797 | 669,678 |
| <i>Training of Teachers—</i> | | | | | |
| Training College | 5,584 | 6,135 | 6,628 | 7,244 | 7,412 |
| Continuation Schools... .. | 5,322 | 8,573 | 11,421 | 15,775 | 22,037 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 322 | 1,293 | 2,836 |
| <i>Administration</i> | 39,471 | 40,109 | 41,217 | 42,258 | 44,114 |
| <i>Buildings—</i> | | | | | |
| Expended by the Public Works Department from Annual Votes | 59,411 | 96,427 | 136,455 | 100,349 | 99,072 |
| Expended by Boards of Advice... .. | 3,795 | 4,311 | 3,999 | 4,490 | 3,840 |
| Rents | 3,556 | 3,901 | 4,345 | 3,955 | 3,995 |
| Continuation and Agricultural High Schools | 1,654 | 2,344 | 14,268 | 9,281 | 8,777 |
| Minor Buildings, Repairs, &c. | ... | ... | 3,865 | 481 | 1,364 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Items—</i> | | | | | |
| Melbourne University* | 21,000 | 28,408 | 29,582 | 33,484 | 38,357 |
| Technical Schools | 22,322 | 26,839 | 27,039 | 32,216 | 41,030 |
| Agricultural High Schools (except Buildings) | 406 | 1,290 | 1,974 | 3,562 | 5,386 |
| Free Kindergarten Union | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities | 87,642 | 90,278 | 90,954 | 92,548 | 93,894 |
| Exhibitions and Scholarships... .. | 5,468 | 5,451 | 5,471 | 6,011 | 6,848 |
| Supervision of Housing of Teachers | 473 | 391 | 381 | 231 | ... |
| Classification of State-school Teachers—Salary of Classifier, &c | 200 | 200 | 198 | 197 | 200 |
| Inspector of Registered Teachers and Schools | ... | ... | 195 | 468 | 468 |
| Awards and Costs, Refunds, &c. | 802 | 618 | 11 | ... | 110 |
| Coronation Medals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Total | 803,717 | 871,644 | 963,616 | 991,640 | 1,052,418 |

* Including buildings.

From the inception of the system of free instruction by the State on 1st January, 1873, up to 30th June, 1911, the expenditure on public instruction amounted to £27,703,846, of which £19,795,887 had been spent on primary instruction, £1,457,794 on administration, £268,677 on the training of teachers, £3,032,830 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions, technical schools, and the Melbourne University, and £3,148,658 on buildings, of which £1,159,811 was paid out of loan moneys and £1,988,847 out of consolidated revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part "Social Condition" of this work.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but 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: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Items. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Instruction—</i> | | | | | |
| Salaries, &c., of Teachers ... | 500,034 | 507,019 | 535,703 | 582,560 | 618,551 |
| Instruction in Drawing, &c. ... | 337 | 486 | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling Expenses of Teachers | 1,907 | 2,936 | 2,780 | 3,254 | 3,140 |
| Conveyance of Children to School | 2,498 | 2,974 | 3,031 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Printing, Stores, Cadets, Cookery, and Manual Training Expenses | 8,983 | 9,639 | 10,441 | 15,130 | 12,396 |
| Maintenance of Schools—Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c. | 32,520 | 32,889 | 32,916 | 33,184 | 32,082 |
| Night Schools—Salaries, &c. ... | 332 | 426 | 420 | 669 | 509 |
| Total Instruction ... | 546,611 | 556,369 | 585,291 | 637,797 | 669,678 |
| <i>Training of Teachers—</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Training College—</i> | | | | | |
| Salaries ... | 1,458 | 1,643 | 2,084 | 2,222 | 2,299 |
| Maintenance ... | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Stores, Stationery, &c. ... | 383 | 356 | 381 | 665 | 577 |
| Students' Board and Allowances | 3,623 | 4,016 | 4,043 | 4,237 | 4,416 |
| University Practising School | ... | ... | ... | 656 | 1,807 |
| Allowances to Trainees ... | ... | ... | ... | 303 | 279 |

Expenditure
on primary
instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY INSTRUCTION: 1906-7 TO 1910-11—
continued.

| Items. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Training of Teachers—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Continuation Schools— | | | | | |
| Salaries | 4,786 | 7,118 | 10,125 | 13,682 | 18,084 |
| Maintenance | 178 | 325 | 362 | 467 | 653 |
| Stores, Stationery, &c. ... | 235 | 765 | 671 | 996 | 1,152 |
| Cookery and Manual Training Expenses | 123 | 365 | 263 | 287 | 374 |
| Allowance to Manual Arts' Students | ... | ... | ... | 343 | 1,774 |
| Instruction in Drawing .. | ... | ... | 322 | 334 | 750 |
| Total Training | 10,906 | 14,708 | 18,371 | 24,312 | 32,285 |
| <i>Administration—</i> | | | | | |
| Salaries, &c., of Office and Inspectorial Staffs | 30,509 | 31,792 | 32,381 | 33,331 | 34,877 |
| Salaries, &c., of Truant Officers | 4,314 | 4,146 | 3,915 | 3,869 | 3,832 |
| Stores and Incidental Expenses | 1,859 | 1,729 | 2,058 | 1,930 | 2,304 |
| Postage and Telegrams ... | 2,747 | 2,435 | 2,496 | 3,097 | 3,100 |
| Boards of Advice Elections ... | 42 | 7 | 367 | 31 | 1 |
| Total Administration ... | 39,471 | 40,109 | 41,217 | 42,258 | 44,114 |
| <i>Buildings—</i> | | | | | |
| Expended by Public Works Department | 59,411 | 96,427 | 136,455 | 100,349 | 99,072 |
| Expended by Boards of Advice | 3,795 | 4,311 | 3,999 | 4,490 | 3,840 |
| Rents | 3,556 | 3,901 | 4,345 | 3,955 | 3,995 |
| Continuation and Agricultural High Schools | 1,654 | 2,344 | 14,268 | 9,281 | 8,777 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 3,865 | 481 | 1,364 |
| Total Buildings | 68,416 | 106,983 | 162,932 | 118,556 | 117,048 |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | |
| Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities | 87,642 | 90,278 | 90,954 | 92,548 | 93,894 |
| Supervision of Housing of Teachers | 473 | 391 | 381 | 231 | ... |
| Classification of Teachers ... | 200 | 200 | 198 | 197 | 200 |
| Awards, &c. | 802 | 618 | 11 | ... | 110 |
| Coronation Medals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 754,521 | 809,656 | 899,355 | 915,899 | 959,329 |

Of the increase in expenditure on public instruction in 1910-11, as compared with the preceding year (£60,778), primary instruction is responsible for £43,430, the most notable variations occurring in the items teachers' salaries and training of teachers, which show increases of £35,991 and £7,973 respectively.

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

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA:
1900-1 TO 1910-11.

| Year. | Cost to the State. | | Scholars in Average Attendance. | Cost per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance. | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Including Buildings. | Excluding Buildings. | | Including Buildings. | Excluding Buildings. |
| | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1900-01 ... | 699,418 | 663,378 | 147,818 | 4 14 8 | 4 9 9 |
| 1901-2 ... | 767,352 | 685,406 | 150,939 | 5 1 8 | 4 10 10 |
| 1902-3 ... | 713,445 | 674,076 | 150,268 | 4 14 11 | 4 9 8 |
| 1903-4 ... | 696,627 | 677,125 | 145,500 | 4 15 8 | 4 13 1 |
| 1904-5 ... | 702,632 | 670,591 | 143,362 | 4 18 0 | 4 13 7 |
| 1905-6 ... | 710,550 | 671,367 | 142,216 | 4 19 11 | 4 14 5 |
| 1906-7 ... | 754,521 | 686,105 | 147,270 | 5 2 6 | 4 13 2 |
| 1907-8 ... | 809,656 | 702,673 | 143,551 | 5 12 10 | 4 17 11 |
| 1908-9 ... | 899,355 | 736,423 | 146,106 | 6 3 1 | 5 0 10 |
| 1909-10 ... | 915,899 | 797,343 | 145,968 | 6 5 6 | 5 9 3 |
| 1910-11 ... | 959,329 | 842,281 | 146,464 | 6 11 0 | 5 15 0 |

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. 11d. per head of scholars in 1907-8, 22s. 3d. in 1908-9, 16s. 3d. in 1909-10, and 16s. in 1910-11; whereas in 1903-4 it averaged only 2s. 7d. per head of scholars.

TRUST FUNDS.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1907 TO 1911.

| Accounts. | Credit Balance on 30th June. | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deposits in Savings Banks | 2,050,059 | 1,340,559 | 963,052 | 845,040 | 740,040 |
| Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account | 2,287,707 | 1,847,032 | 2,269,532 | 3,376,962 | 3,309,962 |

TRUST FUNDS: 1907 TO 1911—continued.

| Accounts. | Credit Balance on 30th June. | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victorian Loans Redemption Fund | 216,397 | 236,294 | 236,072 | 279,748 | 289,418 |
| Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund | 275,776 | 364,174 | 450,338 | 541,548 | 634,459 |
| Railway Stores Suspense Account | 279,666 | 144,307 | 119,503 | 146,815 | 153,746 |
| Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund | 49,602 | 45,109 | 65 | 79,452 | 6,141 |
| Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund | 37,378 | 38,323 | 13,467 | 126,579 | 132,968 |
| Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund | 48,244 | 58,500 | 42,894 | 45,129 | 40,386 |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board | 44,945 | 48,823 | 53,043 | 55,227 | 55,740 |
| Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund | 55,746 | 56,905 | 58,119 | 58,212 | 58,155 |
| Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund | 24,633 | 31,369 | 45,075 | 49,564 | 55,155 |
| Municipal Sinking Funds | 647,950 | 663,431 | 666,492 | 680,408 | 711,950 |
| Assurance Fund (Land Titles) | 222,440 | 231,530 | 240,918 | 250,275 | 183,046 |
| Intestate Estates ... | 97,774 | 91,751 | 93,098 | 80,895 | 73,952 |
| Lunatic Patients' Estates | 35,779 | 42,883 | 41,406 | 41,859 | 41,684 |
| Trustee and Assurance Companies | 104,950 | 109,950 | 114,950 | 119,950 | 126,390 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 12,469 | 17,192 | 34,475 | 19,408 | 79,638 |
| Geelong Harbor Trust | 7,925 | ... | ... | ... | 37,000 |
| Other Funds ... | 515,484 | 454,161 | 459,120 | 479,107 | 625,718 |
| Total ... | 7,014,924 | 5,822,293 | 5,901,619 | 7,276,178 | 7,355,548 |
| How Invested:— | | | | | |
| In State Debentures and Stock | 2,531,656 | 2,640,747 | 2,454,562 | 2,466,520 | 2,599,128 |
| In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c. | 4,483,268 | 3,181,546 | 3,447,057 | 4,809,658 | 4,756,420 |

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1911, £304,629, and the debit balance of £14,988 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund, have been met from the last item in the above return.

In 1898 an Act, entitled "Municipalities' Loans Extension Act," was passed to relieve any municipality, which desired relief, from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which 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, 1911, was £1,069,646. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1911, it was £711,950.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

Common-
wealth
finance.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. (Estimated.) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Customs Duties ... | £ 2,129,548 | £ 2,507,704 | £ 2,204,638 | £ 2,366,701 | £ 3,191,787 |
| Excise Duties ... | 589,893 | 704,434 | 657,330 | 682,310 | 831,976 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 797,973 | 834,367 | 856,632 | 937,820 | 977,032 |
| Land Tax ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250,742 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 20,198 | 17,231 | 31,561 | 67,930 | 113,463 |
| Total ... | 3,537,602 | 4,063,736 | 3,750,161 | 4,054,761 | 5,365,000 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Trade and Customs ... | 64,485 | 69,939 | 75,127 | 70,582 | 72,030 |
| Postmaster-General ... | 724,728 | 840,653 | 904,578 | 965,484 | 1,073,993 |
| Defence ... | 318,865 | 406,548 | 325,764 | 457,526 | 2,441,405 |
| New Expenditure ... | 228,511 | 368,783 | 455,784 | 581,094 | |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | 105 | 1,473 | 5,162 | |
| Paid over to the State ... | 2,192,340 | 2,449,243 | 1,929,542 | 1,922,278 | 1,617,572 |
| Total ... | 3,528,929 | 4,135,271 | 3,692,268 | 4,002,126 | 5,205,000 |

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

Common-
wealth and
State
finance.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE
COMBINED: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs and Excise ... | 2,719,431 | 3,212,138 | 2,861,968 | 3,049,011 | 4,023,763 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 797,973 | 844,367 | 856,632 | 937,820 | 977,032 |
| Railways ... | 4,010,546 | 3,873,855 | 4,189,501 | 4,450,782 | 4,887,560 |
| State Taxation ... | 1,200,529 | 1,068,763 | 1,167,444 | 1,185,734 | 1,456,800 |
| Other sources ... | 962,317 | 939,850 | 992,758 | 1,107,128 | 1,666,776 |
| Total Revenue ... | 9,690,796 | 9,928,973 | 10,068,303 | 10,730,475 | 12,951,931 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Customs and Excise ... | 64,485 | 69,939 | 75,127 | 70,582 | 72,030 |
| Post, Telegraph, &c. ... | 724,728 | 840,653 | 904,578 | 965,484 | 1,073,993 |
| Railways ... | 2,159,577 | 2,294,749 | 2,353,844 | 2,788,646 | 3,031,431 |
| Public Instruction* ... | 671,040 | 744,389 | 853,800 | 898,451 | 952,254 |
| Public Debt— | | | | | |
| Interest and Expenses | 1,934,542 | 1,922,061 | 1,873,609 | 1,964,021 | 2,027,232 |
| Redemption ... | 179,681 | 170,657 | 170,716 | 190,527 | 191,864 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 3,281,679 | 3,505,826 | 3,771,229 | 3,782,117 | 5,432,781 |
| Total Expenditure | 9,015,732 | 9,548,274 | 10,002,903 | 10,659,828 | 12,781,585 |

* 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 are somewhat overstated for reasons mentioned in the preceding page. These show when compared with 1900-1 an increase of £1,465,473, but it is probable that the real increase is somewhat less—say, about £1,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

Common-
wealth,
State, and
local
finance.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1907 TO 1911.

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Government—</i> | | | | | |
| Federal .. | £ 3,537,602 | £ 4,063,736 | £ 3,750,161 | £ 4,054,761 | £ 5,365,000 |
| State .. | 6,081,617 | 5,797,099 | 6,252,932 | 6,610,842 | 7,522,061 |
| Municipal .. | 1,387,127 | 1,452,621 | 1,496,215 | 1,582,291 | 1,661,287 |
| Harbor Trusts .. | 227,750 | 237,294 | 231,038 | 320,713 | 327,707 |
| Melbourne and Me- tropolitan Board of Works .. | 499,074 | 512,106 | 522,183 | 543,768 | 565,287 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 21,763 | 27,049 | 26,331 | 28,251 | 29,687 |
| Total .. | 11,754,933 | 12,089,905 | 12,278,860 | 13,140,626 | 15,471,029 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Government—</i> | | | | | |
| Federal .. | 3,528,929 | 4,135,271 | 3,692,268 | 4,002,126 | 5,205,000 |
| State .. | 5,415,226 | 5,344,865 | 6,245,425 | 6,592,830 | 7,511,715 |
| Municipal .. | 1,417,169 | 1,505,188 | 1,503,159 | 1,598,293 | 1,713,325 |
| Harbor Trusts* .. | 231,432 | 238,048 | 290,264 | 263,518 | 312,099 |
| Melbourne and Me- tropolitan Board of Works .. | 499,079 | 506,583 | 499,903* | 508,861 | 525,164 |
| Fire Brigades Boards | 23,340 | 26,234 | 26,941 | 26,378 | 30,762 |
| Total .. | 11,115,175 | 11,756,189 | 12,257,960 | 12,992,006 | 15,298,065 |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Government (State)</i> | 595,658 | 783,538 | 1,098,360 | 1,209,505 | 2,657,271 |
| <i>Municipal ..</i> | 141,587 | 157,255 | 153,985 | 155,607 | 190,574 |
| <i>Melbourne and Me- tropolitan Board of Works ..</i> | 531,655 | 368,066 | 593,930 | 387,877 | 413,404 |
| <i>Fire Brigades Boards</i> | 2,623 | 244 | 3,203 | 155 | 72 |
| Total .. | 1,271,523 | 1,309,103 | 1,849,478 | 1,753,144 | 3,261,321 |
| <i>Expenditure—Grand Total ..</i> | 12,386,698 | 13,065,292 | 14,107,438 | 14,745,150 | 18,559,386 |

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1907 TO 1911—*continued.*

| | Financial Year ended in— | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Per Head of Population— | | | | | |
| Revenue .. | £ s. d. 9 9 0 | £ s. d. 9 11 11 | £ s. d. 9 13 3 | £ s. d. 10 3 8 | £ s. d. 11 16 8 |
| Ordinary Expenditure .. | 8 18 8 | 9 6 7 | 9 12 11 | 10 1 4 | 11 14 0 |
| Loan Expenditure | 1 0 5 | 1 0 9 | 1 9 1 | 1 7 2 | 2 9 11 |

The total revenues of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations, amounted to nearly fifteen and a half millions sterling in the financial year 1911, exceeding the revenues of the previous year by £2,330,403, or 18 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1911 exceeded that of 1910 by £2,306,059, or 18 per cent., whilst the expenditure of loan moneys in 1911 exceeded that in 1910 by £1,508,177, or 86 per cent. The increase in the revenue represents £1 13s., that in the ordinary expenditure £1 12s. 8d., and that in the expenditure of loan moneys £1 2s. 9d. *per capita.*

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans raised
and
redeemed.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1911, 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,
1911.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------------|----|----|
| Cash received | 97,063,027 | 19 | 3 |
| Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received | 1,915,509 | 17 | 11 |
| Securities issued | 98,978,537 | 17 | 2 |
| Securities redeemed | 41,745,774 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans outstanding | 57,232,763 | 17 | 2* |

* There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000 and an advance of £749,999 19s. 9d. 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 £97,063,028, securities representing £98,978,538 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 1s. 4d. 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 payment

derived from revenue, &c., £1,587,198; while £368,743 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1911, of £37,417,128, consisting of debentures amounting to £243,300, and inscribed stock £37,173,828. 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 1911.

| When Raised. | Debentures or Stock. | | | | Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond. | | Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Currency. | | Amount Sold. | Rate of Interest. | Ex Accrued Interest. | Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.) | |
| | When Due. | No. of Years. | | | | | |
| | | | £ | Per cent. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1859 | 1883 | 24 | 1,000,000 | 6 | 105 1 11 ³ / ₄ | 103 18 11 ³ / ₄ | 5 14 0 |
| " | " | " | 750,000 | 6 | 107 17 7 ¹ / ₄ | 106 14 7 ¹ / ₄ | 5 9 10 |
| 1860 | " | 23 | 1,837,506 | 6 | 104 17 10 ¹ / ₂ | 103 14 10 ¹ / ₂ | 5 14 1 |
| " | 1884 | " | 812,500 | | 103 1 6 ¹ / ₄ | 101 18 6 ¹ / ₄ | 5 17 0 |
| 1861 | 1885 | 24 | 1,000,000 | 6 | 102 19 7 | 101 16 7 | 5 17 2 |
| 1862 | " | 23 | 1,600,000 | 6 | 100 8 11 ³ / ₄ | 99 5 11 ³ / ₄ | 6 1 1 |
| 1866 | 1891 | 25 | 850,000 | 6 | 98 4 2 ¹ / ₂ | 97 1 2 ¹ / ₂ | 5 4 3 |
| 1869 | 1894 | " | 588,600 | 5 | 100 17 6 ¹ / ₂ | 99 14 6 ¹ / ₂ | 5 0 5 |
| 1870 | " | 24 | 1,518,400 | 5 | 90 2 7 | 88 19 7 | 4 15 5 |
| 1874 | 1899 | 25 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 94 16 10 ¹ / ₂ | 93 18 11 ³ / ₄ | 4 8 1 |
| 1876 | 1901 | " | 590,000 | 4 | 97 17 5 ¹ / ₂ | 96 19 2 ¹ / ₂ | 4 14 0 |
| 1878 | 1904 | 26 | 2,500,000 | | 103 3 8 ¹ / ₂ | 102 5 11 | 4 6 11 |
| 1879 | " | 25 | 457,000 | 4 | 98 16 8 ¹ / ₂ | 97 13 7 ¹ / ₂ | 4 3 0 |
| 1879 | " | 25 | 3,000,000 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 97 14 1 ¹ / ₂ | 96 10 11 ³ / ₄ | 4 4 6 |
| 1880 | " | 24 | 2,000,000 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 98 5 7 | 97 2 8 ¹ / ₂ | 4 3 3 |
| | | | <i>Stock.</i> | | 98 18 6 ¹ / ₂ | 97 15 9 ¹ / ₂ | 4 2 5 |
| 1883 | 1907 | " | 4,000,000 | 4 | 105 12 3 ¹ / ₄ | 104 9 0 | 3 15 5 |
| " | 1908 | " | 2,000,000 | 4 | 102 5 6 ¹ / ₄ | 101 2 9 | 3 18 9 |
| 1884 | 1913 | 29 | 2,636,600 | 4 | 108 1 1 ¹ / ₄ | 106 18 0 ¹ / ₂ | 3 12 9 |
| | | | 1,363,400 | | 102 14 10 | 101 11 11 ³ / ₄ | 3 8 8 |
| 1885 | 1919 | 34 | 3,180,620 | 4 | 100 2 4 | 98 19 6 | 3 11 1 |
| 1886 | 1920 | " | 819,380 | | 96 3 7 | 95 0 10 | 3 15 6 |
| 1886 | " | 33 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 91 13 7 | 90 10 8 | 4 1 5 |
| 1887 | " | 33 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 94 7 5 | 93 4 8 | 4 11 7 |
| 1888 | " | 32 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 94 7 1 | 93 4 2 | 3 7 3 |
| 1889 | 1923 | 34 | 3,000,000 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 95 16 6 ¹ / ₂ | 89 14 5 | 3 11 10 |
| 1890 | " | 33 | 4,000,000 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 91 14 9 ¹ / ₂ | 93 8 3 ¹ / ₄ | 3 7 6 |
| 1891 | 1921-6 | 30-5 | 850,000 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 100 0 0 | 98 19 1 | 3 11 5 |
| 1892 | " | 29-34 | 2,150,000 | | 97 3 11 ¹ / ₂ | 94 15 8 ¹ / ₂ | 3 17 7 |
| 1892 | " | 29-34 | 2,000,000 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 99 2 6 | 97 10 0 | 3 13 8 |
| 1893 | 1911-26 | 17-32 | 2,107,000 | 4 | | | |
| 1899 | 1929-49 | 30-50 | 1,600,000 | 3 | | | |
| 1901 | " | 28-48 | 3,000,000 | 3 | | | |
| 1902 | " | 27-47 | 1,000,000 | 3 | | | |
| 1903 | " | 26-46 | 3,148,176 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| 1906 | " | 23-43 | 587,808 | | | | |
| 1907 | " | 22-42 | 702,140 | | | | |
| 1909 | " | 20-40 | 1,500,000 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| 1910 | " | 19-39 | 588,352 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | | | |
| | | | <i>Treasury-bonds.</i> | | | | |
| 1892 | 1893 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 99 3 11 | 99 1 5 | 5 0 0 |
| 1898 | 1900 | 2 | 500,000 | 2 ³ / ₄ | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 3 15 0 |
| 1903 | 1906 | 3 | 2,254,800 | 4 | 99 10 8 ¹ / ₂ | 96 18 10 | 5 2 7 |
| Total | .. | .. | 69,852,276 | | | | |
| Paid off | .. | .. | 32,066,405 | | | | |
| Transferred to Melbourne register | .. | .. | 368,743 | | | | |
| Outstanding | .. | .. | 37,417,128 | | | | |

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

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government has varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., in 1885 at $4\frac{1}{8}$, in 1888 at $3\frac{5}{8}$, and in 1889 at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate was further increased to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds obtained in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., being the lowest rate realized on loans raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for one in 1902 the rate was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., for one in 1909 it was $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on stock sold.

Loans
floated in
Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £24,495,549. Of this amount £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,369,313 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £19,396,893 on 30th June, 1911, consisting of debentures, £8,516,882; inscribed stock, £4,346,151; and Treasury bonds, £6,533,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £368,743 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £19,765,636. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last thirteen years the local debt has been increased by $16\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes. The following is a statement

of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1911:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding: on 30th June, 1911. |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Percent. | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Debentures. | | | | | | | |
| 13 & 23 | 1854 | 6 | 1855-75 | 735,000 | ... | 735,000 | ... |
| 40 | 1855 | 6 | 1857-72 | 299,100 | ... | 299,100 | ... |
| 15 | 1856 | 6 | 1872-4 | 2,900 | ... | 2,900 | ... |
| 36 | 1857 | 6 | 1883-5-8 | 1,000,000 | 52,780 | 947,220 | ... |
| 150 | 1862 | 6 | 1889 | 300,000 | 23,900 | 276,100 | ... |
| 332 | 1868 | 5 | 1894 | 610,000 | 297,100 | 312,900 | ... |
| 371 | 1870 | 5 | ... | 100,000 | 100,000 | ... | ... |
| 1296 | 1893 | 4 | 1913-23 | 746,795 | ... | ... | 746,795 |
| 1440 | 1896 | 3 | 1912-22 | 63,000 | ... | ... | 63,000 |
| 1659 | 1900 | 3 | 1921-30 | 1,000,000 | 14,162 | 12,988 | 972,850 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | 1923-32 | 475,200 | 3,948 | 89,052 | 382,200 |
| 1816 | 1903 | 3½ | 1907-8 | 93,869 | ... | 93,869 | ... |
| 1901 | 1904 | 3 | 1934-54 | 457,000 | ... | 333,126 | 123,874 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-42 | 336,300 | ... | 20,300 | 316,000 |
| | | 3¾ | 1925-40 | 60,000 | ... | ... | 60,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-40 | 160,000 | ... | ... | 160,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-32 | 72,100 | ... | ... | 72,100 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 77,000 | ... | ... | 77,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 162,650 | ... | ... | 162,650 |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 182,000 | ... | ... | 182,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 850,000 | ... | ... | 850,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931-46 | 15,400 | ... | ... | 15,400 |
| | | 4 | 1936 | 300,000 | ... | ... | 300,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-41 | 285,880 | ... | ... | 285,880 |
| | | 3½ | 1926 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 500 | ... | ... | 500 |
| | | 3½ | 1927 | 52,000 | ... | ... | 52,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1926-41 | 9,000 | ... | ... | 9,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1927-42 | 380,000 | ... | ... | 380,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 400,000 | ... | ... | 400,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1931 | 61,648 | ... | ... | 61,648 |
| | | 3½ | 1928-43 | 3,600 | ... | ... | 3,600 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 16,000 | ... | ... | 16,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1930 | 100,000 | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 75,500 | ... | ... | 75,500 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 40,000 | ... | ... | 40,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1928 | 345,000 | ... | ... | 345,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 154,000 | ... | ... | 154,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1910-20 | 250,000 | ... | 25,000 | 225,000 |
| | | 3½ | 1919 | 130,650 | ... | ... | 130,650 |
| | | 3½ | 1929 | 4,850 | ... | ... | 4,850 |
| | | 3½ | 1929-44 | 400 | ... | ... | 400 |
| | | 3½ | 1921 | 448,985 | ... | ... | 448,985 |
| | | 3½ | + | 700,000 | ... | ... | 700,000 |

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1911—continued.

| Authorization. | | Loans. | | | Amounts. | | Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1911. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Act No. | Year. | Rate of Interest. | When due. | Amount. | Converted into Stock or Debentures. | Paid off. | |
| | | Per cent. | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | | | | | <i>Inscribed Stock.</i> | | |
| 428 | 1872 | 4 | 1897 | 1,113,000 | 2,659,613 | ... | ... |
| 439 | 1872 | 4 | " | 86,780 | | | |
| 741 | 1882 | 4 | " | 13,102 | | | |
| 963 | 1887 | 4 | " | 167,600 | | | |
| 1015 | 1889 | 4 | " | 130,000 | | | |
| 1341 | 1893 | 4 | " | 150,000 | | | |
| 1369 | 1895 | 4 | " | 249,181 | ... | 411,254 | 2,926,189 |
| 1468 | 1896 | 3 | 1917* | 2,290,482 | | | |
| 1564 | 1898 | 3 | " | 500,000 | | | |
| 1623 | 1899 | 3 | " | 500,000 | | | |
| 1552 | 1898 | 3 | " | 46,961 | | | |
| 1602 | 1898 | 3 | " | 211,135 | ... | 24,947 | 186,188 |
| 1749 | 1900 | 3 | " | 14,162 | ... | ... | 14,162 |
| 1659 | 1901 | 3 | " | 3,948 | ... | ... | 3,948 |
| 1753 | 1901 | 3 | " | 326,406 | ... | ... | 326,406 |
| 1962 | 1904 | 3½ | " | 113,735 | ... | ... | 113,735 |
| 1990 | 1905 | 3½ | " | 280,135 | ... | ... | 280,135 |
| 2026 | 1906 | 3½ | " | 29,714 | ... | ... | 29,714 |
| 2041 | 1906 | 3½ | " | 46,026 | ... | ... | 46,026 |
| 2053 | 1906 | 3½ | " | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 2116 | 1907 | 3 | " | 98,799 | ... | ... | 98,799 |
| 2161 | 1909 | 3½ | " | 64,613 | ... | 14,900 | 49,713 |
| 2163 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 20,000 | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| 2218 | 1910 | 3½ | " | 141,000 | ... | ... | 141,000 |
| 2240 | 1911 | 3½ | " | 11,800 | ... | ... | 11,800 |
| 2286 | 1911 | 4 | 1931† | 97,336 | ... | ... | 97,336 |
| | | | | | <i>Treasury Bonds.</i> | | |
| 1574 | 1898 | 3½ | 1901 | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 | ... |
| 1800 | 1902 | 3½ | 1907 | 1,000,000 | ... | 1,000,000 | ... |
| | | | 1915 | 500,000 | ... | ... | 500,000 |
| 1982 | 1905 | 3½ | 1916 | 2,767,000 | ... | ... | 2,767,000 |
| | | | 1917 | 3,014,860 | ... | ... | 3,014,860 |
| | | | 1921 | 252,000 | ... | ... | 252,000 |
| Overdue debentures ... | | | | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Total, floated in Melbourne | | | | 27,648,052 | 3,151,503 | 5,098,656 | 19,397,893 |
| Transferred from London Register ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | 368,743 |
| Total, payable in Melbourne | | | | ... | ... | ... | 19,766,636 |

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

† Date not fixed. ‡ 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 in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or the total authorized from 1868 to 1870 was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£24,600,052) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1911, £1,211,131 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., £13,309,912 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £5,024,593 at 3 per cent.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

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

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

(Including Loan in aid of Revenue, Act 1451.)

| Works. | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 80,482 | 249,646 | 544,433 | 657,666 | 1,230,381 |
| Water Supply | 161,346 | 276,583 | 313,616 | 286,823 | 311,709 |
| Closer Settlement and Small Holdings | 339,497 | 254,833 | 189,473 | 198,946 | 956,900 |
| Wire Netting | .. | .. | 45,850 | 10,734 | 43,648 |
| State Coal Mine | .. | .. | .. | 35,806 | 65,278 |
| Construction of Roads, &c. .. | 498 | 23 | 237 | 50 | 183 |
| Other Public Works .. | 13,835 | 2,453 | 4,751 | 19,380 | 49,172 |
| Total | 595,658 | 783,538 | 1,098,360 | 1,209,505 | 2,657,271 |
| Per Head of Population | <i>s. d.</i> 9 7 | <i>s. d.</i> 12 5 | <i>s. d.</i> 17 3 | <i>s. d.</i> 18 9 | <i>£ s. d.</i> 2 0 8 |

The loan expenditure of the State has since 1891 been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly, as the following particulars show:—

Average amount of loan expenditure per annum for the—

| | £ |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1891 ... | 2,270,128 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1901 ... | 755,194 |
| 10 years ended 30th June, 1911 ... | 976,497 |

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1911, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over and £750,000 temporarily advanced by the Government of South Australia, was £96,115,025; but a total of £38,181,261 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £3,956,511 out of the general revenue, and £34,224,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1911, was reduced to £57,933,764. 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, 1911. | Annual Interest Payable. |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS. | | |
| | £ | £ |
| Railways and Tramways | 42,486,708 | 1,517,345 |
| Waterworks—Melbourne | 1,688,663 | 61,040 |
| " Country | 7,055,739 | 245,405 |
| Harbours | 190,000 | 6,650 |
| Graving Dock | 316,102 | 10,773 |
| Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ... | 90,564 | 2,732 |
| Closer Settlement | 2,869,270 | 101,543 |
| Development of Mining | 256,568 | 8,546 |
| Total Revenue-yielding Works | 54,953,614 | 1,954,034 |
| OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER. | | |
| Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses | 709,756 | 24,231 |
| Defence Works | 151,469 | 5,044 |
| State Schools, Technical Schools, and University | 1,219,903 | 39,783 |
| Other | 899,022 | 29,645 |
| Total other Permanent Works | 2,980,150 | 98,703 |
| Net Borrowings | 57,933,764 | 2,052,737 |

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1911, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £144,009, of which £53,733 is for railways, £43,493 for country water supply, £39,816 for the State coal mine, and £6,967 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 95 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

DUE DATES OF LOANS.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1911, exclusive of an advance of £750,000 by the Government of South Australia, of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £57,182,764, and of this sum £8,760,182 was in the form of debentures; £37,173,828 of inscribed stock (London Register); £4,714,894 of inscribed stock

(Melbourne Register); and £6,533,860 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, 1911, AND DATES
WHEN REPAYABLE.

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| | <i>Debentures.</i> | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1296 | 1st April, 1913-23 ... | 4 | 746,795 | ... | 746,795 |
| 1440 | " 1912-22 ... | 3 | 63,000 | ... | 63,000 |
| 1659 | 1st July, 1921-30 ... | 3 | 972,850 | ... | 972,850 |
| 1753 | 1st Jan., 1923-32 ... | 3 | 382,200 | ... | 382,200 |
| 1901 | " 1934-54 ... | 3 | 123,874 | ... | 123,874 |
| | 24th May, 1926 ... | 3½ | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 |
| | 2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940 ... | 3½ | 28,900 | ... | 28,900 |
| | December, 1926-1941 ... | 3½ | 29,500 | ... | 29,500 |
| | 1st Feb., 1927-1942 ... | 3½ | 104,600 | ... | 104,600 |
| | April, 1927 ... | 3½ | 150,000 | ... | 150,000 |
| | 29th Nov., 1925-40 ... | 3½ | 60,000 | ... | 60,000 |
| | 27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ... | 3½ | 160,000 | ... | 160,000 |
| | 1st Nov., 1927-32 ... | 3½ | 41,400 | ... | 41,400 |
| 1962 | 2nd Dec., 1927-32 ... | 3½ | 30,700 | ... | 30,700 |
| | 1st July, 1928 ... | 3½ | 77,000 | ... | 77,000 |
| | 30th June, 1929 ... | 3½ | 2,650 | ... | 2,650 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 ... | 3½ | 60,000 | ... | 60,000 |
| | 31st Dec., 1929 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | 1st July, 1930 ... | 3½ | 82,000 | ... | 82,000 |
| | 1st March, 1931-46 ... | 3½ | 15,400 | ... | 15,400 |
| | 1st April, 1931 ... | 3½ | 800,000 | ... | 800,000 |
| | 30th June, 1931 ... | 3½ | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 |
| | 14th March, 1936 ... | 4 | 300,000 | ... | 300,000 |
| | 1st April, 1926-41 ... | 3½ | 285,880 | ... | 285,880 |
| | 18th Oct., 1926 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| 1990 | 1st April, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 500 | ... | 500 |
| | 1st October, 1927 ... | 3½ | 46,000 | ... | 46,000 |
| | 1st July, 1927 ... | 3½ | 6,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1926-41 ... | 3½ | 9,000 | ... | 9,000 |
| | 16th April, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 280,000 | ... | 280,000 |
| 2026 | 1st July, 1927-42 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| | " 1928 ... | 3½ | 400,000 | ... | 400,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 ... | 3½ | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1931 ... | 3½ | 61,648 | ... | 61,648 |
| | 1st Jan., 1928-43 ... | 3½ | 3,600 | ... | 3,600 |
| 2041 | " 1929 ... | 3½ | 16,000 | ... | 16,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1930 ... | 3½ | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| 2053 | 1st July, 1928 ... | 3½ | 75,500 | ... | 75,500 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 ... | 3½ | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 |
| 2116 | 1st July, 1928 ... | 3½ | 345,000 | ... | 345,000 |
| | 1st Jan., 1929 ... | 3½ | 154,000 | ... | 154,000 |

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1911, AND DATES
WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| <i>Debentures—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 2163 | 1st Aug., 1911, to 1st Feb., 1920 ... | 3½ | 225,000 | ... | 225,000 |
| | 1st April, 1919 ... | 3½ | 130,650 | ... | 130,650 |
| | 30th June, 1929 ... | 3½ | 4,850 | ... | 4,850 |
| | 1st April, 1929, to 1st Oct., 1944 ... | 3½ | 400 | ... | 400 |
| 2286 | 1st April, 1921... .. | 3½ | 448,985 | ... | 448,985 |
| | Date not fixed ... | 3½ | 700,000 | ... | 700,000 |
| <i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i> | | | | | |
| 760 | 1st Oct., 1913 ... | 4 | 9,000* | 3,991,000 | 4,000,000† |
| 805 | " 1919 ... | 4 | 28,000* | 3,972,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 845 | " 1920 ... | 4 | 30,000* | 5,970,000 | 6,000,000 |
| 989 | " 1923 ... | 3½ | 14,200* | 6,985,800 | 7,000,000 |
| 1032 | | | | | |
| 1196 | 1st Jan., 1921-26 ... | 3½ | 4,000* | 4,996,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 1217 | | | | | |
| 1560 | " 1929-49 ... | 3 | 253,383* | 4,211,331 | 4,464,714 |
| 1562 | 1st October 1929-49 ... | 3½ | 30,160* | 4,790,997 | 4,821,157 |
| 2167 | 1st Jan., 1929-49 ... | 3 | ... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | 1st Oct., 1929-49 ... | 3½ | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| <i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i> | | | | | |
| 1468 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3 | 2,926,189 | ... | 2,926,189 |
| 1552 | | | | | |
| 1564 | | | | | |
| 1623 | | | | | |
| 1602 | " " " | 3 | 186,188 | ... | 186,188 |
| 1749 | | | | | |
| 1659 | " " " | 3 | 14,162 | ... | 14,162 |
| 1753 | " " " | 3 | 3,948 | ... | 3,948 |
| 1962 | " " " | 3½ | 326,406 | ... | 326,406 |
| 1990 | " " " | 3½ | 113,735 | ... | 113,735 |
| 2026 | " " " | 3½ | 280,135 | ... | 280,135 |
| 2041 | " " " | 3½ | 29,714 | ... | 29,714 |
| 2053 | " " " | 3½ | 46,026 | ... | 46,026 |
| 2116 | " " " | 3½ | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1911, was £3,756,700.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1911, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

| Under Act No. | When Repayable. | Rate of Interest per cent. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| | <i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne)</i> —continued. | | £ | £ | £ |
| 2161 | 29th Sept., 1917, or after | 3 | 98,799 | ... | 98,799 |
| 2163 | " " " | 3½ | 49,713 | ... | 49,713 |
| 2218 | " " " | 3½ | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| 2240 | " " " | 3½ | 141,000 | ... | 141,000 |
| 2286 | " " " | 3½ | 11,800 | ... | 11,800 |
| 2308 | 31st May, 1931, or after | 4 | 97,336 | ... | 97,336 |
| | <i>Treasury Bonds.</i> | | | | |
| 1982 | 1st July, 1915 ... | 3½ | 500,000 | ... | 500,000 |
| | ... 1916 ... | 3½ | 2,767,000 | ... | 2,767,000 |
| | ... 1917 ... | 3½ | 3,014,860 | ... | 3,014,860 |
| | ... 1921 ... | 3½ | 252,000 | ... | 252,000 |
| | <i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i> | | | | |
| 617 | (Overdue since 1897) ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| | Total ... | ... | 19,766,636 | 37,417,128 | 57,183,764 |
| | <i>Temporary Advance by Government of South Australia.</i> | | | | |
| ... | Date not fixed ... | 3½ | 750,000 | ... | 750,000 |
| | <i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i> | | | | |
| 1451 | 1st Jan., 1912-13 ... | 3½ | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 |
| | Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)... | ... | 20,566,636 | 37,417,128 | 57,983,764 |

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, 1911.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| When Payable. | Amount Payable, assuming that— | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| | 3 per cent. loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option. | Loans at 3½ per cent. and under are 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 |
| 1911 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| 1912 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1913 | 4,796,795 | 4,796,795 | 4,050,000 |
| 1914 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 1915 | 525,000 | 525,000 | 525,000 |
| 1916 | 2,792,000 | 2,792,000 | 2,792,000 |
| 1917 | 4,059,389 | 3,039,860 | 3,039,860 |
| 1918 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 1919 | 4,155,650 | 4,155,650 | 4,155,650 |
| 1920 | 6,012,500 | 6,012,500 | 6,012,500 |
| 1921 | 5,700,985 | 700,985 | 700,985 |
| 1922 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 |
| 1923 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 7,746,795 |
| 1925 | 60,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| 1926 | 616,280 | 5,263,000 | 5,103,000 |
| 1927 | 759,200 | 202,000 | 202,000 |
| 1928 | 901,100 | 897,500 | 897,500 |
| 1929 | 6,699,057 | 377,500 | 377,500 |
| 1930 | 1,754,850 | 1,754,850 | 1,754,850 |
| 1931 | 1,024,384 | 1,008,984 | 911,648 |
| 1932 | 382,200 | 454,300 | 454,300 |
| 1936 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 1940 | ... | 28,900 | 248,900 |
| 1941 | ... | 324,380 | 324,380 |
| 1942 | ... | 485,100 | 485,100 |
| 1943 | ... | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| 1944 | ... | 400 | 400 |
| 1946 | ... | 15,400 | 15,400 |
| 1949 | 5,464,714 | 11,785,871 | 11,785,871 |
| 1954 | 123,874 | 123,874 | 123,874 |
| Indefinite ... | 3,229,286 | 4,248,815 | 4,346,151 |
| Date not yet fixed ... | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 |
| To end of 1925 ... | 35,278,819 | 29,259,290 | 29,199,290 |
| After 1925 ... | 21,254,945 | 27,274,474 | 27,334,474 |
| Date not yet fixed ... | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Total | 57,983,764 | 57,983,764 | 57,983,764 |

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 1911.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| On 30th June. | Amount of Loans Payable in— | | Annual Interest Payable in— | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | London. | Melbourne. | London. | Melbourne. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 44,655,579 | 4,669,306 | 1,735,307 | 152,046 |
| 1906 | 43,178,681 | 9,901,119 | 1,594,490 | 326,696 |
| 1907 | 39,629,869 | 13,475,120 | 1,450,950 | 450,952 |
| 1908 | 37,533,136 | 15,772,351 | 1,367,800 | 531,616 |
| 1909 | 38,592,431 | 16,074,766 | 1,404,875 | 543,219 |
| 1910 | 39,012,436 | 16,564,289 | 1,419,579 | 560,520 |
| 1911 | 37,417,128 | 20,566,636 | 1,353,208 | 701,154 |

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with the payment of interest on them which are not common to local issues. In the last financial year the amount was £6,079, of which £5,861 was paid as commission and £218 for stamps, advertising, &c.; 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; and £6,310 in 1909-10.

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,
1900 AND 1908 TO 1911.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

| Rates of Interest per cent | Non-inval amount outstanding on 30th June— | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1900. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 4½ ... | 5,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 ... | 27,060,795 | 17,153,795 | 17,153,795 | 17,153,795 | 15,144,131 |
| 3½ ... | ... | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 |
| 3¼ ... | 12,250,000 | 25,356,269 | 26,934,035 | 27,890,521 | 32,332,709 |
| 3¼ ... | 300,000 | 125,000 | 100,000 | 75,000 | 50,000 |
| 3 ... | 4,714,090 | 10,449,423 | 10,258,367 | 10,236,409 | 10,235,924 |
| Overdue* | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 49,324,885 | 53,305,487 | 54,667,197 | 55,576,725 | 57,983,764 |

* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1910 represents a saving of £164,300 per annum on the debt of £57,983,764 at 30th June, 1911.

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1911, amounted to £5,439,831, 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, 1911.

| Under Loan Act No.— | Total. | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Authorized. | Raised to 30th June, 1911. | Balance not raised. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1440 | 100,000 | 63,000 | 37,000 |
| 1552 | 1,116,608 | 46,961 | 1,069,647 |
| 1753 | 500,000 | 475,200 | 24,800 |
| 1816 | 100,000 | 93,869 | 6,131 |
| 2041 | 1,250,000 | 149,314 | 1,100,686 |
| 2161 | 500,000 | 98,799 | 401,201 |
| 2163 | 500,000 | 450,513 | 49,487 |
| 2240 | 150,000 | 141,000 | 9,000 |
| 2286 | 2,000,000 | 1,160,785 | 839,215 |
| 2308 | 2,000,000 | 97,336 | 1,902,664 |
| Total | 8,216,608 | 2,776,777 | 5,439,831 |

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,532,648, 3½ per cent. on £2,004,519, and 4 per cent. on £1,902,664.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT

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 1910-11. In relation to population, however, the amount per head

substantially increased from 1855 to 1900; after the latter year the increase was only slight until last year, when it was again more marked.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1911.

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

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue (£50,000—Act 1451), the total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1911, was £57,983,764, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1910-11) was £2,001,956. In 1910-11 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted

to £2,025,498, or £23,542 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.

On 30th June, 1911, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| State. | Sinking Funds in Connexion with— | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State Funded Debts. | Municipal and Other Debts.* |
| | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 1,017,866 | 920,016 |
| New South Wales | 504,921 | 250,995 |
| Queensland .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| South Australia | 616,956 | 25,293 |
| Western Australia | 2,544,813† | 248,870 |
| Tasmania | 414,601 | 127,702 |
| Total | 5,099,157 | 1,612,876 |

* Figures for 1910.

† 31st March, 1911.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1911:—

| | Balance at Credit. |
|--|--------------------|
| Mallee Land Account | £14,351 |
| Closer Settlement Fund | 79,638 |
| Victorian Loans Redemption Fund | 289,418 |
| Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund | 634,459 |
| Total | £1,017,866 |

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, 1910, was £10,381, and during 1910-11 the receipts amounted to £61,970, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in this fund on 30th June, 1911, was £14,351.

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

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses 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 1910-11 receipts amounted to £105,174, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £12,500 three and a half per cent. stock, amounted to £12,263. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1911, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| Transactions. | | | | | To 30th June, 1911. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | £ |
| Waterworks Trusts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186,231 |
| Mallee Land Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 342,000 |
| Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244,995 |
| Interest on Investments | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,734 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88,270 |
| Total receipts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 908,230 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| Purchase of Stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | 273,026 |
| Commission, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 745 |
| Total expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | 273,771 |
| Balance in the Fund | ... | ... | ... | ... | 634,459 |
| Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled | ... | ... | ... | ... | 290,605 |

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £502,083 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £132,376 held in cash.

Loans Re-
demption
Fund.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of 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 1910-11 receipts amounted to £114,134, and £104,577 was expended on the purchase for cancellation of £105,775 stock and debentures, of which £65,875 bore interest at 3 per cent. and £39,900 at 3½ per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1911, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| Transactions. | To 30th June, 1911. |
|---|---------------------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| | £ |
| From Revenue | 723,745 |
| Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements | 20,131 |
| Payments by Municipalities | 13,529 |
| Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust | 265,000 |
| Interest on Investments | 26,748 |
| Repayment of Loans— | |
| Bush fires relief | 21,747 |
| Floods relief | 1,453 |
| Seed advances | 91,132 |
| New pilot steamer | 5,855 |
| Yarrowee Channel | 10,659 |
| Wire Netting | 51,539 |
| Total receipts | 1,231,538 |
| EXPENDITURE. | |
| Purchase of stock and debentures | 942,233 |
| Balance in the fund | 289,305 |
| Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled | 954,823 |

Of the balance in the fund, £244,320 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £44,985 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1911, 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 Australian States and New Zealand.

FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,
30TH JUNE, 1911.

| State. | Funded Debt. | | Interest Payable. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Amount. | Per Head of Population. | Average Rate per cent. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria .. | 57,933,764 | 43 17 9 | 2,052,737 | 1 11 1 | 3.54 |
| New South Wales .. | 95,109,410 | 57 7 5 | 3,350,714 | 2 0 5 | 3.52 |
| Queensland .. | 41,868,827 | 68 9 10 | 1,545,337 | 2 10 7 | 3.69 |
| South Australia .. | 33,564,028 | 81 5 2 | 1,226,406 | 2 19 4 | 3.65 |
| Western Australia .. | 23,703,953 | 82 14 5 | 810,100 | 2 16 2 | 3.42 |
| Tasmania .. | 11,008,179 | 57 6 9 | 404,609 | 2 2 2 | 3.68 |
| Total .. | 263,188,161 | 58 14 3 | 9,389,903 | 2 1 11 | 3.57 |
| New Zealand (31.3.11) | 81,078,122 | 80 7 11 | 2,998,973 | 2 19 6 | 3.70 |

New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans, the reason being, not that their securities are considered of less value 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, 1907 TO 1911.

| | At end of Financial Year— | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria .. | 42 5 10 | 42 0 6 | 42 12 3 | 42 14 6 | 43 17 9 |
| New South Wales .. | 54 3 10 | 54 13 3 | 55 4 8 | 55 6 7 | 57 7 5 |
| Queensland .. | 72 0 9 | 70 15 8 | 73 4 11 | 70 10 1 | 68 9 10 |
| South Australia .. | 75 10 5 | 72 6 0 | 71 8 6 | 73 18 11 | 81 5 2 |
| Western Australia .. | 72 14 9 | 76 3 0 | 79 15 4 | 82 8 4 | 82 4 5 |
| Tasmania .. | 54 18 0 | 55 14 11 | 54 18 0 | 57 12 10 | 57 6 9 |
| New Zealand .. | 70 3 5 | 70 12 8 | 73 3 8 | 75 15 7 | 80 7 11 |

State and
local debts.

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1911:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

| State. | State Debts. | | Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government). | Grand Total. | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Funded. | Unfunded. | | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria.. .. | 57,933,764 | 369,617* | 15,351,954 | 73,655,335 | 55 15 11 |
| New South Wales | 95,109,410 | 1,690,512 | 4,696,136 | 101,496,058 | 61 4 6 |
| Queensland† .. | 41,868,827 | 1,130,000 | 901,875 | 43,900,702 | 71 16 3 |
| South Australia .. | 33,564,028 | 660,625 | 195,465 | 34,420,118 | 83 6 7 |
| Western Australia | 23,703,953 | .. | 783,712 | 24,487,665 | 84 18 9 |
| Tasmania .. | 11,008,179 | 98,078 | 586,383 | 11,692,640 | 60 18 1 |
| Total .. | 263,188,161 | 3,948,832 | 22,515,525 | 289,652,518 | 64 12 4 |

* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £50,000 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.

† Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,614,370.

The figures £289,652,518, include loans raised by the State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the Tramways Trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for although the money has been borrowed by the Trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the Tramway Company, and the liability of the Trust thus becomes merely nominal.

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

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1911, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1910, figures for 1911 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1911 appear in the following statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1911

| | | | | | £ | £ |
|---|----|----|----|----|------------|------------|
| State Debts (Funded)— | | | | | | |
| London Register | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37,417,128 | |
| Melbourne Register | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,515,636 | |
| State Debts (Unfunded) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 369,617 | |
| Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay | | | | | | |
| Railway—unpresented | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | |
| Total State Debts | | | | | .. | 58,303,381 |
| Municipal | | | | | 4,643,591 | |
| Harbor Trusts | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000,000 | |
| Fire Brigades Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130,000 | |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | | | | .. | 8,981,000 | |
| Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations | | | | | .. | 15,754,591 |
| Total Debts | | | | | .. | 74,057,972 |

This sum (£74,057,972) is equal to a debt of £56 2s. per head of the population on 30th June, 1911.

DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 4s. 11d.), which is less than two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is the liability of the Cape of Good Hope (£20 10s. 2d.), then follows the liability of Belgium (£20 8s. 8d.), after which come the debts of the Transvaal (£19 5s. 6d.), Natal (£18 12s. 10d.), the United Kingdom (£16 5s.), Austria (£15 8s. 10d.), Germany (£15 6s. 2d.) and Italy (£15 1s.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 4s. 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.

Debts of
various
countries.

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Public Debt. | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
| | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head of Population. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| United Kingdom | 1911 | 733,072,600 | 16 | 5 | 0 |
| British India | 1911 | 299,338,900 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Canada | 1911 | 97,626,900 | 13 | 15 | 8 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1910 | 52,566,000 | 20 | 10 | 2 |
| Natal | 1910 | 22,220,900 | 18 | 12 | 10 |
| Transvaal | 1910 | 32,317,600 | 19 | 5 | 6 |
| France | 1910 | 1,071,851,000 | 27 | 4 | 11 |
| Italy | 1910 | 523,116,000 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Austria | 1909 | 447,712,000 | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| Hungary | 1909 | 252,829,000 | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| German States | 1910 | 746,693,000 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| German Empire (Imperial) | 1910 | 246,831,000 | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| Norway | 1910 | 18,294,000 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| United States of America (Federal) | 1910 | 215,031,000 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| United States of America (States, Territories, &c.) | 1902 | 383,228,000 | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Russia | 1909 | 955,765,000 | 5 | 18 | 11 |
| Sweden | 1910 | 29,857,000 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Belgium | 1910 | 153,584,300 | 20 | 8 | 8 |

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Taxation. | Amount Received. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
| Federal— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs Duties... .. . | 2,129,548 | 2,507,704 | 2,204,638 | 2,366,701 | 3,191,787 |
| Excise Duties | 589,883 | 704,434 | 657,330 | 682,510 | 831,976 |
| Land Tax | ... | ... | ... | ... | 366,543 |
| Total Federal Taxation | 2,719,431 | 3,212,138 | 2,861,968 | 3,049,011 | 4,390,306 |
| State— | | | | | |
| Wharfage Rates | 53,099 | 55,389 | 56,683 | 57,616 | 69,511 |
| Tonnage Dues | 33,698 | 35,754 | 38,533 | 39,765 | 42,716 |
| Licences | 19,043 | 19,851 | 20,334 | 20,927 | 21,982 |
| Probate & Succession Duties | 401,631 | 304,830 | 418,418 | 358,173 | 433,104 |
| Duties on Bank Notes | 17,702 | 17,612 | 16,988 | 17,342 | 18,115 |
| Stamp Duties | 222,671 | 222,923 | 220,693 | 233,016 | 257,199 |
| Land Tax | 92,438 | 89,496 | 85,559 | 114,357 | 210,640 |
| Income Tax | 355,148 | 317,354 | 304,464 | 338,585 | 395,998 |
| Race Clubs' percentage | 4,875 | 5,554 | 5,772 | 5,953 | 7,535 |
| Total State Taxation | 1,200,305 | 1,068,763 | 1,167,444 | 1,185,734 | 1,456,800 |
| Municipal Taxation | 1,068,967 | 1,084,513 | 1,135,403 | 1,186,900 | 1,230,692 |
| Harbor Trusts | 199,944 | 212,320 | 202,634 | 250,240 | 263,437 |
| Total Taxation | 5,188,647 | 5,577,734 | 5,367,449 | 5,671,885 | 7,341,235 |

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

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF
POPULATION, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Division. | Taxation per Head of Population in— | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Federal | 2 3 9 | 2 11 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 7 3 | 3 7 2 |
| State | 0 19 3 | 0 17 0 | 0 18 5 | 0 18 5 | 1 2 3 |
| Local | 1 0 5 | 1 0 7 | 1 1 1 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 10 |
| Total | 4 3 5 | 4 8 7 | 4 4 6 | 4 7 11 | 5 12 3 |

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 | 6,921,779 | 5 5 10 |
| New South Wales | 8,404,406 | 5 2 8 |
| Queensland | 2,612,395 | 4 7 3 |
| South Australia | 1,981,553 | 4 16 7 |
| Western Australia | 1,549,237 | 5 11 11 |
| Tasmania | 712,838 | 3 13 7 |
| Total | 22,182,208 | 5 0 3 |
| United Kingdom | 253,794,000 | 5 12 6 |

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1910-11, and the Local taxation for the year 1909-10, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £22,182,208, or an average of £5 os. 3d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 13s. 7d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; Queensland and South Australia are next, the former with £4 7s. 3d., and the latter with £4 16s. 7d. per head; then follow New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, with £5 2s. 8d., £5 5s. 10d., and £5 11s. 11d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 12s. 3d. per head more than in Australia, and is higher than in any 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 understatement. No other figures are available, however, and although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

LICENCES.

Licences.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1911, 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, 1911.

| Description of Licence. | | | Number of Licences Granted. | Amount of Fees Collected. | | |
|---|----|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Excise.</i> | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| Distilling— | | | | | | |
| General Distillers.. | .. | .. | 4 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine Distillers .. | .. | .. | 5 | 120 | 19 | 3 |
| Vignerons .. | .. | .. | 22 | 108 | 15 | 5 |
| Test Stills .. | .. | .. | 37 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Brewers .. | .. | .. | 31 | 775 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff .. | .. | .. | 32 | 1,032 | 12 | 10 |
| Sugar refining (Cane) .. | .. | .. | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| „ (Beet) .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1911—*continued.*

| Description of Licence. | Number of Licences Granted. | Amount of Fees Collected. | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Licensing.</i> | | | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Victuallers* | 4,403 | 76,930 | 0 | 0 |
| Railway Refreshment Rooms .. | 32 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian Wine | 294 | 1,470 | 0 | 0 |
| Clubs | 116 | 232 | 0 | 0 |
| Packet (passenger boat) | 15 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Grocers (single bottle) | 304 | 3,040 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon) | 405 | 10,012 | 1 | 7 |
| Brewers | 39 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Vignerons | 33 | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| Billiard Tables | 128 | 865 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Customs.</i> | | | | |
| Carriage | 970 | 240 | 12 | 6 |
| Lighter and Boat | 42 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Custom House Agents | 66 | 330 | 0 | 0 |
| Bond | 44 | 3,765 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural Show | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Explosives.</i> | | | | |
| Importation | 164 | 448 | 10 | 0 |
| Manufacture of Rack-a-rock .. | 14 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Manufacture of other Explosives .. | 6 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Magazine | 276 | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| Fireworks, Sale of | 775 | 38 | 15 | 0 |
| Other than Fireworks, Sale of .. | 1,470 | 367 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| Auctioneers—General + | 876 | 15,685 | 19 | 6 |
| Gold-buyers and assayers | 857 | 384 | 15 | 0 |

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,315, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,630.

† Including 229 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £229.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1911; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1910-11 were as follows:—

| Description of Licence. | | | | | Amount of Fees Collected. | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|
| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| Insurance | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,030 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of Tobacco, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,629 | 2 | 1 |
| Pawnbrokers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,120 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,303 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 8 | 0 |
| Stage Carriage | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 | 10 | 0 |
| Marine Store | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 12 | 0 |
| Forwarding Agents | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Permits to Fish | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Race Clubs | .. | .. | .. | .. | 442 | 4 | 6 |

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1911 was 207. Of these 15 ranked as cities, 9 as towns, 37 as boroughs, and the remainder (146) as shires. The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—nearly 600 in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, is now brought under municipal control.

The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs and shires in each of the five years ended 1911-12.

MUNICIPALITIES : 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | Popula- tion. | Number of Rate- payers. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | | | In- habited. | Unin- habited. | Total. | Annual. | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— | | | | | | | |
| 1907-8 | 711,000 | 176,420 | 149,706 | 3,923 | £ 103,666,178 | £ 5,944,691 | £ 961,530 |
| 1908-9 | 717,600 | 173,928 | 152,475 | 3,624 | 106,149,960 | 6,030,447 | 973,191 |
| 1909-10 | 728,500 | 183,419 | 155,382 | 4,096 | 108,863,963 | 6,232,091 | 1,015,028 |
| 1910-11 | 742,070 | 187,562 | 153,611 | 3,878 | 114,113,507 | 6,508,534 | 1,056,575 |
| 1911-12 | | 194,331 | .. | .. | 119,400,893 | 6,804,697 | .. |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Shires— | | | | | | | |
| 1907-8 | 553,000 | 152,973 | 118,575 | 2,890 | 129,059,498 | 6,694,209 | 663,739 |
| 1908-9 | 558,400 | 155,492 | 121,187 | 2,858 | 136,538,811 | 7,043,511 | 698,625 |
| 1909-10 | 563,500 | 159,410 | 122,139 | 2,600 | 143,142,655 | 7,332,397 | 754,586 |
| 1910-11 | 568,494 | 163,916 | 123,729 | 3,222 | 150,970,220 | 7,716,815 | 761,853 |
| 1911-12 | | 168,229 | .. | .. | 155,677,624 | 7,969,963 | .. |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Total— | | | | | | | |
| 1907-8 | 1,264,000 | 329,393 | 263,281 | 6,813 | 232,725,666 | 12,638,900 | 1,625,269 |
| 1908-9 | 1,276,000 | 334,420 | 273,602 | 6,482 | 242,688,771 | 13,123,958 | 1,671,816 |
| 1909-10 | 1,292,000 | 342,829 | 277,521 | 6,696 | 252,006,618 | 13,564,488 | 1,769,614 |
| 1910-11 | 1,310,564 | 551,478 | 282,340 | 7,100 | 265,083,727 | 14,225,349 | 1,818,428 |
| 1911-12 | | 362,620 | .. | .. | 275,078,517 | 14,774,660 | .. |

* Census figures.

Increase in
value of
rateable
properties
and muni-
cipal
revenue.

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

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

| | | | | Increase. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | | | 1911-12 over 1907-8. | | 1910-11 over 1907-8. |
| | | | | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Revenue from all sources. |
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs | ... | ... | ... | 15,734,715 | 860,006 | 95,045 |
| Shires | ... | ... | ... | 26,618,136 | 1,275,754 | 98,114 |
| Total Increase | ... | ... | ... | 42,352,851 | 2,135,760 | 193,159 |

The number of ratepayers returned for 1911-12 was 362,620, and the total capital value of rateable property £275,078,517, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £14,774,660.

Properties
rated in
muni-
cipalities.

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

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | | | | Properties Rated. | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | In Shires. | Total. |
| 1907-8 | ... | ... | ... | 209,581 | 202,234 | 411,815 |
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | ... | 211,945 | 205,618 | 417,563 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | 214,620 | 208,140 | 422,760 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | 219,723 | 216,571 | 436,294 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | 227,327 | 222,348 | 449,675 |

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1911-12.

The following is a statement of the enumerated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and

amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1911-12, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1910-11:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1911-12.

| Name. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £l. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue, 1910-11. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2634, 1911-12. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CITIES. | | | | | | | |
| Ballarat .. | 22,017 | 5,507 | 2 3 | 2,538,285 | 169,219 | 26,736 | .. |
| Bendigo .. | 28,539 | 7,640 | 1 0 | 2,480,268 | 206,689 | 37,431 | .. |
| Brunswick .. | 32,215 | 8,963 | 2 4 | 3,907,900 | 195,395 | 29,197 | .. |
| Collingwood .. | 34,190 | 7,718 | 2 0 | 3,662,440 | 220,579 | 27,919 | .. |
| Essendon .. | 23,749 | 8,347 | 2 0 | 3,472,640 | 173,632 | 24,681 | .. |
| Fitzroy .. | 34,283 | 7,601 | 1 8 | 5,791,940 | 289,597 | 28,377 | .. |
| Footscray .. | 23,643 | 5,334 | 2 6 | 2,957,820 | 147,891 | 21,229 | .. |
| Geelong .. | 13,618 | 4,496 | 1 1 | 2,496,280 | 124,814 | 20,299 | .. |
| Hawthorn .. | 24,450 | 5,700 | 2 0 | 4,889,920 | 214,496 | 29,688 | .. |
| Malvern* .. | 15,969 | 3,760 | 1 9 | 3,864,640 | 193,282 | 22,703 | .. |
| Melbourne .. | 108,593 | 27,787 | 1 0 | 36,313,480 | 1,815,674 | 359,017 | .. |
| Prahran .. | 45,367 | 10,048 | 1 8 | 5,961,024 | 496,752 | 52,749 | .. |
| Richmond .. | 40,442 | 8,973 | 2 0 | 3,412,370 | 262,490 | 30,952 | .. |
| South Melbourne .. | 46,190 | 10,283 | 2 0 | 8,194,920 | 409,746 | 55,080 | .. |
| St. Kilda .. | 25,334 | 5,758 | 2 0 | 3,206,064 | 267,172 | 30,349 | .. |
| TOWNS. | | | | | | | |
| Ballarat East .. | 15,962 | 4,120 | 2 0 | 1,228,980 | 81,932 | 13,369 | .. |
| Brighton .. | 12,083 | 3,250 | 2 3 | 2,462,540 | 123,127 | 14,104 | .. |
| Camberwell .. | 12,551 | 4,152 | 2 0 | 2,649,880 | 132,494 | 17,233 | .. |
| Caulfield .. | 15,919 | 6,000 | 2 0 | 3,362,700 | 168,135 | 21,636 | .. |
| Kew .. | 11,152 | 2,510 | 1 10 | 1,607,610 | 107,174 | 12,649 | .. |
| Northcote .. | 17,519 | 5,450 | 2 3 | 2,203,140 | 110,157 | 16,707 | .. |
| Port Melbourne .. | 13,515 | 2,991 | 2 0 | 1,039,416 | 86,618 | 11,125 | .. |
| Warrnambool .. | 7,010 | 1,477 | 1 10 | 1,019,020 | 50,951 | 15,462 | .. |
| Williamstown .. | 15,275 | 5,450 | 2 6 | 1,333,810 | 88,854 | 13,494 | .. |
| BOROUGHES. | | | | | | | |
| Ararat .. | 4,215 | 957 | 2 3 | 230,810 | 23,081 | 7,600 | 50 |
| Browns and Scarsdale .. | 1,101 | 251 | 1 0 | 29,850 | 2,935 | 382 | 25 |
| Buninyong .. | 1,080 | 356 | 1 3 | 100,258 | 5,729 | 840 | 50 |
| Carisbrook .. | 939 | 252 | 1 0 | 50,556 | 4,213 | 528 | 50 |
| Castlemaine .. | 5,223 | 1,363 | 1 6 | 410,512 | 32,845 | 5,176 | 50 |
| Chewton .. | 930 | 277 | 1 6 | 40,392 | 5,049 | 694 | 50 |
| Clunes .. | 1,745 | 578 | 1 6 | 67,515 | 9,645 | 3,207 | 75 |
| Coburg .. | 9,505 | 5,100 | 2 3 | 917,143 | 61,143 | 11,119 | 50 |
| Creswick .. | 2,426 | 634 | 1 6 | 92,940 | 9,294 | 3,288 | 75 |
| Daylesford .. | 3,846 | 790 | 2 3 | 273,000 | 18,200 | 3,703 | 50 |
| Dunolly .. | 1,231 | 356 | 1 6 | 67,960 | 6,796 | 1,241 | 50 |
| Eleghawk .. | 7,588 | 1,985 | 1 6 | 427,872 | 35,656 | 5,823 | 50 |
| Echuca .. | 3,546 | 1,085 | 1 9 | 251,097 | 23,914 | 7,087 | 50 |
| Geelong West .. | 7,105 | 1,705 | 2 0 | 652,103 | 38,359 | 4,714 | 50 |
| Hamilton .. | 4,900 | 1,090 | 2 3 | 692,700 | 34,635 | 5,819 | 50 |
| Horsham .. | 3,323 | 925 | 2 3 | 354,195 | 23,613 | 5,071 | 100 |
| Inglewood .. | 1,195 | 330 | 1 6 | 78,072 | 6,508 | 1,957 | 50 |
| Koroit .. | 1,742 | 439 | 2 0 | 317,380 | 15,869 | 2,423 | 50 |
| Majorca .. | 561 | 185 | 1 0 | 24,432 | 3,054 | 369 | 30 |
| Malden .. | 759 | 245 | 1 6 | 36,432 | 4,048 | 691 | 50 |
| Maryborough .. | 5,675 | 1,254 | 1 6 | 281,000 | 28,100 | 4,716 | 50 |
| Newtown and Chilwell .. | 5,831 | 1,535 | 1 9 | 750,000 | 37,500 | 4,114 | 50 |

* Malvern was constituted a city on 30th May, 1911.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—*continued.*

| Name. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue, 1910-11. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2334, 1911-12. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>BOROUGHS—continued</i> | | | | | | | |
| Oakleigh .. | 2,151 | 971 | 2 0 | 363,480 | 18,173 | 3,207 | 100 |
| Portland .. | 1,982 | 563 | 2 0 | 209,730 | 13,982 | 3,380 | 50 |
| Port Fairy .. | 1,949 | 495 | 2 0 | 290,500 | 14,525 | 3,562 | 50 |
| Queenscliff .. | 2,012 | 519 | 1 9 | 234,700 | 11,735 | 2,216 | 100 |
| Raywood .. | 460 | 138 | 1 6 | 44,310 | 2,954 | 324 | 20 |
| Rutherglen .. | 1,745 | 396 | 1 3 | 134,510 | 13,451 | 1,765 | 80 |
| Sale .. | 3,404 | 870 | 1 9 | 358,140 | 17,907 | 7,310 | 50 |
| Sebastopol .. | 2,174 | 603 | 1 6 | 96,600 | 8,050 | 1,260 | 50 |
| Smythesdale .. | 408 | 156 | 1 0 | 18,650 | 1,865 | 272 | 20 |
| Stawell .. | 4,410 | 1,020 | 1 9 | 202,420 | 20,242 | 7,167 | 50 |
| St. Arnaud .. | 3,770 | 996 | 1 6 | 220,540 | 22,054 | 3,197 | 50 |
| Talbot .. | 996 | 340 | 1 0 | 50,640 | 5,064 | 1,213 | 50 |
| Tarnagulla .. | 866 | 217 | 1 0 | 40,720 | 5,090 | 610 | 50 |
| Wangaratta .. | 3,482 | 893 | 1 9 | 577,400 | 28,870 | 4,580 | 50 |
| Wonthaggi* .. | 3,200 | 1,208 | 1 6 | 355,215 | 23,681 | 809 | .. |
| Total .. | 742,070 | 194,391 | .. | 119,400,893 | 6,804,697 | 1,056,575 | 1,955 |

* Wonthaggi, which was formerly part of the shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai, was constituted a borough on 26th January, 1911.

Shires,
1911-12

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

SHIRES, 1911-12.

| Name. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue, 1910-11. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2334, 1911-12. |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alberton .. | 5,479 | 1,290 | 1 3 | 1,775,420 | 88,771 | 8,691 | 1,500 |
| Alexandra .. | 2,717 | 756 | 1 0 | 856,000 | 42,800 | 3,894 | 750 |
| Arapiles .. | 2,766 | 700 | 1 3 | 794,960 | 39,748 | 2,711 | 304 |
| Ararat .. | 6,335 | 2,020 | 1 0 | 3,240,000 | 162,000 | 11,005 | 1,300 |
| Avoca .. | 3,887 | 1,455 | 1 3 | 844,460 | 42,223 | 4,207 | 485 |
| Avon .. | 2,258 | 770 | 1 0 | 790,640 | 39,532 | 3,061 | 575 |
| Bacchus Marsh .. | 2,656 | 607 | 1 6 | 559,300 | 39,950 | 2,763 | 385 |
| Bairnsdale .. | 8,190 | 1,908 | 1 0 | 1,720,040 | 86,002 | 9,288 | 1,440 |
| Ballan .. | 4,048 | 1,200 | 1 3 | 726,020 | 36,301 | 3,690 | 575 |
| Ballarat .. | 4,296 | 810 | 1 0 | 1,207,600 | 60,380 | 4,739 | 575 |
| Bannockburn .. | 1,842 | 340 | 1 3 | 358,464 | 22,404 | 1,985 | 265 |
| Barrabool .. | 2,006 | 487 | 1 3 | 770,340 | 38,517 | 3,102 | 425 |
| Beechworth .. | 5,978 | 1,420 | 1 3 | 887,660 | 32,305 | 4,174 | 545 |
| Belfast .. | 2,590 | 787 | 1 4 | 1,028,520 | 51,426 | 6,511 | 650 |
| Bellarine .. | 4,262 | 1,069 | 1 3 | 1,022,300 | 51,115 | 4,117 | 485 |
| Benalla .. | 7,688 | 2,730 | 1 0 | 2,399,360 | 119,968 | 10,610 | 1,450 |
| Berwick .. | 6,632 | 2,575 | 1 3 | 1,360,000 | 68,000 | 6,818 | 1,000 |
| Bet Bet .. | 3,180 | 864 | 1 0 | 501,960 | 25,998 | 2,979 | 375 |
| Birchip .. | 2,111 | 592 | 1 0 | 1,042,200 | 52,110 | 3,380 | 400 |
| Borong .. | 5,412 | 1,320 | 1 0 | 2,588,280 | 129,414 | 9,113 | 1,080 |
| Braybrook .. | 2,373 | 2,163 | 1 3 | 724,860 | 36,243 | 3,549 | 320 |
| Bright .. | 5,943 | 1,461 | 1 3 | 652,020 | 32,601 | 3,618 | 750 |
| Broadford .. | 1,641 | 504 | 1 0 | 306,960 | 15,348 | 1,454 | 300 |
| Broadmeadows .. | 2,100 | 759 | 1 3 | 543,420 | 27,171 | 2,417 | 365 |
| Bulla .. | 2,422 | 405 | 1 3 | 492,800 | 24,640 | 3,022 | 350 |
| Buln Buln .. | 4,925 | 1,430 | 1 3 | 1,074,720 | 53,736 | 5,968 | 1,250 |

SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £l. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue, 1910-11. | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2334, 1911-12. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | | |
| | | | s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bungaree .. | 3,675 | 875 | 1 9 | 656,160 | 32,808 | 4,335 | 800 |
| Buninyong .. | 5,594 | 1,715 | 1 3 | 1,160,600 | 58,030 | 5,923 | 550 |
| Charlton .. | 2,780 | 814 | 1 0 | 1,016,260 | 52,313 | 4,143 | 550 |
| Chiltern .. | 2,395 | 659 | 1 0 | 140,070 | 14,007 | 1,985 | 230 |
| Colac .. | 14,212 | 3,050 | 1 4 | 5,145,800 | 257,290 | 23,242 | 1,200 |
| Corio .. | 2,974 | 795 | 1 6 | 954,540 | 47,727 | 4,228 | 500 |
| Cranbourne .. | 3,989 | 1,215 | 1 3 | 1,100,780 | 55,039 | 4,726 | 700 |
| Creswick .. | 4,722 | 1,321 | 1 0 | 849,780 | 56,652 | 4,567 | 775 |
| Dandenong .. | 5,134 | 2,400 | 1 6 | 1,066,900 | 53,345 | 6,446 | 525 |
| Deakin .. | 2,686 | 922 | 0 9 | 1,063,400 | 53,170 | 2,538 | 446 |
| Dimboola .. | 5,796 | 1,175 | 1 6 | 1,671,000 | 83,550 | 7,767 | 618 |
| Donald .. | 3,106 | 748 | 1 0 | 838,420 | 41,921 | 4,596 | 575 |
| Doncaster .. | 1,195 | 321 | 1 3 | 275,200 | 13,760 | 1,299 | 216 |
| Dundas .. | 3,542 | 1,048 | 1 0 | 2,037,080 | 101,854 | 6,920 | 1,050 |
| Dunmunkle .. | 4,282 | 1,147 | 1 0 | 1,662,900 | 83,145 | 6,292 | 1,200 |
| East Loddon .. | 1,668 | 453 | 1 0 | 893,560 | 44,678 | 2,906 | 550 |
| Eltham .. | 3,423 | 1,334 | 1 6 | 580,200 | 29,010 | 2,875 | 450 |
| Epping .. | 1,298 | 498 | 1 0 | 389,080 | 19,454 | 1,580 | 225 |
| Euroa .. | 5,130 | 1,230 | 1 0 | 1,121,090 | 56,050 | 5,311 | 750 |
| Ferntree Gully .. | 3,613 | 1,450 | 1 9 | 730,000 | 36,500 | 4,409 | 900 |
| Flinders and Kangarong .. | 2,977 | 1,231 | 1 3 | 640,560 | 32,028 | 2,587 | 260 |
| Frankston and Hastings .. | 2,908 | 1,233 | 1 6 | 508,080 | 25,404 | 2,871 | 425 |
| Gisborne .. | 2,090 | 749 | 1 0 | 500,640 | 25,032 | 2,792 | 340 |
| Glenelg .. | 5,598 | 1,521 | 1 0 | 1,791,630 | 119,442 | 9,577 | 1,200 |
| Glenlyon .. | 1,714 | 495 | 1 0 | 167,300 | 16,730 | 1,814 | 250 |
| Gordon .. | 3,294 | 870 | 1 0 | 965,140 | 48,257 | 4,689 | 740 |
| Goulburn .. | 2,595 | 563 | 1 0 | 680,800 | 34,040 | 3,013 | 350 |
| Grenville .. | 4,665 | 1,350 | 1 0 | 903,640 | 45,182 | 4,097 | 560 |
| Hampden .. | 9,829 | 2,000 | 1 6 | 5,313,420 | 265,671 | 25,288 | 750 |
| Healesville .. | 1,748 | 603 | 2 0 | 242,720 | 12,136 | 2,371 | 450 |
| Heidelberg .. | 8,610 | 3,100 | 1 6 | 1,734,800 | 86,740 | 15,971 | 500 |
| Heytesbury .. | 4,621 | 1,152 | 1 6 | 1,603,360 | 80,168 | 7,993 | 1,100 |
| Howqua .. | 1,131 | 490 | 2 0 | 87,900 | 4,395 | 2,116 | 200 |
| Huntly .. | 3,253 | 1,035 | 1 0 | 880,400 | 44,020 | 3,221 | 400 |
| Kara Kara .. | 3,659 | 1,420 | 1 6 | 1,180,560 | 59,028 | 5,172 | 676 |
| Karkaroc .. | 5,743 | 980 | 1 0 | 2,626,680 | 131,334 | 11,150 | 950 |
| Keilor .. | 922 | 423 | 1 3 | 356,800 | 17,840 | 1,499 | 100 |
| Kerang .. | 8,969 | 2,049 | 1 0 | 2,908,880 | 145,443 | 14,740 | 1,000 |
| Kilmore .. | 1,807 | 580 | 1 4 | 236,472 | 19,706 | 2,051 | 275 |
| Korong .. | 5,517 | 1,360 | 1 6 | 785,730 | 52,382 | 5,026 | 650 |
| Kowree .. | 3,433 | 1,315 | 1 0 | 1,328,000 | 83,000 | 6,040 | 370 |
| Kyneton .. | 6,904 | 1,899 | 1 0 | 1,312,900 | 65,645 | 9,428 | 685 |
| Lancefield .. | 945 | 291 | 1 0 | 260,760 | 13,033 | 1,080 | 151 |
| Lawloit .. | 3,382 | 620 | 1 3 | 542,320 | 36,188 | 2,771 | 396 |
| Leigh .. | 1,797 | 630 | 1 3 | 1,004,320 | 50,216 | 4,013 | 550 |
| Lexton .. | 1,897 | 634 | 1 0 | 778,620 | 38,931 | 2,810 | 400 |
| Lillydale .. | 6,329 | 1,999 | 1 3 | 1,100,060 | 55,003 | 5,584 | 800 |
| Lowan .. | 3,821 | 1,292 | 1 9 | 815,360 | 40,768 | 4,098 | 600 |
| Maffra .. | 4,168 | 1,290 | 1 0 | 1,330,060 | 66,503 | 5,648 | 1,000 |
| Maldon .. | 4,419 | 1,370 | 1 0 | 768,000 | 38,400 | 4,488 | 375 |
| Mansfield .. | 3,417 | 980 | 1 0 | 1,167,160 | 58,358 | 4,397 | 900 |
| Marong .. | 6,646 | 2,227 | 1 3 | 1,744,000 | 87,290 | 8,302 | 900 |
| Melton .. | 1,217 | 291 | 1 0 | 317,100 | 21,140 | 1,715 | 236 |
| Meredith .. | 1,269 | 460 | 1 3 | 426,660 | 21,333 | 1,899 | 190 |
| Merriam .. | 1,026 | 273 | 1 0 | 356,220 | 17,811 | 1,169 | 176 |
| Metcalf .. | 2,457 | 786 | 1 0 | 375,435 | 25,029 | 2,613 | 278 |
| Mildura .. | 6,119 | 1,768 | 1 9 | 732,560 | 36,628 | 7,538 | 476 |
| Minhamite .. | 1,875 | 577 | 1 0 | 1,279,200 | 63,960 | 5,943 | 600 |
| Mirboo .. | 1,392 | 400 | 1 6 | 379,020 | 18,951 | 3,528 | 700 |
| Moorabbin .. | 12,757 | 5,100 | 2 0 | 2,001,520 | 100,076 | 17,633 | 600 |
| Mornington .. | 1,429 | 392 | 1 6 | 306,400 | 15,320 | 2,634 | 230 |

SHIRES—continued.

| Name. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | Number of Ratepayers. | Amount of General Rate levied in the £1. s. d. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue, 1910-11. £ | Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2334, 1911-12. £ |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Total. £ | Annual. £ | | |
| Mortlake .. | 2,234 | 689 | 1 0 | 2,199,640 | 109,982 | 8,329 | 700 |
| Morwell .. | 3,465 | 877 | 1 3 | 923,040 | 46,152 | 4,483 | 900 |
| Mount Alexander .. | 1,898 | 543 | 1 0 | 128,737 | 10,299 | 1,057 | 128 |
| Mount Franklin .. | 2,404 | 858 | 1 3 | 159,990 | 15,999 | 1,711 | 204 |
| Mount Rouse .. | 2,715 | 780 | 1 0 | 1,559,040 | 77,952 | 5,700 | 400 |
| Mulgrave .. | 2,423 | 796 | 2 0 | 427,840 | 21,392 | 3,283 | 450 |
| McIvor .. | 4,084 | 1,128 | 1 0 | 725,060 | 36,253 | 3,195 | 450 |
| Narracan .. | 5,408 | 1,435 | 1 6 | 1,284,200 | 64,210 | 7,216 | 1,400 |
| Newham and Wood- end .. | 2,281 | 598 | 1 3 | 328,540 | 16,427 | 1,846 | 300 |
| Newstead .. | 1,882 | 602 | 1 0 | 342,500 | 17,125 | 2,211 | 210 |
| North Ovens .. | 2,671 | 809 | 1 0 | 654,580 | 32,729 | 2,508 | 296 |
| Numurkah .. | 6,844 | 1,590 | 1 0 | 2,053,640 | 102,682 | 7,895 | 1,200 |
| Nunawading .. | 7,120 | 2,997 | 2 2 | 1,332,360 | 66,618 | 8,799 | 950 |
| Omeo .. | 3,747 | 1,580 | 1 6 | 270,000 | 43,500 | 6,394 | 1,700 |
| Orbost .. | 4,183 | 1,225 | 1 6 | 806,000 | 40,300 | 5,382 | 1,100 |
| Oxley .. | 4,311 | 1,110 | 1 0 | 1,085,720 | 54,286 | 4,646 | 750 |
| Phillip Island and Woolamai .. | 3,867 | 1,586 | 1 3 | 1,171,880 | 58,594 | 5,770 | 1,100 |
| Poowong and Jeetho .. | 7,449 | 1,649 | 1 3 | 1,873,460 | 93,673 | 11,374 | 2,000 |
| Portland .. | 5,291 | 1,891 | 1 3 | 1,690,940 | 84,547 | 7,322 | 1,000 |
| Preston .. | 5,049 | 1,311 | 2 0 | 832,920 | 41,646 | 5,730 | 650 |
| Pyalong .. | 1,035 | 245 | 1 0 | 334,000 | 16,700 | 1,306 | 229 |
| Ripon .. | 4,136 | 1,345 | 1 0 | 1,816,000 | 90,800 | 6,765 | 450 |
| Rochester .. | 4,696 | 1,347 | 1 0 | 1,215,420 | 60,771 | 5,164 | 500 |
| Rodney .. | 6,718 | 1,435 | 1 0 | 2,006,380 | 100,319 | 6,997 | 875 |
| Romsey .. | 1,879 | 480 | 1 0 | 478,440 | 23,922 | 2,166 | 274 |
| Rosedale .. | 3,372 | 1,030 | 1 0 | 1,440,000 | 72,000 | 5,832 | 1,000 |
| Rutherglen .. | 4,718 | 1,228 | 1 0 | 720,100 | 36,005 | 3,384 | 450 |
| Seymour .. | 3,831 | 1,084 | 1 0 | 822,480 | 41,124 | 5,006 | 850 |
| Shepparton .. | 6,099 | 1,750 | 1 0 | 1,980,000 | 99,000 | 8,217 | 850 |
| South Barwon .. | 2,712 | 1,035 | 1 6 | 503,500 | 25,175 | 2,701 | 277 |
| South Gippsland .. | 4,305 | 1,014 | 1 6 | 973,000 | 48,650 | 6,910 | 1,050 |
| Springfield .. | 601 | 167 | 1 3 | 253,680 | 12,684 | 1,116 | 189 |
| Stawell .. | 3,698 | 1,202 | 1 3 | 1,383,480 | 69,174 | 4,824 | 624 |
| Strathfieldsaye .. | 3,807 | 1,082 | 1 3 | 398,440 | 19,922 | 2,162 | 278 |
| Swan Hill .. | 6,795 | 2,300 | 1 0 | 2,127,600 | 106,380 | 5,122 | 550 |
| Talbot .. | 1,054 | 409 | 1 0 | 380,400 | 19,020 | 1,529 | 221 |
| Tambo .. | 2,485 | 715 | 1 6 | 505,600 | 25,280 | 3,559 | 895 |
| Templestowe .. | 1,001 | 394 | 1 3 | 288,000 | 14,400 | 1,187 | 177 |
| Towong .. | 6,418 | 1,831 | 1 0 | 1,779,360 | 88,968 | 9,930 | 1,800 |
| Traralgon .. | 2,854 | 730 | 1 3 | 735,500 | 36,775 | 5,315 | 337 |
| Tullaroop .. | 2,989 | 892 | 1 0 | 385,710 | 25,714 | 2,068 | 337 |
| Tungamah .. | 5,376 | 1,562 | 1 0 | 1,768,400 | 88,420 | 6,796 | 900 |
| Upper Yarra .. | 3,644 | 550 | 1 3 | 352,000 | 17,600 | 2,914 | 450 |
| Violet Town .. | 2,447 | 670 | 1 0 | 787,100 | 38,355 | 3,388 | 450 |
| Walhalla .. | 2,160 | 680 | 2 6 | 71,416 | 8,927 | 2,207 | 570 |
| Wannon .. | 2,766 | 779 | 1 0 | 1,971,400 | 98,570 | 7,460 | 862 |
| Waranga .. | 5,231 | 1,742 | 1 0 | 1,652,200 | 82,610 | 6,116 | 750 |
| Warragul .. | 4,454 | 993 | 1 6 | 1,101,490 | 58,330 | 8,113 | 1,800 |
| Warrnambool .. | 8,653 | 1,990 | 1 0 | 2,809,080 | 140,154 | 13,113 | 1,380 |
| Werribee .. | 3,733 | 3,760 | 1 3 | 1,669,320 | 83,466 | 6,215 | 600 |
| Whittlesea .. | 2,209 | 486 | 1 0 | 431,980 | 21,599 | 1,881 | 235 |
| Wimmera .. | 3,887 | 1,034 | 1 0 | 1,625,580 | 81,279 | 5,891 | 733 |
| Winchelsea .. | 4,041 | 1,290 | 1 3 | 1,500,020 | 75,001 | 6,831 | 850 |
| Wodonga .. | 1,940 | 644 | 1 0 | 244,660 | 24,466 | 2,284 | 288 |
| Woorayl .. | 4,816 | 1,185 | 1 9 | 1,237,100 | 61,855 | 9,564 | 2,000 |
| Wycheproof .. | 4,313 | 1,159 | 1 0 | 1,295,200 | 64,760 | 5,248 | 665 |
| Yackandandah .. | 4,323 | 1,075 | 1 0 | 928,000 | 46,400 | 4,770 | 933 |
| Yarrawonga .. | 3,109 | 798 | 1 0 | 750,520 | 37,526 | 4,719 | 570 |
| Yea .. | 2,603 | 701 | 1 0 | 938,280 | 46,914 | 4,362 | 800 |
| Total .. | 568,494 | 168,229 | .. | 155,677,624 | 7,969,968 | 761,853 | 96,539 |

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

Ratings in
municipalities,
1911.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

| Amount levied in the £1. | Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | | | Number of Shires. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
| s. d. 0 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 0 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 87 | 86 | 80 | 77 | 72 |
| 1 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 38 |
| 1 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 6 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| 1 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 2 0 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 0 } 1 5 } 1 8 } | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 |

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 8½d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 2½d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £1.

* These amounts refer to Melbourne City. The rating for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward is different from that for the rest of the city.

Classification of properties rated, 1909-10.

The number of properties rated, and the annual assessment thereon in the municipalities of the State in 1909-10, were as follows:—

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES
IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

| Rateable Values. | Number of Properties Rated. | | | | Assessment of Properties Rated. | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | In Shires. | Total. | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | In Shires. | Total. |
| | Within the Melbourne Area. | Outside Melbourne and Suburbs. | | | Within the Melbourne Area. | Outside Melbourne and Suburbs. | | |
| Under £5 | 23,909 | 7,810 | 38,378 | 70,097 | £ 59,448 | £ 19,402 | £ 90,467 | £ 169,317 |
| £5 and less than £10 | 10,992 | 8,983 | 33,242 | 53,197 | 76,538 | 61,974 | 216,575 | 355,087 |
| £10 " " £15 | 20,574 | 15,561 | 29,465 | 65,600 | 249,443 | 183,009 | 336,587 | 769,039 |
| £15 " " £20 | 24,407 | 8,459 | 17,640 | 50,506 | 409,006 | 137,524 | 237,599 | 834,129 |
| £20 " " £25 | 24,838 | 5,088 | 14,223 | 44,149 | 541,109 | 108,490 | 301,859 | 951,458 |
| £25 " " £30 | 12,612 | 2,395 | 11,422 | 26,429 | 333,992 | 63,119 | 299,413 | 696,524 |
| £30 " " £35 | 10,918 | 1,871 | 9,453 | 22,242 | 343,753 | 58,795 | 295,747 | 698,295 |
| £35 " " £40 | 4,837 | 916 | 6,313 | 12,066 | 176,690 | 32,977 | 228,729 | 438,396 |
| £40 " " £45 | 5,603 | 1,023 | 6,933 | 13,550 | 231,478 | 42,081 | 285,778 | 559,337 |
| £45 " " £50 | 2,734 | 585 | 4,952 | 8,271 | 125,645 | 26,968 | 231,062 | 383,675 |
| £50 " " £75 | 8,655 | 1,799 | 15,198 | 25,652 | 491,315 | 105,204 | 603,772 | 1,500,291 |
| £75 " " £100 | 2,503 | 651 | 7,345 | 10,499 | 207,640 | 54,620 | 619,855 | 882,115 |
| £100 " " £200 | 3,398 | 864 | 9,577 | 13,339 | 443,555 | 115,190 | 1,287,728 | 1,846,473 |
| £200 " " £300 | 967 | 185 | 2,119 | 3,271 | 219,894 | 41,886 | 498,098 | 759,878 |
| £300 " " £400 | 421 | 66 | 719 | 1,206 | 137,845 | 22,483 | 245,822 | 406,150 |
| £400 " " £500 | 218 | 38 | 324 | 580 | 95,133 | 16,212 | 142,874 | 252,219 |
| £500 " " £600 | 162 | 16 | 198 | 376 | 85,002 | 8,393 | 107,270 | 200,665 |
| £600 " " £700 | 105 | 5 | 131 | 241 | 66,308 | 3,075 | 84,500 | 153,883 |
| £700 " " £800 | 78 | 1 | 77 | 156 | 56,846 | 720 | 57,409 | 114,975 |
| £800 " " £900 | 49 | 2 | 50 | 101 | 39,996 | 1,740 | 42,223 | 83,959 |
| £900 " " £1,000 | 53 | .. | 42 | 95 | 48,912 | .. | 39,760 | 88,672 |
| £1,000 " " £1,250 | 87 | 2 | 77 | 166 | 93,799 | 2,385 | 85,587 | 181,771 |
| £1,250 " " £1,500 | 33 | 4 | 59 | 96 | 43,878 | 5,477 | 80,297 | 129,652 |
| £1,500 " " £1,750 | 38 | .. | 39 | 77 | 59,665 | .. | 64,520 | 124,175 |
| £1,750 " " £2,000 | 22 | .. | 25 | 47 | 40,858 | .. | 44,747 | 85,605 |
| £2,000 " " £2,250 | 22 | 1 | 24 | 47 | 44,760 | 2,160 | 50,856 | 97,776 |
| £2,250 " " £2,500 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 32 | 34,951 | 2,300 | 37,765 | 75,016 |
| £2,500 " " £2,750 | 13 | .. | 22 | 35 | 33,800 | .. | 57,494 | 91,294 |
| £2,750 " " £3,000 | 9 | .. | 9 | 18 | 25,150 | .. | 25,757 | 50,907 |
| £3,000 " " £3,250 | 5 | .. | 13 | 18 | 15,202 | .. | 40,129 | 55,331 |
| £3,250 " " £3,500 | 5 | .. | 10 | 15 | 16,672 | .. | 33,547 | 50,219 |
| £3,500 " " £3,750 | 5 | .. | 8 | 13 | 17,500 | .. | 29,112 | 46,612 |
| £3,750 " " £4,000 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 22,962 | 3,880 | 35,204 | 62,046 |
| £4,000 " " £4,250 | 2 | .. | 5 | 7 | 8,000 | .. | 20,436 | 28,436 |
| £4,250 " " £4,500 | 1 | .. | 4 | 5 | 4,400 | .. | 17,468 | 21,858 |
| £4,500 " " £4,750 | 3 | .. | 4 | 7 | 13,500 | .. | 18,711 | 32,211 |
| £4,750 " " £5,000 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 14,306 | 14,306 |
| £5,000 " " £6,000 | 5 | .. | 9 | 14 | 25,888 | .. | 48,708 | 74,596 |
| £6,000 " " £7,000 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 6,500 | .. | 13,108 | 19,608 |
| £7,000 " " £8,000 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 22,050 | .. | .. | 22,050 |
| £8,000 " " £9,000 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 8,900 | .. | .. | 8,900 |
| £9,000 " " £10,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| £10,000 and upwards { | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 10,000 | .. | .. | 10,000 |
| | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 10,254 | .. | .. | 10,254 |
| | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 11,528 | .. | 11,528 |
| | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 28,000 | .. | .. | 28,000 |
| | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 87,800 | .. | .. | 87,800 |
| Total | 158,313 | 56,307 | 208,140 | 422,760 | 5,112,027 | 1,120,064 | 7,332,397 | 13,564,483 |

The estimated capital and unimproved values of properties in municipalities, classified according to rateable values, are shown hereunder. The capital values have been returned by the municipal authorities, and the unimproved values have been estimated on the assumption that in urban districts one-half, and in rural districts two-thirds, of the capital value represents the unimproved value.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUE OF PROPERTIES RATED
IN MUNICIPALITIES IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

| Rateable Values. | Estimated Capital Value. | | | | Estimated Unimproved Value. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | In Shires. | Total. | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | In Shires. | Total. |
| | Within the Melbourne Area. | Outside Melbourne and Suburbs. | | | Within the Melbourne Area. | Outside Melbourne and Suburbs. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Under £5 .. | 1,059,897 | 278,913 | 1,758,400 | 3,097,210 | 529,948 | 139,456 | 1,172,262 | 1,841,666 |
| £5 and less than £10 .. | 1,389,025 | 872,376 | 4,132,269 | 6,393,670 | 694,512 | 436,187 | 2,754,844 | 3,885,543 |
| £10 .. | 4,378,261 | 2,585,453 | 6,473,654 | 13,432,368 | 2,186,631 | 1,292,728 | 4,315,767 | 7,795,126 |
| £15 .. | 7,178,777 | 1,963,313 | 5,566,556 | 14,708,646 | 3,589,389 | 981,656 | 3,711,033 | 8,282,078 |
| £20 .. | 9,474,631 | 1,589,668 | 5,846,173 | 16,910,472 | 4,737,314 | 794,833 | 3,897,448 | 9,429,595 |
| £25 .. | 6,126,225 | 942,249 | 5,801,180 | 12,759,654 | 3,008,112 | 471,125 | 3,867,443 | 7,346,680 |
| £30 .. | 6,129,884 | 883,622 | 5,744,637 | 12,758,143 | 3,064,947 | 441,810 | 3,829,766 | 7,336,523 |
| £35 .. | 3,172,668 | 495,937 | 4,455,417 | 8,124,022 | 1,586,334 | 247,969 | 2,970,284 | 4,804,587 |
| £40 .. | 4,076,737 | 625,810 | 5,582,608 | 10,285,155 | 2,038,368 | 312,906 | 3,721,744 | 6,073,018 |
| £45 .. | 2,255,769 | 410,775 | 4,485,740 | 7,152,284 | 1,127,885 | 205,388 | 2,990,506 | 4,323,779 |
| £50 .. | 8,664,333 | 1,582,200 | 17,686,745 | 27,933,278 | 4,332,167 | 791,100 | 11,791,174 | 16,914,441 |
| £75 .. | 3,612,555 | 835,776 | 12,138,400 | 16,586,731 | 1,806,277 | 417,889 | 8,092,277 | 10,316,443 |
| £100 .. | 7,814,370 | 1,715,763 | 25,294,063 | 34,824,196 | 3,907,184 | 857,881 | 16,862,710 | 21,627,775 |
| £200 .. | 4,020,455 | 660,850 | 9,788,671 | 14,469,976 | 2,010,227 | 330,426 | 6,525,781 | 8,866,434 |
| £300 .. | 2,670,096 | 337,264 | 4,814,318 | 7,721,678 | 1,285,048 | 168,631 | 3,209,529 | 4,663,208 |
| £400 .. | 1,756,488 | 252,215 | 2,817,134 | 4,825,835 | 878,243 | 126,108 | 1,878,090 | 2,882,441 |
| £500 .. | 1,599,789 | 137,610 | 2,186,299 | 3,923,698 | 799,894 | 68,805 | 1,457,530 | 2,326,229 |
| £600 .. | 1,241,503 | 48,775 | 1,562,420 | 2,852,698 | 620,751 | 24,387 | 1,041,613 | 1,686,751 |
| £700 .. | 1,100,354 | 8,640 | 1,125,775 | 2,234,769 | 550,177 | 4,320 | 750,517 | 1,305,014 |
| £800 .. | 772,520 | 28,570 | 823,847 | 1,629,937 | 386,260 | 14,285 | 552,564 | 953,109 |
| £900 .. | 944,460 | .. | 766,461 | 1,710,921 | 472,230 | .. | 510,972 | 983,202 |
| £1,000 .. | 1,798,580 | 41,775 | 1,614,063 | 3,454,418 | 899,290 | 20,888 | 1,076,045 | 1,996,223 |
| £1,250 .. | 850,827 | 73,671 | 1,598,225 | 2,522,723 | 425,413 | 36,835 | 1,065,480 | 1,527,728 |
| £1,500 .. | 1,155,100 | .. | 1,210,092 | 2,365,192 | 577,550 | .. | 806,725 | 1,384,275 |
| £1,750 .. | 775,893 | .. | 914,230 | 1,690,123 | 387,946 | .. | 609,484 | 997,430 |
| £2,000 .. | 895,200 | 32,400 | 1,012,814 | 1,940,414 | 447,600 | 16,200 | 675,207 | 1,139,007 |
| £2,250 .. | 668,970 | 27,600 | 728,522 | 1,425,092 | 334,485 | 13,800 | 485,682 | 833,967 |
| £2,500 .. | 676,000 | .. | 1,096,750 | 1,772,750 | 338,000 | .. | 731,164 | 1,069,164 |
| £2,750 .. | 503,000 | .. | 503,540 | 1,006,540 | 251,500 | .. | 335,693 | 587,193 |
| £3,000 .. | 280,040 | .. | 802,580 | 1,082,620 | 140,020 | .. | 535,051 | 675,071 |
| £3,250 .. | 333,440 | .. | 653,917 | 987,357 | 166,720 | .. | 435,944 | 602,664 |
| £3,500 .. | 350,000 | .. | 582,240 | 932,240 | 175,000 | .. | 388,159 | 563,159 |
| £3,750 .. | 428,984 | 46,560 | 684,815 | 1,160,359 | 214,492 | 23,280 | 456,545 | 694,317 |
| £4,000 .. | 160,000 | .. | 408,720 | 568,720 | 80,000 | .. | 272,480 | 352,480 |
| £4,250 .. | 88,000 | .. | 349,160 | 437,160 | 44,000 | .. | 232,773 | 276,773 |
| £4,500 .. | 270,000 | .. | 374,220 | 644,220 | 135,000 | .. | 249,481 | 384,481 |
| £4,750 .. | .. | .. | 286,120 | 286,120 | .. | .. | 190,748 | 190,748 |
| £5,000 .. | 458,269 | .. | 974,160 | 1,432,429 | 229,134 | .. | 649,442 | 878,576 |
| £6,000 .. | 130,000 | .. | 262,160 | 392,160 | 65,000 | .. | 174,774 | 239,774 |
| £7,000 .. | 441,000 | .. | .. | 441,000 | 220,500 | .. | .. | 220,500 |
| £8,000 .. | 178,000 | .. | .. | 178,000 | 89,000 | .. | .. | 89,000 |
| £9,000 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| £10,000 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| £10,000 and upwards | 200,000 | .. | .. | 200,000 | 100,000 | .. | .. | 100,000 |
| | 205,080 | .. | .. | 205,080 | 102,540 | .. | .. | 102,540 |
| | 560,000 | .. | 230,560 | 230,560 | .. | 153,706 | .. | 153,706 |
| | 1,756,000 | .. | .. | 560,000 | 280,000 | .. | .. | 280,000 |
| | .. | .. | .. | 1,756,000 | 878,000 | .. | .. | 878,000 |
| Total .. | 92,386,178 | 16,477,785 | 143,142,655 | 252,006,618 | 46,193,088 | 8,238,893 | 95,428,437 | 149,860,418 |

Proportion of properties at different values, 1901-2, 1905-6, and 1909-10.

The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at three dates. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the eight years intervening between the first and last dates:—

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES,
1901-2, 1905-6, AND 1909-10.

| Rateable Values. | Number of Properties in every 100 Rated. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|
| | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | In Shires. | | | In Victoria. | | |
| | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. | 1901-2. | 1905-6. | 1909-10. |
| Under £25 ... | 72·6 | 72·9 | 70·1 | 63·1 | 64·6 | 63·9 | 67·8 | 68·8 | 67·0 |
| £25 to £50 ... | 18·3 | 18·0 | 20·3 | 23·4 | 20·6 | 18·8 | 20·9 | 19·3 | 19·5 |
| £50 " £75 ... | 4·2 | 4·2 | 4·9 | 5·6 | 6·2 | 7·3 | 4·9 | 5·2 | 6·1 |
| £75 " £100 ... | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·5 | 3·5 | 3·5 | 3·5 | 2·6 | 2·6 | 2·5 |
| £100 " £200 ... | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 3·1 | 3·6 | 4·6 | 2·5 | 2·8 | 3·3 |
| £200 " £300 ... | ·6 | ·5 | ·5 | ·6 | ·7 | 1·0 | ·6 | ·6 | ·8 |
| £300 " £400 ... | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | ·2 | ·3 | ·3 | ·2 | ·2 | ·3 |
| £400 " £500 ... | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ·2 | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 |
| £500 and upwards | ·3 | ·3 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 | ·4 |

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1909 TO 1911.

| Sources of Revenue. | | | | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Taxation — | | | | | | |
| Rates ... | ... | ... | ... | 946,956 | 999,799 | 1,046,943 |
| Licences ... | ... | ... | ... | 101,682 | 102,066 | 100,845 |
| Dog Fees ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,751 | 19,296 | 19,833 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | ... | ... | ... | 68,014 | 65,739 | 63,071 |
| Government Endowment and Grants | ... | ... | ... | 175,601 | 187,323 | 157,141 |
| Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,173 | 47,532 | 47,342 |
| Sanitary Charges | ... | ... | ... | 59,966 | 62,720 | 66,389 |
| Rents ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,842 | 77,958 | 79,263 |
| Other Sources | ... | ... | ... | 195,831 | 207,181 | 237,601 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,671,816 | 1,769,614 | 1,818,428 |
| Heads of Expenditure. | | | | | | |
| Salaries, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 158,436 | 163,435 | 168,303 |
| Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 150,964 | 159,571 | 178,623 |
| Lighting ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,354 | 83,972 | 87,341 |
| Contributions to Fire Brigades ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,051 | 23,223 | 23,120 |
| Public Works— | | | | | | |
| Construction | ... | ... | ... | 288,839 | 335,446 | 311,065 |
| Maintenance | ... | ... | ... | 490,341 | 548,583 | 571,254 |
| Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,888 | 32,163 | 46,849 |
| Redemption of Loans | ... | ... | ... | 58,263 | 46,439 | 66,860 |
| Interest on Loans | ... | ... | ... | 201,199 | 206,355 | 213,752 |
| Charities | ... | ... | ... | 15,241 | 15,589 | 15,785 |
| Other Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | 173,154 | 170,840 | 187,514 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,678,760 | 1,785,616 | 1,870,466 |

As compared with 1910, the revenue of 1911 increased by £48,814, as follows:—Rates increased by £47,144, rents by £1,305, sanitary charges by £3,669, dog fees by £537, and “other sources” by £30,420; while licences declined by £1,221, market and weighbridge dues by £2,668, Government endowment and grants by £30,182, and contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £190. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £84,850. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £4,868; sanitary work and street cleaning, £19,052; lighting, £3,369; public works maintenance, £22,671; formation of private streets, &c., £14,686; redemption of loans, £20,421; interest on loans, £7,397; charities, £196; and “other expenditure,” £16,674. Under the other headings, there were decreases as follows:—Contributions to Fire Brigades, £103; and public works construction, £24,381.

Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1911 was derived from rates, 5 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 9 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 3 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 13 per cent. from all “other sources.”

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

In 1911 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £168,303, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

A sum of £15,785, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

Local charities.

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

Assets and liabilities of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1909 TO 1911.

| Assets. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Municipal Fund— | £ | £ | £ |
| Uncollected Rates | 114,598 | 110,676 | 105,241 |
| Other Assets | 267,944 | 350,092 | 473,054 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Sinking Funds— | | | |
| Amount at Credit | 812,920 | 834,295 | 893,528 |
| Arrears Due | 2,827 | 3,286 | 1,182 |
| Unexpended Balances | 106,852 | 345,287 | 264,048 |
| Property— | | | |
| Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... | 2,992,809 | 3,149,476 | 3,246,854 |
| Waterworks | 207,451 | 202,210 | 207,365 |
| Gasworks | 57,399 | 70,687 | 72,274 |
| Total Assets | 4,562,800 | 5,066,009 | 5,263,546 |

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1909 TO 1911—continued.

| Liabilities. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Municipal Fund— | | | |
| Due on Current Contracts | £ 90,913 | £ 98,187 | £ 100,351 |
| Arrears due to Sinking Funds | 2,827 | 3,286 | 1,182 |
| Overdue Interest | 15,639 | 15,750 | 11,997 |
| Bank Overdrafts | 120,705 | 133,237 | 165,275 |
| Other Liabilities | 142,446 | 194,902 | 257,371 |
| Loan Funds— | | | |
| Loans Outstanding | 4,416,103 | 4,767,138 | 4,831,984 |
| Due on Loan Contracts | 49,452 | 45,089 | 92,363 |
| Total Liabilities | 4,838,085 | 5,257,589 | 5,460,523 |

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1911 amounted to £5,263,546, and the total liabilities to £5,460,523. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £536,176, against which there were assets amounting to £578,295. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,924,347, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,765,589. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c. (£3,526,493), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £239,096.

Endowment
of muni-
cipalities.

Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act* 1874, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments are made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1912, under the authority of Act No. 2334, assented to on 24th October, 1911. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| To every borough or first-class shire ... | 3s. in the £ |
| „ „ second-class shire ... | 5s. „ „ „ |
| „ „ third-class shire ... | 6s. „ „ „ |
| „ „ fourth-class shire ... | 8s. „ „ „ |
| „ „ fifth-class shire ... | 10s. „ „ „ |
| „ „ sixth-class shire ... | 12s. „ „ „ |

COUNTRY ROADS OF VICTORIA.

In 1911 the Government had under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the main roads of the State, and in connexion with this, schedules and maps were sent to each borough and shire in August of that year. These municipalities were requested to supply certain particulars in regard to thoroughfares, including a statement of their length within the municipality, the sum required annually for maintenance, and the amount urgently required to put them in good repair. All of them, with six exceptions, supplied the information asked for, and the result is given below :—

ROADS IN VICTORIA.—BOROUGHES AND SHIRES.

Mileage, Annual Cost of Maintenance, and Amount Required to put in Good Repair in 1911.

| | National Roads. | | | | Developmental Roads. | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| | Mileage. | Maintenance. | | Amount urgently required to put in good repair. | Mileage. | Maintenance. | | Amount urgently required to put in good repair. |
| | | Annual Cost. | Cost per Mile. | | | Annual Cost. | Cost per Mile. | |
| Boroughs* | miles chains | £ | £ s. d. | £ | miles chains | £ | £ s. d. | £ |
| Shires† | 184 7 | 10,105 | 54 17 10 | 29 153 | 53 0 | 3,115 | 58 15 5 | 12,902 |
| | 9,515 63 | 164,623 | 17 5 11 | 1,433,156 | 7,506 30 | 74,155 | 9 17 6 | 1,051,136 |
| Total .. | 9,699 70 | 174,728 | 18 0 3 | 1,462,309 | 7,559 30 | 77,270 | 10 4 5 | 1,094,038 |

| | District Roads. | | | | Local Roads. | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Mileage. | Maintenance. | | Amount urgently required to put in good repair. | Mileage of Present Roads. | Mileage of Prospective Roads. | Annual Cost to keep Present Roads in repair. | Annual Amount required for construction purposes. |
| | | Annual Cost. | Cost per Mile. | | | | | |
| Boroughs* | miles chains | £ | £ s. d. | £ | miles chains | miles chains | £ | £ |
| Shires† | 121 2 | 4,269 | 35 5 6 | 15,307 | 293 14 | 98 10 | 5,234 | 22,205 |
| | 12,579 54 | 104,553 | 8 6 2 | 1,354,600 | 38,590 16 | 8,452 0 | 152,905 | 344,473 |
| Total .. | 12,700 56 | 103,822 | 8 11 4 | 1,369,907 | 38,883 30 | 8,490 10 | 158,139 | 366,678 |

* Exclusive of the Borough of Rutherglen.

† Exclusive of the Shires of Ballan, Bulla, Heytesbury, Keilor, and Moorabbin. All of these municipalities neglected to furnish returns.

It will be seen that national, developmental and district roads have a mileage of 29,960, that the annual cost of their maintenance is £360,820, and that, in the opinion of the local authorities, the amount urgently required to put them in good repair is £3,926,254. It is probable, for obvious reasons, that the last amount has been considerably over-stated.

Licence
fees.

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £82,909 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 2068, Section 108, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1910-11.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Paid to Cities | 34,931 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Towns | 5,409 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Boroughs | 11,846 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Shires— | | | |
| 1st Class | 288 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd „ | 13,093 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd „ | 11,273 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th „ | 837 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th „ | 3,684 | 0 | 0 |
| 6th „ | 1,619 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 82,980 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct unpaid accounts of 1910-11 | £635 | 0 | 0 |
| Add payments on account of 1909-10 | 564 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 71 | 0 |
| Amount paid in 1910-11 ... | 82,909 | 0 | 0 |

Licensing
Fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1911:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

| RECEIPTS. | | | EXPENDITURE. | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Balance from last year | | | Expenses of Officers | | |
| Licences | 93,675 | 9 0 | carrying out the | | |
| Fees | 2,665 | 4 0 | Licensing Act ... | 7,237 | 9 11 |
| Fines | 2,354 | 1 6 | Cost of taking poll of | | |
| Sale of confiscated | | | electors | 124 | 10 9 |
| liquor | 18 | 2 6 | Equivalent to municipa- | | |
| Club certificates and | | | lities (see previous | | |
| percentage fees ... | 1,160 | 4 6 | table) | 82,909 | 0 0 |
| Permits | 2,080 | 0 0 | Transferred to Police | | |
| Expenses of holding | | | Superannuation | | |
| extended annual | | | Fund under section | | |
| sitting of court ... | 5 | 0 0 | 108 of Act No. 2068 | 17,467 | 9 7 |
| Compensation | | | | | |
| assessments | 5,780 | 8 9 | | | |
| | £107,738 | 10 3 | | £107,738 | 10 3 |

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act* 1903 provides that when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,831,984, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1911.

| | | Due to the Government. | Due to the Public. |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs | ... | 121,393 | 4,079,811 |
| Shires | ... | 67,000 | 563,780 |
| | | 188,393 | 4,643,591 |
| Total | ... | 4,831,984 | |

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911.

| | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Shires. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts during the year | 55,921 | 45,997 | 101,918 |
| Balance unexpended from previous year | 314,409 | 39,259 | 353,668 |
| Expenditure during the year | 131,338 | 60,200 | 191,538 |
| Balance unexpended at the end of 1911 | 238,992 | 25,056 | 264,048 |

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1911 amounted to £191,538, of which £131,338 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £60,200 by shires. This is considerably in excess of the amount spent in each of the preceding four years.

Municipal
loan ex-
penditure,
1907 to
1911.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

| Year. | Receipts. | | Expenditure. | |
|-------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--|
| | £ | | £ | |
| 1907 | 123,446 | ... | 141,587 | |
| 1908 | 47,600 | ... | 157,255 | |
| 1909 | 36,653 | ... | 153,985 | |
| 1910 | 396,335 | ... | 155,607 | |
| 1911 | 101,918 | ... | 191,538 | |

Loans raised
by muni-
cipalities,
1911.

The loan receipts for the year amounted to £101,918, all of which was raised from the public. The following are the particulars:—

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1911.

| Loans from the Public— | | | | Amount. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— | | | | £ |
| Ballarat | ... | ... | ... | 10,003 |
| Castlemaine | ... | ... | ... | 5,014 |
| Caulfield | ... | ... | ... | 8,000 |
| Eaglehawk | ... | ... | ... | 6,000 |
| Hawthorn | ... | ... | ... | 6,824 |
| Kew ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 |
| Malvern | ... | ... | ... | 5,005 |
| Prahran... | ... | ... | ... | 10,075 |
| Total | | | | 55,921 |
| Shires— | | | | |
| Braybrook | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Corio ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| Ferntree Gully | ... | ... | ... | 403 |
| Healesville | ... | ... | ... | 4,000 |
| Heidelberg | ... | ... | ... | 11,500 |
| Leigh ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,000 |
| Marong ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,044 |
| Mildura | ... | ... | ... | 3,500 |
| Nunawading | ... | ... | ... | 1,650 |
| Preston ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,800 |
| Rutherglen | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Traralgon | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Warrnambool | ... | ... | ... | 4,500 |
| Yarrawonga | ... | ... | ... | 3,500 |
| Total | | | | 45,997 |
| Grand Total | | | | 101,918 |

At the end of the year 1910-11 the amount of loan money in hand was £264,048—£238,992 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £25,056 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

Loan
moneys to
the credit
of municipi-
palities,
1911.

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1911.

| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS— | | | SHIRES— | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----|---------|
| | | £ | | | £ |
| Ballarat | ... | 10,661 | Buninyong | ... | 1,517 |
| Ballarat East | ... | 406 | Corio... | ... | 1,079 |
| Bendigo | ... | 5,620 | Fern Tree Gully | ... | 705 |
| Brunswick | ... | 3,571 | Healesville | ... | 2,542 |
| Camberwell | ... | 753 | Heidelberg | ... | 4,629 |
| Castlemaine | ... | 4,403 | Kerang | ... | 59 |
| Caulfield | ... | 4,743 | Leigh | ... | 4,185 |
| Coburg | ... | 3 | Marong | ... | 352 |
| Collingwood | ... | 527 | Mildura | ... | 420 |
| Eaglehawk | ... | 4,916 | Minhamite | ... | 489 |
| Essendon | ... | 1,070 | Moorabbin | ... | 954 |
| Fitzroy | ... | 876 | Mulgrave | ... | 74 |
| Footscray | ... | 10,435 | Numurkah | ... | 1,277 |
| Hawthorn | ... | 73 | Nunawading | ... | 1,144 |
| Inglewood | ... | 800 | Omeo... | ... | 1,240 |
| Kew | ... | 5,755 | Phillip Island and | | |
| Malvern | ... | 503 | Woolamai... | ... | 930 |
| Maryborough | ... | 365 | Rutherglen | ... | 500 |
| Melbourne | ... | 148,432 | Shepparton | ... | 56 |
| Northcote | ... | 551 | Traralgon | ... | 42 |
| Port Fairy | ... | 3 | Warrnambool | ... | 1,815 |
| Port Melbourne | ... | 3,928 | Yarrawonga | ... | 1,047 |
| Prahran | ... | 18,769 | | | |
| Queenscliff | ... | 131 | Total Shires | ... | 25,056 |
| Sale | ... | 17 | | | |
| South Melbourne | ... | 3,027 | | | |
| St. Kilda | ... | 6,625 | | | |
| Wangaratta | ... | 1,078 | | | |
| Williamstown | ... | 951 | | | |
| Total Cities, &c. | ... | 238,992 | Grand Total | ... | 264,048 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1911 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

City of
Melbourne
revenue
and expen-
diture
under
various
heads.

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1911, about 33 per cent. was derived from rates, 30 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 14 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—9 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, and 9 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 25 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 22 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 8 per cent.; for electric supply—depreciation and renewals fund, &c.—19 per cent.; for lighting, 7 per cent.; for street cleansing, 8 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911.

| Heads of Revenue. | | | | | | | Amount. |
|---|------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| | | | | | | | £ |
| Rates— | | | | | | | |
| General | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,668 |
| Lighting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,965 |
| Licences— | | | | | | | |
| Publicans'—Equivalent for— | From | Licensing | Act | ... | ... | ... | 13,276 |
| Abattoirs—Slaughtering fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,281 |
| Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams and Motors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,483 |
| Other Licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388 |
| Fees under Dog Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,128 |
| City Baths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,548 |
| Market and Weighbridge Fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,857 |
| Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105,665 |
| Fines and Costs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,217 |
| Rents— | | | | | | | |
| Abattoirs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,070 |
| Markets and Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,933 |
| Boat Sites and Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 792 |
| Town Hall Premises and Rooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,524 |
| Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,851 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | |
| Desiccators | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,076 |
| Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,909 |
| Tree Planting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 307 |
| Fees under Building Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,120 |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,959 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 359,017 |

continued.

P 2

City of
Ballarat
revenue
and expen-
diture,
1911.

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1911, about 57 per cent. was obtained from rates, 10 per cent. from licences, 12 per cent. from sanitary rates, 10 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 7 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—43 per cent. for public works, 9 per cent. for interest, sinking funds, and repayment of loans, 12 per cent. for sanitary work, 8 per cent. for lighting, 8 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 8 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 12 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

| Revenue. | Amount. | Expenditure. | Amount. |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Special Grants—From Government | 250 | Salaries | 1,982 |
| General Rates | 16,776 | Allowance to Mayor | 400 |
| Licences—From Licensing Fund... .. | 2,884 | Sanitary Expenses | 3,556 |
| " Other | 197 | Street Cleaning, &c. | 2,278 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 2,995 | Lighting | 2,335 |
| Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c. | 455 | Fire Brigades Board—Contribution | 548 |
| Dog Fees | 259 | Public Works— { Construction | 2,059 |
| Pound Fees | 80 | Maintenance | 10,260 |
| Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees | 3,668 | Repayments of Loans—To the Public | 600 |
| Rents | 1,180 | " Government | 375 |
| Interest | 199 | Payment to Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public | 239 |
| Botanic Gardens | 261 | Interest—Government Loan | 172 |
| Other Sources | 532 | " Loans from the Public | 1,289 |
| | | Contributions to Charitable Institutions | 766 |
| | | Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | 520 |
| | | Agricultural College | 500 |
| | | Other Expenditure | 1,043 |
| Total | £29,736 | Total | £28,972 |

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
City of
Bendigo
1911.

In the City of Bendigo, in 1911, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 50 per cent.; licences, 10 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 16 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 9 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 8 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 43 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 16 per cent.; interest on loans, payments to sinking funds, and repayment of loan, 12 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 5 per cent.; lighting, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 7 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 9 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

| Revenue. | Amount. £ | Expenditure. | Amount. £ |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| Special Grants—From Government | 611 | Salaries ... | 1,451 |
| General Rates | 18,618 | Allowance to Mayor | 325 |
| Licences—From Licensing Fund | 3,636 | Sanitary Expenses | 6,070 |
| Other | 293 | Street Cleansing | 2,659 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues | 3,427 | Lighting | 3,061 |
| Dog Fees | 312 | Fire Brigades Board—Contribution | 568 |
| Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees | 6,094 | Public Works—{Construction ... | 3,604 |
| Rents | 2,546 | {Maintenance ... | 12,349 |
| Interest | 668 | Repayment of Public Loan | 1,300 |
| Sports Ground | 382 | Payment to Sinking Funds | |
| Other Sources | 844 | —Loans from the Public | 1,197 |
| | | Interest on Loans from the Public | 1,765 |
| | | Bank Overdraft | 160 |
| | | Contributions to Charitable Institutions | 388 |
| | | Street Trees | 458 |
| | | Libraries | 112 |
| | | Printing, Advertising, and Stationery | 371 |
| | | Other Expenditure | 1,164 |
| Total | £37,431 | Total | £37,002 |

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," which, however, could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute to the fund. The amount to be contributed by any municipality is not to be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. When the fund reaches £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all liabilities and expenses, every municipality must, *pro rata* to its contributions, make up the difference. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed by each municipal district during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Guarantee policies have been applied for and granted to the whole

Municipal
Officers'
Guarantee
Fund.

of the municipalities constituted under the Local Government Act. The premium revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1912, in respect of guarantees amounting to £183,465, is estimated at £1,042. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1911 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures, £3,451, and accrued interest thereon), was £3,663.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Melbourne
Harbor
Trust—
receipts
and expen-
diture.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in seventeen Commissioners, two of whom are elected by the Melbourne City Council, one each by the ratepayers of the municipalities of South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Footscray, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1907 TO 1911.

| Receipts from— | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wharfage Rates ... | 191,762 | 203,466 | 193,027 | 238,054 | 251,050 |
| Rents and Licence Fees ... | 12,544 | 12,763 | 13,001 | 13,764 | 13,862 |
| Other Receipts ... | 9,955 | 6,094 | 4,541 | 3,790 | 9,034 |
| Total ... | 214,261 | 222,323 | 210,569 | 255,608 | 273,946 |
| Expenditure on— | | | | | |
| Plant ... | 11,310 | 13,753 | 11,887 | 859 | 21,935 |
| Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ... | 35,084 | 45,944 | 47,808 | 48,313 | 50,009 |
| Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance ... | 30,019 | 28,810 | 22,339 | 34,535 | 48,749 |
| General Management, &c. ... | 14,145 | 14,096 | 15,847 | 15,334 | 15,604 |
| Interest on Loans and Expenses ... | 86,375 | 82,015 | 72,517 | 69,409 | 69,366 |
| Total ... | 176,933 | 184,618 | 170,398 | 168,440 | 205,663 |

During the 34½ years the Trust has been in existence the net receipts have amounted to £5,380,786, and the expenditure to £6,932,340, or £1,551,554 in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans have been raised amounting to £2,000,000, of which £1,700,000 was outstanding at the end of 1911. Of the expenditure of nearly 7 millions, £2,163,251 has been incurred in connexion with harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,627,732 in connexion with wharfs and approaches, construction, and maintenance, and £593,093 in connexion with plant.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners, £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners, and one-fifth of the total revenue received by the Trust is paid to the Government. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £400,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure since the constitution of the Trust; the expenditure includes loan moneys, of which £300,000 had been raised to the end of 1911:—

Geelong
Harbor
Trust—re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Net Receipts (exclusive of loans). | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wharfrage Rates* | 6,880 | 6,255 | 7,758 | 7,274 | 9,289 |
| Quayage Rates* | 2,217 | 1,927 | 1,096 | 2,333 | 2,897 |
| Licence Fees and Other Charges* ... | 49 | 49 | 106 | 210 | 219 |
| Leasing and Licensing of Lands... .. | 941 | 1,199 | 1,282 | 1,634 | 2,188 |
| Interest | ... | 1,464 | 226 | 1,199 | 363 |
| "Sparrovale" Farm | 147 | 750 | 2,708 | 2,809 | 3,328 |
| Corio Freezing Works... .. | ... | ... | ... | 2,336 | 17,392 |
| Miscellaneous | 798 | 1,845 | 1,795 | 2,674 | 29,429† |
| Total | 11,032 | 13,489 | 14,971 | 20,469 | 65,105 |
| Net Expenditure (including Expenditure from Loans). | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Floating Plant | 33,679 | 8,865 | 6,034 | 1,697 | 362 |
| Harbor Improvements | 2,093 | 18,011 | 7,136 | 1,445 | 5,442 |
| Corio Quay | ... | ... | 528 | 17,087 | 3,710 |
| Electric Power Station, Corio Quay ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,090 | 5,497 |
| Corio Freezing Works... .. | ... | ... | ... | 48,060 | 25,425 |
| "Sparrovale" Farm | 333 | 7,604 | 15,784 | 6,489 | 3,625 |
| "Rippleside" Workshops— Machinery and Plant | 1,712 | 1,492 | 4,363 | 5,811 | 643 |
| Excavations for Storage of Log Timber | ... | ... | 815 | 4,672 | 38 |
| General Management and Main- tenance | 4,474 | 6,245 | 7,424 | 9,474 | 10,039 |
| Land and House Property and Improvements | 10,566 | 6,943 | 3,470 | 9,405 | 8,513 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund | 909 | 4,567 | 5,000 | 4,961 | 12,030 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,797 | 772 | 2,876 | 5,675 | 19,744 |
| Total.. | 56,563 | 54,499 | 53,430 | 119,866 | 95,068 |

NOTE.—The details of revenue and expenditure under separate headings for the year 1911 were not available when this Part was sent to press. The total revenue for 1911 amounted to £53,761, and the total expenditure (including that from loans) to £106,436.

* The figures for these items represent four-fifths of the total revenue, one-fifth being payable to the consolidated revenue of Victoria.

† Including insurance on account of Natal plant £14,856, and sale of sundry properties £9,000.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation
and con-
stitution of
Board.

The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1,197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

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

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

Functions
of the
Board.

The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

Area under
Board's
control, and
population.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of twelve cities, seven towns, one borough, two shires, and parts of three other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population (including those supplied with water outside the Board's area), on 31st December, 1911, of 594,250.

Board's
borrowing
powers and
liability
on loans.

The Board is authorized to borrow £8,750,000 exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

The liability for Government loans, on 30th June, 1911, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board, £8,981,000, portion of which has been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board is still empowered to borrow £470,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1910-1911 was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharves, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

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

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

The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £5,045,848 in 1910-11.

In 1910-11 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Water rate (including arrears) ... | 125,496 | 4 | 6 |
| Meters „ „ ... | 107,643 | 9 | 10 |
| Special rates „ „ ... | 4,428 | 14 | 9 |
| Total | 237,568 | 9 | 1 |

The total revenue amounted to £244,045, as against £249,114 in the previous year. The cost in 1910-11 of maintenance and management was £44,290, and of interest £104,930, the total charges being £149,220, compared with a cost in 1909-10 of £43,147 for maintenance and management, and of £101,440 for interest, or a total charge of £144,587. The net profit in 1910-11 was thus £94,825, being equivalent to 2.36 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £104,527, or 2.66 per cent. in 1909-10.

Cost of the
Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
water-
works
system.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1911, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c. | £84,885 |
| Yan Yean system | 630,288 |
| Maroondah system | 777,527 |
| O'Shanassy system | 5,590 |
| Service reservoirs | 136,280 |
| Large mains | 1,053,718 |
| Reticulation | 1,325,960 |
| Total | £4,014,248 |

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

Sewerage
assess-
ments,
rates,
and
receipts.

In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be seweraged was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1911-12 is £5,571,067, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in seweraged areas, and 2d. in the £1 (up to 30th June, 1911) on sewerable property in unsewered areas. The present general sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 in the seweraged area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 1s. 1d. rate was in 1910-11 £4,575,788, and the value of property liable to the 2d. rate was £483,177.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1910-11 amounted to £255,972 2s. 6d., made up as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| From the 1s. 1d. area (including arrears)... | 252,545 | 6 | 1 |
| „ „ 2d. area (including arrears) ... | 3,426 | 16 | 5 |
| Total | 255,972 | 2 | 6 |

The sewerage revenue for 1910-11 amounted to £275,728, as against £260,475 in the previous year. The cost in 1910-11 of management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, was £60,816, and of interest £284,893, the total charges being £345,709, compared with a cost in 1909-10 of £52,419 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £276,647 for interest, or a total charge of £329,066.

The deficiency in 1910-11 was £69,981, as against £68,591 for the previous year.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1911, was £6,414,111, divided as follows:—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| Farm purchase and preparation | ... | ... | £461,074 |
| Outfall sewer and rising mains | ... | ... | 421,674 |
| Pumping station buildings and engines | ... | ... | 196,099 |
| Main and branch sewers | ... | ... | 1,939,469 |
| Street reticulation | ... | ... | 1,787,240 |
| Reticulation of rights-of-way | ... | ... | 821,716 |
| House connexions branches | ... | ... | 298,982 |
| Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital | | | 341,507 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Cost of sewerage system | ... | ... | £6,267,761 |
| Householders' debts for house connexions | ... | ... | 143,565 |
| River improvements | ... | ... | 2,785 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total | ... | ... | £6,414,111 |

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The metropolis is supplied with water from two independent sources—the one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; the other known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan water-works.

The total catchment areas of the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

Total catchment areas.

The work of taking in the waters of the O'Shanassy River, a tributary of the Upper Yarra, in the Warburton district, as a third independent system of supply, is in progress.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

The Yan Yean watershed embraces Wallaby and Jack's creeks, 12,000 acres; Upper Plenty and Silver creeks, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. The reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city,

Yan Yean system.

and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by an embankment 3,159 feet long, with a maximum height of 31 feet. The reservoir covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1911 was 25 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., on the 22nd October, and the minimum depth 24 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the 27th June. When full, 6,400,000,000 gallons of water are stored, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1911, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,628,530,000 gallons, and the total output was 6,509,171,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is about 3 feet during the year. The lowest recorded intake was 3,877,833,000 gallons for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908.

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

There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

High-level
system.

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 30,000,000 gallons daily.

O'SHANASSY SYSTEM.

This project involves the construction of an open aqueduct and pipe line, of an aggregate length of about $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles to deliver water to the eastern portion of the metropolis by way of Mitcham and Surrey Hills. The watershed of the O'Shanassy River, which comprises 37,760 acres, has been excised from a permanent forest area, and vested by the Governor in Council in The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board is now acquiring the lands necessary for the construction of the works. Surveys and designs have been prepared, contracts for portions of the work, viz., pipe line between Surrey Hills and Mitcham and open channel near Launching Place, have been let, and work is in progress. Further contracts are in course of preparation.

Upper
Yarra and
O'Shanassy
watershed.

There are two storage and nine service reservoirs, as under :—

Storage and
service
reservoirs.

STORAGE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS.

| Situation. | Storage Capacity in Gallons. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Yan Yean (Storage) | 6,400,000,000* |
| Toorourrong (Storage) | 60,000,000 |
| Preston No. 1 (Service) | 16,000,000 |
| Preston No. 2 (Service) | 25,000,000 |
| Essendon No. 1 (Service) | 1,000,000 |
| Essendon No. 2 (Service) | 6,000,000 |
| Caulfield (Service) | 10,000,000 |
| Kew (Service) | 3,000,000 |
| Surrey Hills (Service) | 9,000,000 |
| Morang Pipe Head (Service) | 3,000,000 |
| Heidelberg (Service) | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 6,534,000,000 |

* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1911 :—

Aqueducts,
&c., mains
and reticulation
pipes.

| Yan Yean System. | Miles. | Chains. |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Silver Creek Branches | 1 | 52 |
| Silver Creek Channel | 8 | 4 |
| Wallaby Creek Channel | 5 | 36 |
| Jack's Creek Channel | 1 | 67½† |
| Clear Water Channel | 4 | 62½ |
| Old Yan Yean Aqueduct | 2 | 0 |
| Yan Yean to Morang | 6 | 33½ |
| Scour (18") Surrey Hills Reservoir | ... | 49 |
| Total | 30 | 64½ |
| Maroondah System. | Miles. | Chains. |
| Graceburn Channel | ... | 64 |
| Graceburn Syphon | 1 | 23 |
| Maroondah Aqueduct | 41 | 28 |
| Donnelly's Creek Channel | ... | 19 |
| Coranderrk Syphon | 3 | 62 |
| Scour (18") Preston Reservoir No. 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Scours Preston Reservoir No. 2 | 1 | 22½ |
| Total | 50 | 8½ |

† Exclusive of natural bed of creek.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Total Aqueducts, &c., as above... | 80 miles | 72½ chains |
| " Mains (12" and over) ... | 203 " | 5½ " |
| " Retic. (Inside Area) ... | 1,037 " | 10½ " |
| " " (Outside Area) ... | 55 " | 33½ " |
| | | 1,092 44½ |

Grand total ... 1,376 miles 42½ chains

The average number of people supplied with water during 1911 was 588,000, and the average daily consumption was 61.41 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's area.

Consumption of
water in
Melbourne
and
Suburbs.

The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1911:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1911.

| Month. | Total Consumption of Water. | Daily Average Consumption of Water. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| January | 1,344,714,000 | 43,377,871 |
| February | 1,090,117,000 | 38,932,750 |
| March | 1,084,632,000 | 34,988,129 |
| April | 946,204,000 | 31,540,133 |
| May | 999,155,000 | 32,230,806 |
| June | 935,701,000 | 31,190,033 |
| July | 1,025,454,000 | 33,079,161 |
| August | 1,089,160,000 | 35,134,193 |
| September | 1,033,977,000 | 34,465,900 |
| October | 1,089,483,000 | 35,144,613 |
| November | 1,284,188,000 | 42,806,266 |
| December | 1,257,407,000 | 40,561,516 |
| Total for the year ... | 13,180,192,000 | ... |
| Daily average for the year ... | ... | 36,110,115 |

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1911.

| Year. | Population supplied with Water to 30th June. | Houses supplied with Water to 30th June. | Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June. | Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December. | No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily. |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | Gallons. | |
| 1891 ... | 482,600 | 99,364 | ... | 25,747,761 | 53·35 |
| 1892 ... | 486,620 | 106,772 | ... | 23,476,780 | 48·24 |
| 1893 ... | 469,390 | 107,125 | ... | 24,290,041 | 51·75 |
| 1894 ... | 449,560 | 107,764 | ... | 27,071,106 | 60·22 |
| 1895 ... | 444,340 | 107,260 | ... | 26,689,683 | 60·07 |
| 1896 ... | 452,210 | 106,486 | ... | 23,837,695 | 52·71 |
| 1897 ... | 458,300 | 105,710 | ... | 24,665,607 | 53·82 |
| 1898 ... | 466,895 | 104,861 | 3,899 | 28,253,294 | 60·51 |
| 1899 ... | 480,390 | 103,981 | 13,593 | 27,068,465 | 56·37 |
| 1900 ... | 489,600 | 104,050 | 28,300 | 28,230,690 | 57·66 |
| 1901 ... | 494,905 | 104,548 | 38,696 | 29,427,589 | 59·46 |
| 1902 ... | 501,580 | 105,051 | 47,172 | 29,080,027 | 57·98 |
| 1903 ... | 502,840 | 106,176 | 55,929 | 28,858,633 | 57·39 |
| 1904 ... | 505,760 | 107,701 | 64,487 | 29,523,153 | 58·37 |
| 1905 ... | 511,520 | 109,393 | 71,689 | 32,400,286 | 63·34 |
| 1906 ... | 519,925 | 111,494 | 79,597 | 33,479,900 | 64·39 |
| 1907 ... | 530,655 | 114,049 | 87,853 | 35,212,222 | 66·36 |
| 1908 ... | 543,115 | 116,781 | 94,067 | 31,559,830 | 58·11 |
| 1909 ... | 557,350 | 119,650 | 99,955 | 33,047,340 | 59·29 |
| 1910 ... | 573,255 | 123,227 | 105,993 | 33,272,490 | 58·04 |
| 1911 ... | 588,000 | 128,036 | 112,293 | 36,110,115 | 61·41 |

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897, which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1911, 121,622 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and out of this number 121,149 only were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system; 115,085 had been connected, and 2,079 were in progress of connexion, leaving 6,064 tenements which had not been completely connected, of which 3,985 had not been started.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1911:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

| Municipality. | No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1911. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Melbourne City | 25,179 |
| South Melbourne City | 10,348 |
| Prahran City | 10,636 |
| Fitzroy City | 7,414 |
| Richmond City | 9,421 |
| St. Kilda City | 5,299 |
| Collingwood City | 7,786 |
| Footscray City | 4,549 |
| Hawthorn City | 5,465 |
| Brunswick City | 5,888 |
| Essendon City | 4,388 |
| Malvern City | 3,073 |
| Brighton Town | 2,378 |
| Northcote Town | 2,373 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 2,834 |

Sewerage system.

Tenements connected with the sewerage system.

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS—*continued.*

| Municipality. | No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1911. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Williamstown Town | 1,646 |
| Caulfield Town | 2,233 |
| Camberwell Town | 2,008 |
| Kew Town | 1,386 |
| Coburg Borough | 87 |
| Heidelberg Shire | 48 |
| Preston Shire | 325 |
| Moorabbin Shire | 4 |
| Nunawading Shire | |
| Total in Gazetted Areas | 114,768 |
| Total outside Gazetted Areas | 317 |
| Grand Total | 115,085 |

On 31st December, 1911, the sewerage system had been practically completed in the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne (except very small portions in Flemington and Kensington), Richmond, Prahran, Collingwood, Fitzroy, and very nearly the whole of St. Kilda and Brighton. The greater portion of Malvern, Footscray, and Williamstown had also been dealt with, together with the thickly populated portions of Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Northcote, Essendon, Coburg, Preston and Moorabbin, besides small portions of Nunawading and Heidelberg.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned the sewage from 121,149 tenements could be collected. Of these, 115,085 tenements were connected, together with 44 public conveniences and 70 public urinals. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—130,731 water closets, 94,425 baths, 71,494 sinks, 65,929 sets of wash troughs, 31,356 lavatories, 13,087 stables, 7,653 urinals, 5,481 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,782 cellars, 938 slop hoppers, 292 latrines, and 263 dairies. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all 1,178 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of reticulation and 122 miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed. There are also 1,821 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of house connexions drains (1,813 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of vitrified stoneware and 8 miles of cast-iron pipes) laid under the supervision of the Board; or a grand total of 3,122 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of mains, branches, reticulation sewers, and house connexions drains connected with the Spotswood pumping station.

Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts with Sandringham, picking up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

PUMPING STATION, RISING MAINS, AND OUTFALL SEWER.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 50 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 6-foot and 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains to the head of the outfall sewer, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

Pumping station.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which is situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne, and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee, in open plain country, enjoying an average annual rainfall of 18.60 inches.

Sewage farm.

From the point where the sewage is delivered on to the farm, the land slopes gradually to the shores of Port Phillip Bay, to which it has a long frontage, and into which the filtered sewage is discharged.

The farm contains 8,847 acres, which in its virgin unimproved state cost the Board in 1892 £159,873. This sum also included the purchase of a strip of land $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long (168 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres) on which the greater portion of the outfall sewer is constructed.

Before being required for sewage disposal, the greater part of the farm was leased by the Board to hay and grain growers, and proved highly productive under wheat, oats, and barley. The rents ranged up to about 30s. per acre, and for a number of years averaged over £1 per acre over the whole area let.

The method followed by the Board was to gradually resume the land from the tenants as it was required for filtration purposes, to keep up with the progress of the house connexions work of the metropolis. It has now all been resumed, although there are 1,906 acres yet to be brought into use for sewage filtration purposes.

The following is a description of the process of preparation for irrigation:—After being divided by roads into rectangular blocks of about 80 acres, these blocks are again subdivided into paddocks of about 20 acres (20 chains by 10 chains). The paddocks are broken up by steam ploughs, the bottom being subsoiled to a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in. The blocks are then graded into small level bays, and deep drainage channels cut, and main supply carriers thrown up, around the boundaries, which are at the same time securely fenced and planted with trees for shelter and breakwinds. The blocks are then sown with lucerne or perennial grasses (chiefly prairie or rye), or a mixture of lucerne and prairie grass, and in a few months are ready to be flooded with sewage. The resultant growth is very rapid, and (with the exception of a few hundred acres of lucerne reserved for hay) the land is grazed with sheep, cattle, and horses, the practice being to keep the stock shifting from block to block to eat the feed down in front of the sewage water.

The Board's principal business is the fattening of store sheep, but the grazing and farming operations are subservient to the main object of the farm, viz., the filtration of the equivalent of about 7 feet of sewage per acre per annum. The total area sown with grasses or lucerne at 30th June, 1911, was 4,742 acres. The stock carried in

the spring of 1910 was 34,000 sheep and 1,000 cattle and horses, whilst during the winter in a normal year the carrying capacity would, without artificial feeding, be about 50 per cent. of that of the spring. The revenue from grazing, including sales of wool, &c., for 1910-11 was £11,835. The making of lucerne hay and the growing of maize for grain have also been recently introduced, with fair promise of proving profitable. Experiments are being conducted to ascertain the varieties of grasses likely to flourish under the largest amount of irrigation. During the year 1910-11 the average daily quantity of sewage delivered on to the farm was 29,332,627 gallons, and the Board's first consideration must be the effective filtration of this sewage through the 5,667 acres of prepared land before being discharged into the Bay. The total capital cost of the farm for purchase and preparation was, on 30th June, 1911, £461,074. The farm is supplied with water for domestic and stock purposes from the metropolitan water supply system.

Statistical details relating to the farm as at 30th June, 1911, are given below.

The total area of 8,847 acres was divided up as follows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|-------------|
| Total area under irrigation and sown with grasses, &c. | 4,742 |
| Area prepared for intense irrigation, not sown ... | 111 |
| „ „ for settling pits | 814 |
| „ under preparation | 372 |
| „ leased for agricultural purposes... .. | 1,906 |
| Cottage blocks attached to 48 workmen's cottages owned by Board | 66 |
| Township sites | 27 |
| Plantations and reserves | 408 |
| Private roads and channels | 401 |
| <hr/> Total | <hr/> 8,847 |
| Area steam-ploughed for irrigation | 5,393 |
| „ „ „ „ plantations and reserves | 402 |
| „ mole drained by steam plant | 1,145 |
| „ underdrained by pipes... .. | 619 |

| | | | | Chains. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Length of main carriers | ... | ... | ... | 1,712 |
| " " subsidiary carriers | ... | ... | ... | 3,545 |
| " " main drains | ... | ... | ... | 2,070 |
| " " subsidiary drains | ... | ... | ... | 5,994 |
| " " pipe drains | ... | ... | ... | 2,161 |
| " " agricultural pipes | ... | ... | ... | 2,603 |
| " " water pipes laid—6 inches diameter | ... | ... | ... | 185 |
| " " " " " 4 " " | ... | ... | ... | 885 |
| " " " " " 3 " " | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " " " " " 2 " " | ... | ... | ... | 871 |
| " " " " " 1½ " " | ... | ... | ... | 93 |
| " " " " " 1 " " | ... | ... | ... | 192 |
| " " roads formed | ... | ... | ... | 2,394 |

| | | | | Miles. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Length of fencing | ... | ... | ... | 274 |

| | | | | Chains. |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Length of wire netting | ... | ... | ... | 812 |

| | | | | No. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Trees planted | ... | ... | ... | 196,000 |
| Houses owned by Board | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Population on farm over 21 years of age | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| " " under " " | ... | ... | ... | 130 |

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe,

Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the 10-mile radius, not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin. It extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Powers of
the Boards.

Another section of the Fire Brigades Act provides that "each Board, its officers and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act* 1890 must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1911, the Board had fixed to its 203 miles $5\frac{1}{4}$ chains of leading mains and 1,092 miles $44\frac{1}{2}$ chains of reticulation mains, 1,520 pillar hydrants, 134 Tregear patent hydrants, and 13,932 ball fire plugs, viz., 13,910 Bateman and Moore (of which 632 are with spring) and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 15,585. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

Outfit of the
Metropolitan
Fire
Brigade.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1911, had under its control the following:—Fifty stations, 213 members of permanent staff, 26 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 7 men engaged in the workshops, 152 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 5 gasoline engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 1 motor combination appliance, 1 motor cycle, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 41 horse hose reels, 44 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 10 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 1 brake, 78 horses, 106,042 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 197 fire alarm circuits having 704 street fire alarms, of which 620 contained telephones, and the remaining 84 were fire alarms only. There were also 230 auxiliary boxes and 9 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 138 direct telephone lines, 65 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 21 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 43 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 400 miles.

During 1911 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £62,983, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .81d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £5,651,313, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 1s. 7d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1911 amounted to £375,313, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1911 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £19,049.

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1911 was £12,999, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £14,062. There are 102 municipal councils and 58 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1910 amounted to £175,167, and the total of their contributions in 1911 for the up-keep of the brigades was £4,352. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1911 was £1,631,298. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are employed. There are 117 registered brigades, and one more is about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,296, but in many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer and the Deputy Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspect the brigades, and also pay them "surprise visits." They report monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1911 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 270 hose reels, and approximately 160,000 feet of canvas hose.

Country
Fire
Brigades
Board.

Receipts
and ex-
penditure.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the four years ended 30th June, 1911, are as follows:—

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

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Ordinary Receipts.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ... | 65,591 | 64,347 | 69,375 | 69,837 |
| Receipts for Services ... | 2,833 | 2,908 | 3,226 | 3,106 |
| Interest and Sundries ... | 2,562 | 1,649 | 2,141 | 3,039 |
| Total ... | 70,986 | 68,904 | 74,742 | 75,982 |
| <i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Salaries ... | 29,332 | 34,521 | 36,589 | 40,939 |
| Fire Expenses ... | 3,080 | 3,107 | 3,216 | 3,297 |
| Administrative Charges, &c. | 13,625 | 12,440 | 14,653 | 13,874 |
| Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ... | 8,748 | 5,532 | 6,011 | 4,185 |
| Interest ... | 5,822 | 5,781 | 5,838 | 5,806 |
| Sinking Fund ... | 2,895 | 2,250 | 2,450 | 2,500 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 6,468 | 5,975 | 4,112 | 6,456 |
| Total ... | 69,970 | 69,606 | 72,869 | 77,057 |
| <i>Loan Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. | 244 | 3,203 | 155 | 72 |

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. In previous issues of this work such an estimate has been given, based on the net amount of estates of deceased persons for the years 1898 to 1902 inclusive, and the number of persons living above age 21 according to the 1901 census. It was mentioned that these estimates could be regarded as rough approximations only, and the defects of the method were pointed out.

Material is now available from which it is possible to estimate with much greater accuracy than formerly the amount of the private wealth, and there is good reason to believe that the statement given below is the most reliable that has yet been published in regard to this State. The procedure adopted was to tabulate according to age at death the net amount of property left by deceased persons during each of the four years 1908 to 1911 inclusive. The totals for the four years were divided by the numbers of deaths occurring in the community at the respective ages, and the results were multiplied by the numbers living at those ages according to the 1911 census. The assumption involved was that persons surviving and persons dying at any age would on the average have the same average amount of wealth. By summarizing the amounts of wealth pertaining to each age obtained in the manner described and making the adjustments referred to below, the total for all persons in the community was arrived at.

The values of estates used in the calculations were the net amounts on which duty was paid, liabilities being deducted. It must be kept in view that the wealth represented by the estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State, leaving property in the State, are included in the figures quoted; but, on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States.

In dealing with a problem of this nature, there are so many disturbing elements that scientific accuracy is not possible. Of these elements the most obvious is that probates or letters of administration are taken out in respect of about 30 per cent. only of the persons who die each year in Victoria. The amounts left by the remaining 70 per cent., while small in the case of the individual, may in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, however, that in comparatively few cases where the amount

Wealth of
the people

of the estate exceeds £100 will it fail to come under the notice of the probate officers, and that the great majority of children, as well as many other persons, leave practically no property. After taking into account these considerations, it would seem that property belonging to the poorer classes of the community will be small in proportion to the total, and that an allowance can easily be made therefor.

The statement has been made from time to time by authorities who have dealt with this subject that results based on probate returns will be defective to some extent through a number of persons having disposed by settlement of the whole or a portion of their wealth before death. According to the law of this State, the payment of duty will not be evaded by a settlement of this nature unless it be absolute, and be made at least twelve months before death. For this and other reasons it is considered that in Victoria the disposal of estates during lifetime will not have a very important effect on the estimate.

The error due to the omission from consideration of the above two items is one of defect. On the other hand, there is an over-estimation of the amount held by life assurance companies on account of their policy-holders. The amount so held is the reserve value of the policies, not the full sum assured, as is implied by the method of computation adopted.

It is probable that the rate of mortality among persons having property is below that prevailing in the general community, and that it will approximate to the rate among assured lives. Calculations have been made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the amount of private wealth owned by males, as estimated from the probate returns and the death rates in the community, would be increased, if it were assumed that the rates of mortality at the different ages were similar to those shown in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the years 1849-1903.

Considerable sums have been lent on mortgage on Victorian property or invested in Victorian enterprises by companies and individuals in Britain and elsewhere. In the majority of cases where an investor does not reside in Victoria, and where on his decease his estate will not be dealt with by the Victorian Probate Office, it is probable that he has no personal interest in the State. In such cases it seems right that the amount of the investment should not be regarded as forming portion of the wealth of the State, the more especially as it is likely to be included in any estimate of wealth which may be prepared for the country in which the investor resides. On the other hand, shares held by Victorians in companies which are registered in Victoria, but whose operations are confined entirely to other States and countries, may fairly be regarded as Victorian assets, and as constituting a portion of the wealth of the community.

If it be assumed that the unadjusted probate returns of the last four years afford a suitable basis for the estimation of the wealth of the community, and that the mortality rates amongst property-owners will correspond with the rates relating to assured lives as given in

the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society above referred to, the private wealth of Victoria at this date will be about £282,000,000, or approximately 38 times the average annual amount left by deceased persons.

It has been shown that calculations based on probate returns require adjustment, and that allowance must be made for small estates, as well as for other property which will not come under the notice of the Probate Office. The extent to which the figures will be affected by the necessary alterations and additions cannot be stated exactly, but from the information available it may be assumed that the net result will be to increase the estimate derived from the probate returns by about £28,000,000, and thus to make the amount of private wealth in the State about £310,000,000.

The following statement shows the private wealth existing in Victoria according to the assumptions made. Estimates on a similar basis are given for the other Australian States, but in the absence of detailed information as to the amounts left by deceased persons at different ages it has not been possible to attain the same degree of accuracy in preparing these as in the case of the Victorian wealth.

PRIVATE WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

| State. | Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount.* | Adults at Census, 1911. | Private Wealth. | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 29,508,573 | 752,607 | 310,000,000 | 236 |
| New South Wales ... | 23,841,924 | 921,731 | 424,000,000 | 257 |
| Queensland ... | 4,537,829 | 329,091 | 80,000,000 | 132 |
| South Australia ... | 5,543,468 | 232,625 | 93,000,000 | 226 |
| Western Australia ... | 2,369,100 | 166,812 | 48,000,000 | 170 |
| Tasmania ... | 2,179,782 | 100,895 | 35,000,000 | 183 |
| Total .. | 67,980,676 | 2,503,761 | 990,000,000 | 222 |

* During four years, 1908 to 1911, in Victoria, but only three years, 1908 to 1910, in each of the other States.

The above represents private wealth only. There is, in addition, a very large amount of property not owned by persons in their individual capacities, such as Crown lands, Government and municipal property, churches, charitable institutions, club property, &c.

An investigation relating to England based on the Probate Office returns, and on the rates of mortality prevailing in the general community, was made in 1908 by Mr. Bernard Mallet, who found the multiplier to be 24, under the conditions existing in that country. If this multiplier be applied to the value of estates left by deceased persons in England according to the returns for the year 1910-11, the product will be about £5,539,000,000, or £153 per head of the

population. The amount of wealth would probably differ somewhat from this for reasons similar to those mentioned above in connexion with Victoria.

Diffusion of
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be wider in Victoria and South Australia than in the other States of Australia, according to the proportion of adults who died leaving property in respect of which probate or administration was taken out. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the three years 1908-1910:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1908-1910.

| | Deaths of Adults. | Estates Proved. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Number. | Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults. |
| Victoria ... | 32,713 | 12,542 | 383 |
| New South Wales | 31,917 | 9,615 | 301 |
| Queensland ... | 11,436 | 2,089 | 183 |
| South Australia ... | 8,529 | 3,261 | 382 |
| Western Australia | 5,127 | 1,360 | 265 |
| Tasmania ... | 3,850 | 1,082 | 281 |

It is thus shown that of the adults who died during the three years 1908-1910, more than one-third in Victoria and South Australia, and more than one-fourth in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 7 per cent. would cover this.

Property
left by
deceased
persons.

The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1911, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1911 numbered 4,277, the sex distribution being 2,715 males, or 44 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,562 females, or 30 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is more than twice that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1911 reached its maximum in the age group 80 to 90 in the case of males and in the age groups 50 to 60 and 90 and upwards in the case of females, there being few estates in the latter group. Among females, the ratio of estates

to deceased persons is highest for the age group 60 to 70 (43 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group between 40 and 90 is practically uniform, ranging from 42 to 49 per cent., and is higher than the ratios for other periods of life. In the estates dealt with during the three years 1908 to 1910, wills were made by a larger proportion of males than of females, while in 1911 wills made by females were proportionately more numerous.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1911.

| Age at Death. | Estates. | | Value of Estates. | | | | | Amount of Duty. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Total Number. | Percent- age In- testate. | Gross. | | Net—after deducting Liabilities. | | | |
| | | | Real. | Personal. | Real and Personal. | Average to each Estate. | Average to total Deaths in each Age Group. | |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years .. | 1 | 100.0 | £ .. | £ 561 | £ 561 | £ 561 | £ 0.29 | £ 17 |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 14 | 100.0 | .. | 3,596 | 3,576 | 255 | 17 | 81 |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 94 | 74.5 | 18,864 | 33,793 | 39,943 | 425 | 108 | 1,107 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 182 | 62.1 | 80,772 | 101,172 | 135,239 | 743 | 282 | 4,564 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 309 | 43.7 | 418,836 | 291,312 | 593,684 | 1,921 | 830 | 36,909 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 386 | 35.0 | 588,759 | 576,211 | 939,226 | 2,433 | 1,030 | 59,212 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 464 | 31.0 | 824,134 | 794,962 | 1,349,543 | 2,909 | 1,280 | 80,218 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 755 | 22.3 | 1,210,332 | 930,613 | 1,879,637 | 2,490 | 1,228 | 94,970 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 489 | 17.4 | 760,490 | 707,500 | 1,374,154 | 2,810 | 1,310 | 74,806 |
| 90 years and up- wards .. | 36 | 13.9 | 38,155 | 37,078 | 66,069 | 1,835 | 601 | 2,644 |
| Absentees .. | 211 | 22.3 | 61,163 | 379,442 | 394,991 | 1,872 | .. | 20,783 |
| Total Males | 2,941 | 31.2 | 4,001,505 | 3,856,240 | 6,776,623 | 2,304 | 764 | 375,311 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years .. | 3 | 100.0 | £ .. | £ 1,396 | £ 1,396 | £ 465 | £ 0.91 | £ 45 |
| 15 to 21 " .. | 1 | 100.0 | .. | 3,479 | 2,367 | 2,367 | 12 | 107 |
| 21 to 30 " .. | 32 | 68.8 | 7,837 | 9,023 | 15,233 | 476 | 35 | 462 |
| 30 to 40 " .. | 102 | 48.0 | 28,969 | 25,886 | 46,972 | 460 | 89 | 955 |
| 40 to 50 " .. | 176 | 51.7 | 70,082 | 77,341 | 124,740 | 709 | 202 | 4,522 |
| 50 to 60 " .. | 211 | 36.0 | 172,532 | 175,668 | 317,189 | 1,503 | 515 | 20,373 |
| 60 to 70 " .. | 311 | 30.5 | 173,103 | 161,752 | 301,236 | 969 | 413 | 10,259 |
| 70 to 80 " .. | 480 | 22.9 | 264,882 | 302,663 | 507,546 | 1,057 | 375 | 17,101 |
| 80 to 90 " .. | 222 | 14.9 | 96,433 | 129,959 | 214,263 | 965 | 286 | 7,392 |
| 90 years and up- wards .. | 28 | 10.7 | 58,649 | 14,555 | 62,788 | 2,242 | 523 | 3,634 |
| Absentees .. | 107 | 30.8 | 31,407 | 77,518 | 98,810 | 923 | .. | 4,118 |
| Total Females | 1,673 | 30.8 | 903,894 | 979,240 | 1,692,540 | 1,012 | 232 | 68,968 |
| Total Males and Females 1911 | 4,614 | 31.1 | 4,905,399 | 4,835,480 | 8,469,163 | 1,836 | 524 | 444,279 |
| 1910 | 4,128 | 30.6 | 3,977,173 | 4,518,071 | 7,430,949 | 1,800 | 477 | 377,923 |
| 1909 | 4,069 | 30.0 | 4,034,100 | 3,771,483 | 6,480,376 | 1,593 | 449 | 344,592 |
| 1908 | 4,345 | 29.7 | 4,109,944 | 4,274,422 | 7,128,085 | 1,641 | 452 | 407,463 |

The numbers and values of estates dealt with in each of the last four years, grouped according to value and distinguishing estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS,

1908 TO 1911.

| Value. | 1908. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. | Number. | Net Value. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Under £100 .. | 432 | 17,915 | 461 | 19,052 | 409 | 18,382 | 457 | 20,673 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 685 | 128,133 | 614 | 116,213 | 581 | 107,620 | 656 | 122,066 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 412 | 163,319 | 377 | 148,623 | 373 | 145,199 | 361 | 142,846 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 421 | 305,095 | 390 | 278,454 | 424 | 309,714 | 450 | 332,916 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 359 | 511,238 | 339 | 485,034 | 341 | 484,039 | 387 | 563,239 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 160 | 398,974 | 132 | 319,286 | 184 | 446,567 | 181 | 443,245 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 106 | 369,020 | 106 | 371,525 | 100 | 351,809 | 102 | 352,882 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 59 | 262,756 | 62 | 278,331 | 64 | 292,219 | 81 | 360,466 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 107 | 721,732 | 105 | 737,664 | 137 | 953,548 | 161 | 1,136,965 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 43 | 516,924 | 26 | 309,719 | 43 | 520,866 | 41 | 504,331 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 26 | 520,874 | 25 | 481,286 | 22 | 425,312 | 30 | 534,090 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 17 | 590,707 | 17 | 576,708 | 17 | 600,716 | 16 | 512,649 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | 5 | 351,527 | 5 | 345,933 | 9 | 566,105 | 13 | 800,504 |
| Over £100,000 .. | 2 | 1,004,440 | 4 | 647,943 | 3 | 562,864 | 5 | 899,701 |
| Total Males .. | 2,834 | 5,862,654 | 2,663 | 5,115,771 | 2,707 | 5,784,960 | 2,941 | 6,776,623 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
| Under £100 .. | 301 | 14,722 | 264 | 12,484 | 261 | 13,597 | 258 | 13,386 |
| £100 to £300 .. | 483 | 91,604 | 416 | 77,972 | 386 | 73,745 | 521 | 97,594 |
| £300 to £500 .. | 242 | 94,788 | 241 | 94,382 | 229 | 88,513 | 255 | 100,044 |
| £500 to £1,000 .. | 228 | 162,026 | 223 | 156,348 | 217 | 155,677 | 279 | 199,191 |
| £1,000 to £2,000 .. | 143 | 197,919 | 134 | 189,135 | 151 | 209,549 | 192 | 273,799 |
| £2,000 to £3,000 .. | 38 | 92,315 | 65 | 161,565 | 65 | 165,768 | 59 | 145,613 |
| £3,000 to £4,000 .. | 25 | 85,516 | 17 | 57,934 | 32 | 110,935 | 38 | 130,586 |
| £4,000 to £5,000 .. | 16 | 70,812 | 7 | 31,898 | 15 | 65,894 | 19 | 84,232 |
| £5,000 to £10,000 .. | 23 | 154,783 | 23 | 158,799 | 48 | 331,899 | 38 | 258,265 |
| £10,000 to £15,000 .. | 3 | 35,995 | 7 | 89,463 | 8 | 104,083 | 5 | 61,561 |
| £15,000 to £25,000 .. | 3 | 50,025 | 3 | 60,273 | 5 | 94,129 | 6 | 116,260 |
| £25,000 to £50,000 .. | 6 | 214,926 | 5 | 165,907 | 2 | 77,254 | 2 | 78,896 |
| £50,000 to £100,000 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 154,946 | .. | .. |
| Over £100,000 .. | .. | .. | 1 | 108,445 | .. | .. | 1 | 133,113 |
| Total Females .. | 1,511 | 1,265,431 | 1,406 | 1,364,605 | 1,421 | 1,645,989 | 1,673 | 1,692,540 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 4,345 | 7,128,085 | 4,069 | 6,480,376 | 4,128 | 7,430,949 | 4,614 | 8,469,163 |

Compared with the returns for 1910, the figures for 1911 show, in estates of males, an increase of 8.6 per cent. in the number, and of 17 per cent. in the value, while in estates of females, there is an increase of 18 per cent. in the number, but of only 3 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-three years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people :—

| Period. | Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office. | | | | Yearly Average. |
|-----------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1879-83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22.6 |
| 1884-88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25.9 |
| 1889-93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.3 |
| 1894-98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33.3 |
| 1899-1903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36.7 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37.3 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36.8 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37.4 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38.6 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37.2 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37.1 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37.1 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39.3 |

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island,—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the

net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1912.

| Year ended 30th Sept. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Year ended 30th Sept. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Annual. | Capital. | | Annual. | Capital. |
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1880 ... | 7,117,946 | 83,847,418 | 1897 ... | 10,345,535 | 171,253,984 |
| 1881 ... | 7,175,289 | 87,642,459 | 1898 ... | 10,152,500 | 168,611,906 |
| 1882 ... | 7,433,812 | 91,792,547 | 1899 ... | 10,134,108 | 168,456,523 |
| 1883 ... | 7,692,706 | 95,610,959 | 1900 ... | 10,283,500 | 169,911,900 |
| 1884 ... | 8,098,814 | 103,795,832 | 1901 ... | 10,537,497 | 174,141,754 |
| 1885 ... | 8,793,490 | 114,283,570 | 1902 ... | 10,885,087 | 185,101,993 |
| 1886 ... | 9,621,135 | 125,878,748 | 1903 ... | 11,188,932 | 203,902,919 |
| 1887 ... | 10,153,771 | 137,885,701 | 1904 ... | 11,437,830 | 209,143,730 |
| 1888 ... | 11,913,473 | 167,385,210 | 1905 ... | 11,743,270 | 210,920,174 |
| 1889 ... | 12,931,526 | 187,558,511 | 1906 ... | 11,795,143 | 216,615,624 |
| 1890 ... | 13,265,543 | 194,313,646 | 1907 ... | 12,174,325 | 222,598,941 |
| 1891 ... | 13,733,770 | 203,351,360 | 1908 ... | 12,638,900 | 232,725,666 |
| 1892 ... | 13,605,990 | 197,366,940 | 1909 ... | 13,123,958 | 242,688,771 |
| 1893 ... | 12,779,600 | 189,461,350 | 1910 ... | 13,564,488 | 252,006,618 |
| 1894 ... | 11,676,079 | 174,984,851 | 1911 ... | 14,225,309 | 265,083,727 |
| 1895 ... | 10,641,200 | 167,197,780 | 1912 ... | 14,774,660 | 275,078,517 |
| 1896 ... | 10,393,000 | 168,427,700 | | | |

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but 28 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopts 17 years', three 15 years', one 13 years', and three 12 years' purchase; whilst of forty country towns, nine adopt 20 years', two 17 years', seven 15 years', six 12 years', eleven 10 years, one 9 years', three 8 years', and one 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 146 shires, 127 adopt a basis of 20 years' purchase, and of the others one adopts 19 years', two 16 years', seven 15 years', one 14 years', three 12 years', four 10 years', and one 8 years' purchase.

The following is an estimate for the last nine years of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

Landed property, capital and ground values.

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | Annual Rateable Value. | Capital Value with Improvements. | Unimproved or Ground Value. |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Urban. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1903-4 | 5,366,477 | 93,376,880 | 46,688,440 |
| 1904-5 | 5,498,471 | 94,583,732 | 47,291,866 |
| 1905-6 | 5,664,425 | 99,354,665 | 49,677,332 |
| 1906-7 | 5,779,231 | 100,801,295 | 50,400,647 |
| 1907-8 | 5,944,691 | 103,666,178 | 51,833,089 |
| 1908-9 | 6,080,447 | 106,149,960 | 53,074,980 |
| 1909-10 | 6,232,091 | 108,863,963 | 54,431,981 |
| 1910-11 | 6,508,534 | 114,113,507 | 57,056,753 |
| 1911-12 | 6,804,697 | 119,400,893 | 59,700,446 |
| Rural. | | | |
| 1903-4 | 6,071,353 | 115,766,850 | 77,177,900 |
| 1904-5 | 6,244,799 | 116,336,442 | 77,557,628 |
| 1905-6 | 6,130,718 | 117,260,959 | 78,173,973 |
| 1906-7 | 6,395,094 | 121,797,646 | 81,198,431 |
| 1907-8 | 6,694,209 | 129,059,488 | 86,039,659 |
| 1908-9 | 7,043,511 | 136,538,811 | 91,025,874 |
| 1909-10 | 7,332,397 | 143,142,655 | 95,428,437 |
| 1910-11 | 7,716,775 | 150,970,220 | 100,646,814 |
| 1911-12 | 7,969,963 | 155,677,624 | 103,785,083 |
| Total. | | | |
| 1903-4 | 11,437,830 | 209,143,730 | 123,866,340 |
| 1904-5 | 11,743,270 | 210,920,174 | 124,849,494 |
| 1905-6 | 11,795,143 | 216,615,624 | 127,851,305 |
| 1906-7 | 12,174,325 | 222,598,941 | 131,599,078 |
| 1907-8 | 12,638,900 | 232,725,666 | 137,872,748 |
| 1908-9 | 13,123,958 | 242,688,771 | 144,100,854 |
| 1909-10 | 13,564,488 | 252,006,618 | 149,860,418 |
| 1910-11 | 14,225,309 | 265,083,727 | 157,703,567 |
| 1911-12 | 14,774,660 | 275,078,517 | 163,485,529 |

Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General revised to 1911. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural properties, the ground value in 1911-12 would be about £172,750,000, which is approximate to the above estimate.

ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint
returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1907 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1911.

| Gold Received. | | 1872 to 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Gross Weight.</i> | | | | | | |
| Raised in Victoria ... | oz. | 22,687,345 | 736,875 | 704,584 | 620,882 | 551,997 |
| „ New Zealand .. | „ | 3,164,002 | 90,411 | 95,546 | 107,839 | 133,210 |
| „ Western Australia .. | „ | 2,817,077 | 20,255 | 21,181 | 15,856 | 11,865 |
| „ elsewhere .. | „ | 2,285,683 | 83,580 | 83,383 | 69,248 | 61,621 |
| Total ... | „ | 30,954,107 | 931,121 | 904,694 | 813,825 | 758,693 |
| Coinage Value ... | £ | 121,998,191 | 3,644,643 | 3,539,328 | 3,176,193 | 2,963,713 |
| <i>Gold Issued.</i> | | | | | | |
| Coin— | | | | | | |
| Sovereigns ... | No. | 112,147,399 | 3,080,148 | 3,029,538 | 3,054,547 | 2,851,451 |
| Half-Sovereigns ... | „ | 1,176,767 | 405,034 | 186,094 | ... | ... |
| Bullion—Quantity ... | oz. | 2,216,050 | 86,393 | 99,175 | 29,241 | 27,378 |
| „ Value ... | £ | 9,259,766 | 363,914 | 417,909 | 121,837 | 113,429 |
| Total value Coin and Bullion ... | £ | 121,995,548 | 3,646,579 | 3,540,494 | 3,176,384 | 2,964,880 |

Since the opening of the Mint 34,362,440 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £135,322,068, thus averaging £3 18s. 9d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 25,301,683 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,591,008 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,886,234 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1911 was £3 19s. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 11d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 124,163,083 sovereigns, 1,767,895 half-sovereigns, and 2,458,237 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £135,323,885.

BANKING.

Common-
wealth
Bank.

By Act No. 18 of 1911, the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power (a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious

metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The Governor of the Bank is given power under the Act to establish a Savings Bank Department in connexion with the bank, and on 15th July, 1912, a commencement was made, so far as this branch of the business was concerned. The Governor's appointment dates from 1st June, 1912, and the Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. A summary of the principal provisions of the Commonwealth Bank Act is given on page 101, part Constitution and Government, of this work.

On 31st December, 1911, there were in Victoria ten "clearing" banks, and three others engaged in the ordinary business of banking. These thirteen banks are known as the "associated" banks, and prior to the establishment of the Australian note issue by the Commonwealth Parliament, and the imposition of a prohibitive tax on notes issued by banks, they were, with two exceptions, banks of issue, *i.e.*, banks issuing notes payable to bearer at sight or on demand. The following return shows the assets and liabilities *within* Victoria of twelve of the "associated" banks (the Ballarat Banking Company being excluded) at 31st December in each of the last five years, according to sworn returns rendered to the Chief Secretary:—

Victorian
Banking.

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1907 TO 1911.

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deposits bearing interest* | 24,615,431 | 23,975,491 | 25,677,111 | 27,383,254 | 29,825,861 |
| Deposits not bearing interest | 13,631,858 | 12,659,502 | 13,983,615 | 15,805,721 | 17,659,739 |
| Notes in circulation ... | 889,357 | 841,604 | 865,252 | 934,291 | 235,492 |
| Other ... | 480,046 | 332,467 | 373,741 | 623,175 | 437,411 |
| Total ... | 39,616,692 | 37,809,064 | 40,899,719 | 44,746,441 | 48,158,503 |
| ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA. | | | | | |
| Coin, Bullion, &c. ... | 8,043,780 | 7,310,729 | 8,491,774 | 8,884,980 | 7,375,608 |
| Australian Notes ... | ... | ... | ... | 101,722 | 1,385,836 |
| Debts due to Banks † | 33,238,732 | 33,711,188 | 32,915,373 | 35,868,709 | 38,024,328 |
| Property ... | 1,844,237 | 1,779,182 | 1,736,566 | 1,734,998 | 1,672,923 |
| Other ... | 605,331 | 611,900 | 806,935 | 751,022 | 884,510 |
| Total ... | 43,732,080 | 43,412,999 | 43,950,648 | 47,341,431 | 49,343,205 |
| CAPITAL AND PROFITS. | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid up | 13,441,231 | 13,610,852 | 13,615,937 | 13,933,729 | 14,529,658 |
| Reserved Profits (ex Dividend) | 5,234,983 | 5,860,550 | 6,440,770 | 7,007,837 | 7,701,643 |
| Last Dividend— | | | | | |
| Amount ... | 549,604† | 567,647† | 588,070† | 633,855† | 670,119† |
| Average rate per cent. per annum | 7.84 | 7.98 | 8.22 | 8.67 | 8.67 |

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1911 amounted to £998,944.—† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks, at the close of the year 1911 were considerably in excess of the liabilities of any of the four previous years, exceeding those of 1907 by £8,541,811, and those of 1910 by £3,412,062, the excess in each case being more than accounted for by increases in customers' deposits. During the interval 1907-11 the Victorian assets increased by £5,611,125; whilst in the twelve months interval 1910-11 they increased by £2,001,774. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1907 £4,115,388, in 1908 £5,603,935, in 1909 £3,050,929, in 1910 £2,594,990, and in 1911 £1,184,702. The lessening of the difference between the assets and liabilities is due to the fact that an increasingly large proportion of the Victorian deposits held by the banks is invested in the other States. It must be borne in mind that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to 14 millions and a half at the close of 1911, having increased to the extent of £1,088,427 since 1907, and Reserves during the same period were built up from £5,234,983 to £7,701,643, the increase being £2,466,660, or 47 per cent.

Another indication of the progress in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid. Compared with 1907, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1911 by 10½ per cent.

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Twelve do business in Victoria, fifteen in New South Wales, eleven in Queensland, eight in South Australia, six in Western Australia, six in Tasmania, and five in New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1911, are as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| State, &c. | Deposits.* | Total Liabilities to the Public. | Advances, &c. | Total Assets. |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 46,486,656 | 48,158,503 | 38,024,328 | 49,343,205 |
| New South Wales | 56,352,619 | 58,193,104 | 46,877,544 | 73,194,109 |
| Queensland | 20,549,621 | 21,019,883 | 16,770,610 | 22,934,101 |
| South Australia | 10,936,461 | 11,450,249 | 8,603,028 | 12,103,058 |
| Western Australia | 6,862,921 | 7,129,004 | 8,167,446 | 11,418,108 |
| Tasmania | 3,844,221 | 3,904,677 | 3,006,253 | 4,213,902 |
| Australia | 145,032,499 | 149,855,420 | 121,449,209 | 173,206,483 |
| New Zealand | 25,557,043 | 27,450,468 | 25,405,690 | 31,461,835 |
| Australasia | 170,589,542 | 177,305,888 | 146,854,899 | 204,668,318 |

* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £998,944 in Victoria, £631,726 in New South Wales, £83,239 in Queensland, and £300,005 in South Australia.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. Except in Western Australia, deposits exceed advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year, deposits have increased by £13,064,444 in the whole of Australasia, increases occurring in Victoria £4,283,595, New South Wales £5,270,097, Queensland £1,621,016, South Australia £341,427, Western Australia £75,094, Tasmania £309,643, and New Zealand £1,163,572. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks, are £11,832,860 more for Australia and £3,536,958 more for New Zealand than at the close of 1910, the increases in the different States being, Victoria £2,155,619, New South Wales £6,063,602, Queensland £1,102,229, South Australia £1,103,402, Western Australia £1,327,608, and Tasmania £80,400. Compared with 1910, the total liabilities to the public have increased by £8,611,226 in the Australian States, and by £1,247,900 in New Zealand; whilst total assets have increased by £12,156,627 and £3,871,792 in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the twelve years 1900-1911:—

Melbourne
Clearing
House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1900-1911.

| Year. | Clearances. | | | Payments in Coin. | Average Weekly Clearances. |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | Notes. | Cheques, Bills, &c. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 10,577,293 | 149,371,785 | 159,949,078 | 19,953,585 | 3,075,944 |
| 1901 | 11,059,519 | 159,367,162 | 170,426,681 | 21,505,100 | 3,277,436 |
| 1902 | 10,967,723 | 159,057,401 | 170,025,124 | 21,869,162 | 3,269,714 |
| 1903 | 10,322,250 | 156,371,148 | 166,693,398 | 21,505,741 | 3,205,642 |
| 1904 | 9,813,956 | 164,352,306 | 174,166,262 | 21,606,342 | 3,349,351 |
| 1905 | 9,979,716 | 177,652,709 | 187,632,425 | 24,562,534 | 3,608,316 |
| 1906 | 11,007,506 | 209,034,550 | 220,042,056 | 27,839,446 | 4,231,578 |
| 1907 | 11,557,939 | 225,035,841 | 236,593,780 | 29,281,793 | 4,549,880 |
| 1908 | 11,211,842 | 210,141,833 | 221,353,675 | 26,226,196 | 4,256,801 |
| 1909 | 11,157,341 | 228,506,266 | 239,663,607 | 30,065,454 | 4,608,915 |
| 1910 | 11,760,548 | 249,622,886 | 261,383,434 | 30,507,742 | 5,026,604 |
| 1911 | 4,744,292 | 285,368,807 | 290,113,099 | 35,001,404 | 5,579,098 |

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Clearing House during 1911 has never been equalled, but the clearances in 1888, which amounted to £289,991,000, came very close to it. The excess in the clearances of 1911 over those of 1910 (£28,729,665) represents an increase of 11 per cent.

Deposits
in and
advances
of banks.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. The proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public is usually about 96 per cent., whilst advances generally constitute about three-quarters of the banks' assets.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1900 TO 1911.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

| Year. | Deposits. | | | Advances. | Excess of Deposits over Advances. |
|-------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| | Government. | Other. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 | 2,840,102 | 27,798,183 | 30,638,285 | 30,612,533 | 25,752 |
| 1901 | 2,557,811 | 28,060,251 | 30,618,062 | 31,263,826 | - 645,764* |
| 1902 | 2,455,773 | 28,504,451 | 30,960,224 | 29,861,071 | 1,099,153 |
| 1903 | 2,201,989 | 28,227,314 | 30,429,303 | 30,401,807 | 27,496 |
| 1904 | 3,117,683 | 28,557,114 | 31,674,797 | 29,293,210 | 2,381,587 |
| 1905 | 3,576,895 | 31,547,001 | 35,123,896 | 29,918,226 | 5,205,670 |
| 1906 | 3,903,702 | 33,720,118 | 37,623,820 | 31,495,558 | 6,128,262 |
| 1907 | 2,665,655 | 35,581,634 | 38,247,289 | 33,238,732 | 5,008,557 |
| 1908 | 2,210,549 | 34,424,444 | 36,634,993 | 33,711,188 | 2,923,805 |
| 1909 | 3,796,729 | 35,863,997 | 39,660,726 | 32,915,373 | 6,745,353 |
| 1910 | 3,798,116 | 39,390,859 | 43,188,975 | 35,868,709 | 7,320,266 |
| 1911 | 4,740,882 | 42,744,718 | 47,485,600 | 38,024,328 | 9,461,272 |

* Excess of Advances over Deposits.

Rates of
exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1911 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are subjoined. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1901, 1906, AND 1911.

| Places on which Bills were Drawn. | Average Rates of Exchange. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1901. | 1906. | 1911. |
| London ... | 7s. 6d. to 15s. per cent. premium. | 1s. 7d. per cent. premium | 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cent. discount |
| New South Wales | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Queensland ... | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 10s. per cent. premium | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| South Australia ... | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. per cent. premium | 3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| Western Australia | 10s. to 20s. per cent. premium | 10s. to 15s. per cent. premium | 8s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium |
| Tasmania ... | 5s. per cent. premium | 5s. per cent. premium | 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium |
| New Zealand ... | 5s. to 10s. per cent. premium | 10s. per cent. premium | 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium |

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, middle, and end of the decennial period 1901-1911 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation. Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1901, 1906, AND 1911.

| Currency of Bills. | Average Rate of Discount per annum. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1901. | 1906. | 1911. |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Under 65 days | 4 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 |
| 65 to 95 " | 4 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 |
| 95 to 125 " | 4½ to 7 | 5½ to 7 | 5 to 7 |
| Over 125 " | 5 to 7 | 5½ to 7 | 5 to 7 |

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months:—

| Year. | Average Rate per Cent. |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1902 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1903 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1904 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1905 | 3 to 3½ |
| 1906 | 2 to 3 |
| 1907 | 3 |
| 1908 | 3 |
| 1909 | 3 to 3¼ |
| 1910 | 3 |
| 1911 | 2 72 to 3 |

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets within the State for the years 1901, 1906, and 1911 gives the following results:— Analysis of bank returns.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| The liabilities amounted to | 76.84 per cent. of the assets in 1901 |
| | 91.94 " " 1906 |
| | 97.60 " " 1911 |
| Coin and bullion* formed | 16.92 " " 1901 |
| | 16.90 " " 1906 |
| | 17.78 " " 1911 |
| Of the moneys deposited | 60.09 " bore interest in 1901 |
| | 64.41 " " 1906 |
| | 62.81 " " 1911 |

* Including Australian notes in 1911.

During the 1910 session of the Commonwealth Parliament, an Act (No. 11 of 1910) was passed authorizing the issue of Australian notes. The Act, which was brought into operation on 1st November, 1910, provided that after six months from that date, it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This has Australian note issue.

resulted in the recall of the note issue of Queensland. Under the Act notes may be issued in the denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100. The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of Government.

Pending the printing of a permanent design for Australian notes, the forms of various banks suitably inscribed have been circulated.

The Act referred to above required that the reserve of gold coin to be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth against the note circulation should be equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000, and to the full amount of notes in circulation in excess of that sum; but these conditions expired on 30th June, 1912, as it is prescribed by Act No. 21 of 1911 that the reserve of gold coin shall from 1st July, 1912, be not less than one-fourth of the amount of Australian notes issued.

The accumulation of interest derived from investments is also held (less expenses) as a reserve, and there will in a few years be a large amount of assets in excess of the note liability.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury Bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The Parliament passed an Act (No. 14 of 1910) placing a prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. per annum on all notes issued or re-issued by any bank after 1st July, 1911 (the date fixed by proclamation).

The following table shows the denomination, number, and amount of Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1912 :—

| Denomination. | Number. | Amount. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | £ |
| £1 | 3,031,058 | 3,031,058 |
| £5 | 619,715 | 3,098,575 |
| £10 | 163,563 | 1,635,630 |
| £20 | 20,369 | 407,380 |
| £50 | 16,794 | 839,700 |
| £100 | 4,736 | 473,600 |
| Totals ... | 3,856,235 | 9,485,943 |

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £4,279,007 (about 45 per cent. of the note circulation), whilst the investments in State securities amounted to £4,860,000, and the fixed deposits in banks to £425,000, making a total of £9,564,007.

The State Savings Bank is controlled by a Board of five Commissioners and an Inspector-General, and is guaranteed by the Government. It has 103 branches in the principal centres of population, and 319 agencies in the smaller towns. These agencies were in the post-offices until 1st June, 1912, when other agents were appointed, in view of the contemplated establishment of a Commonwealth Savings Bank in the post-offices.

The interest allowed to depositors at 30th June, 1911, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on sums up to £100, and 3 per cent. on the excess over £100 up to £250, but no interest was allowed on any excess over £250. This limit was, however, raised to £350 on 1st July, 1912. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits at regular intervals during the last thirty-seven years.

SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1911.

| On 30th June. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 1,000 of Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. |
| | | | £ | £ s d. |
| 1875 | 65,837 | 81 | 1,469,849 | 22 6 6 |
| 1880 | 92,115 | 108 | 1,661,409 | 18 0 9 |
| 1885 | 170,014 | 174 | 3,337,018 | 19 12 7 |
| 1890 | 281,509 | 252 | 5,262,105 | 18 13 10 |
| 1895 | 338,480 | 286 | 7,316,129 | 21 12 3 |
| 1900 | 375,070 | 314 | 9,110,793 | 24 5 9 |
| 1901 | 393,026 | 327 | 9,662,006 | 24 11 8 |
| 1902 | 410,126 | 340 | 10,131,604 | 24 14 1 |
| 1903 | 418,511 | 347 | 10,341,857 | 24 14 3 |
| 1904 | 432,867 | 358 | 10,582,808 | 24 9 0 |
| 1905 | 447,382 | 369 | 10,896,741 | 24 7 2 |
| 1906 | 466,752 | 380 | 11,764,179 | 25 4 1 |
| 1907 | 491,318 | 394 | 12,792,590 | 26 0 9 |
| 1908 | 511,581 | 404 | 13,428,676 | 26 5 0 |
| 1909 | 532,425 | 415 | 14,101,710 | 26 9 9 |
| 1910 | 560,515 | 429 | 15,417,887 | 27 10 2 |
| 1911 | 595,424 | 451 | 17,274,423 | 29 0 3 |

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as of the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks' returns, the number of depositors in proportion to population having increased by 5 per cent. since 1910, by 44 per cent. since 1900, and by 79 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1911, nine persons out of every twenty in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of over £29, and of these depositors 48 per cent. were females. Of the amount on deposit in 1911, 34 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 39 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 27 per cent. to those

with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1911, £997,757.

It should, however, be pointed out that 148,041 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, the amount at whose credit was about £21,095. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that, on 30th June, 1911, there were 447,383 active accounts with £17,253,328 at credit—an average of £38 11s. 4d. per depositor—and that the number of depositors per thousand of the population was 339.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of savings banks in Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

SAVINGS BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| <i>Assets.</i> | | | | | | £ |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 | | | | | | 740,039 |
| Government Debentures | | | | | | 9,228,747 |
| Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) | | | | | | 3,309,962 |
| Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) | | | | | | 861,355 |
| City of Melbourne Debentures | | | | | | 219,881 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures | | | | | | 917,777 |
| Mortgage Securities | | | | | | 1,739,873 |
| Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession | | | | | | 35,000 |
| Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares | | | | | | 4,428 |
| Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments | | | | | | 217,827 |
| Bank premises | | | | | | 200,000 |
| Advances Department | | | | | | 659 |
| Commercial Bank—Current Accounts | | | | | | 90,535 |
| Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in transit | | | | | | 186,723 |
| Total | | | | | | 17,752,806 |

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | | | | | £ |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| Depositors' balances, with Interest to date | | | | | | 17,274,424 |
| Other liabilities | | | | | | 9,724 |

Surplus Funds allotted as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Reserve Fund | £450,000 |
| Depreciation Fund | 5,432 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 5,294 |
| Fidelity Guarantee Fund | 7,932 |
| Total Surplus Funds | 468,658 |
| Total | 17,752,806 |

A department was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and an Act passed in 1910 extended the system to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose are raised by the sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The issues up to 30th June, 1911, amounted to £3,096,045, of which £1,273,775 has been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,822,270 outstanding. Of this amount, £939,470 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Banks' funds. The sum advanced during the year 1910-11 was £263,900, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £2,921,613, of which £1,490,933 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1911, an amount of £1,430,680, representing 3,096 loans to farmers for £1,306,658, which thus averaged £422, and 451 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £124,022, or an average of £275. As a measure of the safety with which the advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1911, to only £26, and the interest in arrear to £42, those amounts being due from farmers.

Savings
Banks—
Advances
depart-
ment.

SAVINGS BANKS—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | At 30th June, 1910. | During 1910-11. | At 30th June, 1911. |
|---|-----|-----|---|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Loans raised | ... | ... | £ | 2,783,600 | 312,445 | 3,096,045 |
| „ repaid | ... | ... | £ | 1,128,775 | 145,000 | 1,273,775 |
| „ outstanding | ... | ... | £ | 1,654,825 | ... | 1,822,270 |
| <i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications received | ... | No. | | 12,503 | 684 | 13,187 |
| „ „ amount | ... | £ | | 6,023,035 | 356,410 | 6,379,445 |
| Applications granted | ... | No. | | 7,907* | 384 | 8,291* |
| „ „ amount | ... | £ | | 3,502,815* | 173,590 | 3,676,405* |
| Amount advanced | ... | £ | | 2,657,713 | 139,610 | 2,797,323 |
| „ repaid | ... | £ | | 1,333,849 | 156,816 | 1,490,665 |
| „ outstanding | ... | £ | | 1,323,864 | ... | 1,306,658 |
| <i>House or Shop Property.</i> | | | | | | |
| Applications granted | ... | No. | | ... | 630 | 630† |
| „ „ amount | ... | £ | | ... | 187,080 | 187,080† |
| Amount advanced | ... | £ | | ... | 124,290 | 124,290 |
| „ repaid | ... | £ | | ... | 268 | 268 |
| „ outstanding | ... | £ | | ... | ... | 124,022 |

* Including £620,280 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,182 applicants.

† Including £15,650 offered to, but not accepted by, 51 applicants.

Savings
Banks in
Australasia.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise Trustee banks in Victoria and South Australia—those of Victoria being guaranteed by and under the supervision of the Government—Government banks in Queensland and Western Australia; Government and Trustee banks in New South Wales; Government and Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The number of depositors in these banks, and the amount on deposit, including interest, are given in the succeeding table. The figures relate to the date, 30th June, 1911, except those of the Tasmanian and New Zealand banks. As regards these, the figures of the joint stock banks of Tasmania are made up to the end of February, 1911, and those of the others to the date, 31st December, 1910.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1910-11.

| State. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 1,000 of the Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. |
| | | | £ | £ s. d. |
| Victoria ... | 595,424 | 451 | 17,274,423 | 29 0 3 |
| New South Wales ... | 522,251 | 315 | 23,381,014 | 44 15 5 |
| Queensland ... | 127,219 | 208 | 6,376,969 | 50 2 6 |
| South Australia ... | 179,478 | 435 | 7,411,710 | 41 5 11 |
| Western Australia ... | 87,569 | 304 | 4,080,084 | 46 11 10 |
| Tasmania ... | 63,314 | 327 | 1,760,091 | 27 16 0 |
| Australia ... | 1,575,255 | 351 | 60,284,291 | 38 5 5 |
| New Zealand ... | 432,119 | 431 | 15,620,515 | 36 3 0 |
| Australasia ... | 2,007,374 | 366 | 75,904,806 | 37 16 3 |

The number of depositors in proportion to population in Victoria is greater than in the other States (~~excepting South Australia~~) and New Zealand, but the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is larger than in the case of Tasmania only. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, was at the date of the 1911 census wider in Victoria than elsewhere in Australia, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are depositors, nearly one-third of the persons in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and more than one-fifth of those in Queensland.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain and other countries:—

Savings
Banks in
various
countries.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 1,000 of the Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. |
| England and Wales | 1910 | 11,854,993 | 329 | £ 180,523,970 | £ s. d. 15 4 7 |
| Scotland ... | 1910 | 1,142,054 | 240 | 26,158,191 | 22 18 1 |
| Ireland ... | 1910 | 662,589 | 152 | 14,475,860 | 21 16 11 |
| United Kingdom... | 1910 | 13,659,636 | 303 | 221,158,021 | 16 3 10 |
| Canada ... | 1910 | 186,726 | 26 | 11,976,500 | 64 2 9 |
| Ceylon ... | 1910 | 121,892 | 30 | 515,387 | 4 4 7 |
| Cape Colony ... | 1910 | 114,941 | 46 | 2,513,111 | 21 17 3 |
| Natal ... | 1910 | 25,694 | 21 | 575,44 | 22 7 11 |
| Transvaal ... | 1910 | 71,185 | 51 | 1,802,075 | 25 6 4 |
| Austria ... | 1908 | 6,189,647 | 219 | 247,625,195 | 40 0 1 |
| Belgium ... | 1908 | 2,624,991 | 355 | 35,133,429 | 13 7 8 |
| France ... | 1909 | 13,457,779 | 343 | 211,249,673 | 15 13 11 |
| Italy ... | 1909 | 7,270,000 | 210 | 154,280,617 | 21 4 5 |
| Netherlands ... | 1908-9 | 1,874,109 | 320 | 21,257,583 | 11 6 10 |
| Russia ... | 1909 | 6,559,757 | 42 | 128,806,058 | 19 12 9 |
| Sweden ... | 1909 | 2,095,444 | 383 | 45,698,648 | 21 16 2 |
| Norway ... | 1909 | 956,986 | 404 | 26,874,225 | 28 1 7 |
| Denmark ... | 1909 | 1,296,161 | 480 | 41,030,545 | 31 13 1 |
| United States ... | 1910 | 9,142,908 | 99 | 836,429,928 | 91 9 8 |

Depositors in proportion to population are more numerous in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden than in Australia, though the ratio in Victoria is only exceeded by that in Denmark. The only countries which stand above Australia in the average amount due to each depositor are the United States, Canada, and Austria, all of which, with the addition of Denmark, are above Victoria.

World's
stocks of
money and
coinage.

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1909, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1910. The information in the first statement has been extracted from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, and that in the second from the Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint.

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1909.

| Country. | Value of— | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Uncovered Paper. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Argentina ... | 34,501,000 | * | 49,235,000 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 73,749,000 | 26,960,000 | 19,850,000 |
| Belgium ... | 4,582,000 | 1,829,000 | 27,412,000 |
| British Empire— | | | |
| Australasia ... | 35,652,000 | 2,055,000 | * |
| Canada ... | 19,932,000 | 1,377,000 | 15,699,000 |
| South Africa ... | 13,439,000 | 4,110,000 | * |
| United Kingdom ... | 115,997,000 | 24,494,000 | 23,549,000 |
| Egypt ... | 37,583,000 | 3,267,000 | 575,000 |
| France ... | 190,363,000 | 84,475,000 | 30,885,000 |
| Germany ... | 39,166,000 | 48,413,000 | 71,283,000 |
| Italy ... | 58,317,000 | 4,932,000 | 29,857,000 |
| Japan ... | 14,857,000 | 11,836,000 | 13,809,000 |
| Mexico ... | 7,726,000 | 11,507,000 | 10,521,000 |
| Netherlands ... | 13,932,000 | 10,829,000 | 11,774,000 |
| Russia ... | 185,164,000 | 16,110,000 | * |
| Spain ... | 21,206,000 | 35,693,000 | 19,768,000 |
| Turkey ... | 27,104,000 | 5,425,000 | * |
| United States ... | 336,710,000 | 151,156,000 | 160,423,000 |
| Other Countries ... | 63,290,000 | 73,769,000 | 332,333,000 |
| Total ... | 1,293,270,000 | 518,237,000 | 816,973,000 |

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1910.

| Country. | Gold. | Silver. | Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c. |
|---|------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom ... | 24,920,500 | 2,581,600 | 148,300 |
| Australasia ... | 10,117,200 | ... | ... |
| India (a) ... | ... | 1,450,400 | 143,200 |
| British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ... | ... | 1,534,000 | 44,500 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 1,794,000 | 1,192,900 | 105,800 |
| France and French Colonies ... | 5,547,400 | 1,026,600 | 41,000 |
| Germany and German Colonies ... | 10,080,000 | 2,350,100 | 295,200 |
| Japan (a) ... | 5,128,200 | 1,539,500 | ... |
| Mexico ... | 513,800 | 449,800 | 30,000 |
| Persia ... | ... | 1,025,000 | 1,700 |
| Russia ... | 212,900 | 476,100 | 98,900 |
| Turkey ... | 3,403,200 | 347,600 | ... |
| United States and Philippines ... | 21,817,400 | 1,119,000 | 635,500 |
| Other Countries ... | 1,281,100 | 3,104,400 | 784,300 |
| Total ... | 84,815,700 | 18,197,000 | 2,328,400 |

(a) Financial Year, 1909-10.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1909-10), at Ottawa, and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-seven years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 TO 1911.

| Year. | Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange | | Minimum Return to Investor. | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | 4 per cents. (due 1920). | 3½ per cents. (due 1923). | 4 per cents. | 3½ per cents. |
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1885 | 104½ | ... | 3 15 10 | ... |
| 1886 | 107½ | ... | 3 13 2 | ... |
| 1887 | 108½ | ... | 3 13 1 | ... |
| 1888 | 114½ | ... | 3 6 5 | ... |
| 1889 | 114½ | 105 | 3 5 8 | 3 5 5 |
| 1890 | 111½ | 103½ | 3 8 0 | 3 7 0 |
| 1891 | 109½ | 100½ | 3 10 3 | 3 9 9 |
| 1892 | 106½ | 98 | 3 13 9 | 3 13 5 |
| 1893 | 103½ | 93½ | 3 18 6 | 4 3 4 |
| 1894 | 106½ | 99½ | 3 15 2 | 3 10 2 |
| 1895 | 111½ | 105½ | 3 9 0 | 3 6 1 |
| 1896 | 116½ | 109½ | 3 2 7 | 3 1 6 |
| 1897 | 115 | 108½ | 3 4 0 | 3 2 7 |
| 1898 | 113½ | 107½ | 3 5 1 | 3 3 6 |
| 1899 | 114 | 107½ | 3 4 5 | 3 2 10 |
| 1900 | 111½ | 105½ | 3 6 8 | 3 5 0 |
| 1901 | 112½ | 106½ | 3 5 3 | 3 4 1 |
| 1902 | 112½ | 104½ | 3 5 3 | 3 6 0 |
| 1903 | 107½ | 101½ | 3 11 2 | 3 10 0 |
| 1904 | 107 | 98½ | 3 11 10 | 3 14 5 |
| 1905 | 107 | 100½ | 3 11 6 | 3 11 6 |
| 1906 | 105½ | 101½ | 3 13 4 | 3 10 7 |
| 1907 | 105 | 100½ | 3 14 2 | 3 11 8 |
| 1908 | 105½ | 101½ | 3 12 1 | 3 10 5 |
| 1909 | 104½ | 100½ | 3 13 11 | 3 12 9 |
| 1910 | 103½ | 99½ | 3 15 9 | 3 14 5 |
| 1911 | 103½ | 99½ | 3 15 5 | 3 14 9 |

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last Prices of Australasian stocks.

eighteen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1911.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | | |
| | 1920. | 1933. | 1915. | 1917-36. | 1934. | 1920-40. | 1929. |
| 1894 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1895 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1896 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1897 | 113 | 120 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 112 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 121 $\frac{7}{8}$ | .. | 114 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1898 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 110 | 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1899 | 110 | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 111 |
| 1900 | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1901 | 110 | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 |
| 1902 | 108 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 112 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 110 | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1903 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| 1904 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 |
| 1905 | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1906 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1907 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 |
| 1908 | 103 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 104 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1909 | 103 | 107 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1910 | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1911 | 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 103 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN— | | | | | | | |
| | 1923. | 1924. | 1924. | 1939. | 1915-35. | 1920-40. | 1940. |
| 1894 | 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1895 | 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{5}{8}$ | .. | 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1896 | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 106 |
| 1897 | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 106 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 111 $\frac{5}{8}$ | .. | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1898 | 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 108 | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1899 | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 106 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1900 | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 105 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 105 |
| 1901 | 104 | 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 102 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 106 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 1902 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1903 | 98 | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1904 | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 98 | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1905 | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1906 | 100 | 100 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 99 | 98 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1907 | 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 | 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1908 | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1909 | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1910 | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1911 | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

The earlier years in this table were marked by a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, has not been sustained.

The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1911.

| Year | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| FOUR PER CENTS. | | | | | | | |
| | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. |
| 1894 | 3 17 2 | 3 13 7 | 3 13 10 | 3 13 9 | 3 13 0 | .. | 3 13 4 |
| 1897 | 3 5 1 | 3 2 2 | 3 2 2 | 3 4 1 | 3 1 3 | .. | 3 6 2 |
| 1900 | 3 8 8 | 3 6 4 | 3 7 6 | 3 7 10 | 3 6 2 | 3 7 0 | 3 9 0 |
| 1902 | 3 8 4 | 3 8 2 | 3 11 10 | 3 11 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 9 | 3 8 5 |
| 1904 | 3 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 16 2 | 3 19 9 | 3 13 0 | 3 13 2 | 3 13 9 |
| 1905 | 3 12 11 | 3 12 5 | 3 13 5 | 3 15 4 | 3 12 8 | 3 11 1 | 3 11 6 |
| 1906 | 3 14 11 | 3 11 5 | 3 15 1 | 3 16 5 | 3 11 8 | 3 11 8 | 3 11 3 |
| 1907 | 3 17 0 | 3 13 6 | 3 18 2 | 3 18 2 | 3 12 10 | 3 13 0 | 3 13 3 |
| 1908 | 3 14 1 | 3 11 7 | 3 15 6 | 3 15 1 | 3 12 5 | 3 12 1 | 3 11 3 |
| 1909 | 3 15 4 | 3 12 0 | 3 15 4 | 3 16 4 | 3 11 10 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 3 |
| 1910 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 11 | 3 17 3 | 3 16 4 | 3 13 2 | 3 16 1 | 3 14 4 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 3 | 3 18 8 | 3 18 7 | 3 13 1 | 3 13 2 | 3 14 8 |
| THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. | | | | | | | |
| | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. | Per cent. £ s. d. |
| 1894 | 3 15 11 | 3 11 11 | 3 16 4 | 3 12 10 | .. | 3 15 2 | 3 11 0 |
| 1897 | 3 3 11 | 3 0 6 | 3 3 7 | 3 1 0 | .. | 3 1 1 | 3 3 11 |
| 1900 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 0 | 3 6 10 | 3 5 9 | 3 7 7 | 3 7 3 | 3 6 4 |
| 1902 | 3 7 10 | 3 6 8 | 3 9 0 | 3 7 6 | 3 10 3 | 3 6 9 | 3 5 6 |
| 1904 | 3 16 0 | 3 14 10 | 3 16 10 | 3 12 7 | 4 2 2 | 3 14 11 | 3 11 9 |
| 1905 | 3 14 0 | 3 11 8 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 10 | 3 19 0 | 3 12 8 | 3 12 0 |
| 1906 | 3 11 5 | 3 10 5 | 3 12 3 | 3 10 0 | 3 15 0 | 3 13 8 | 3 10 4 |
| 1907 | 3 14 4 | 3 12 2 | 3 15 6 | 3 11 11 | 4 2 9 | 3 16 8 | 3 11 5 |
| 1908 | 3 12 5 | 3 10 10 | 3 13 10 | 3 11 2 | 3 18 9 | 3 14 5 | 3 11 3 |
| 1909 | 3 14 5 | 3 13 2 | 3 15 8 | 3 12 5 | 4 0 3 | 3 16 0 | 3 12 6 |
| 1910 | 3 16 2 | 3 14 8 | 3 15 7 | 3 13 2 | 4 5 3 | 3 16 6 | 3 14 8 |
| 1911 | 3 16 4 | 3 14 8 | 3 16 8 | 3 13 7 | 4 12 5 | 3 19 10 | 3 14 7 |

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand are practically alike, and almost without exception yield least to the investor.

Representative British and Colonial stocks in London.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1911:—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1911.

| Country. | Date of Maturity. | Rate of Interest on Stock. | Return to Investor Per Cent. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | | 1900. | 1911. | Increase. |
| | | per cent. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom .. | Inter-minable | 2½* | 2 10 0 | 3 3 7 | 0 13 7 |
| Canada .. | 1938 | 3 | 3 0 0 | 3 10 6 | 0 10 6 |
| Cape Colony .. | 1929-49 | 3½ | 3 5 3 | 3 12 0 | 0 6 9 |
| Ceylon .. | 1934 | 4 | 3 6 11 | 3 12 4 | 0 5 5 |
| Western Australia.. | 1934 | 4 | 3 6 2 | 3 13 1 | 0 6 11 |
| Tasmania .. | 1920-40 | 4 | 3 7 0 | 3 13 4 | 0 6 4 |
| Newfoundland .. | 1935 | 4 | 3 11 1 | 3 13 6 | 0 2 5 |
| Natal .. | 1937 | 4 | 3 10 1 | 3 13 7 | 0 3 6 |
| South Australia .. | 1939 | 3½ | 3 5 9 | 3 13 7 | 0 7 10 |
| Canada .. | 1947 | 2½ | 2 17 1 | 3 13 10 | 0 16 9 |
| New South Wales | 1933 | 4 | 3 6 4 | 3 14 4 | 0 8 0 |
| New Zealand .. | 1940 | 3½ | 3 6 4 | 3 14 7 | 0 8 3 |
| Jamaica .. | 1934 | 4 | 3 10 11 | 3 14 8 | 0 3 9 |
| New Zealand .. | 1929 | 4 | 3 9 0 | 3 14 9 | 0 5 9 |
| New South Wales .. | 1924 | 3½ | 3 5 0 | 3 14 10 | 0 9 10 |
| Cape Colony .. | 1923 | 4 | 3 10 4 | 3 15 1 | 0 4 9 |
| New Zealand .. | 1945 | 3 | 3 3 2 | 3 15 5 | 0 12 3 |
| British Guiana .. | 1935 | 4 | 3 12 3 | 3 15 9 | 0 3 6 |
| Victoria .. | 1923 | 3½ | 3 6 10 | 3 16 4 | 0 9 6 |
| Victoria .. | 1920 | 4 | 3 8 8 | 3 16 6 | 0 7 10 |
| Queensland .. | 1924 | 3½ | 3 6 10 | 3 16 8 | 0 9 10 |
| New South Wales | 1935 | 3 | 3 0 11 | 3 18 2 | 0 17 3 |
| Trinidad .. | 1917-42 | 4 | 3 7 8 | 3 18 7 | 0 10 11 |
| Queensland .. | 1915 | 4 | 3 7 6 | 3 18 8 | 0 11 2 |
| South Australia .. | 1917-36 | 4 | 3 7 10 | 3 18 10 | 0 11 0 |
| Tasmania .. | 1920-40 | 3½ | 3 7 3 | 3 19 10 | 0 12 7 |
| Quebec .. | 1937 | 3 | 3 10 7 | 4 1 10 | 0 11 3 |
| Hong Kong .. | 1918-43 | 3½ | 3 7 5 | 4 4 1 | 0 16 8 |
| Natal .. | 1914-39 | 3½ | 3 7 11 | 4 4 6 | 0 16 7 |
| Natal .. | 1929-49 | 3 | 3 4 9 | 4 4 11 | 1 0 2 |
| Victoria .. | 1929-49 | 3 | 3 4 10 | 4 6 1 | 1 1 3 |
| Western Australia | 1915-35 | 3½ | 3 7 7 | 4 12 9 | 1 5 2 |
| British Guiana .. | 1923-45 | 3 | 3 7 2 | 4 19 0 | 1 11 10 |
| Trinidad .. | 1922-44 | 3 | 3 6 11 | 4 19 11 | 1 13 0 |
| Queensland .. | 1922-47 | 3 | 3 6 1 | 5 0 5 | 1 14 4 |
| Western Australia | 1916-36 | 3 | 3 12 0 | 6 10 3 | 2 18 3 |
| South Australia .. | 1916 or later | 3 | 3 10 2 | 8 0 5 | 4 10 3 |

* Consols carried 2½ per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at 2½, which is now the permanent rate.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stocks were not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as most of these stocks are redeemable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption that the loans will be redeemed at the earliest dates, these returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of these stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1900 and 1911 would be as follows:—

| Stocks. | Return to Investor.—Per cent. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | 1900. | 1911. | Increase. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | s. d. |
| South Australia, 1916 or later ... | 3 3 11 | 3 14 0 | 10 1 |
| Western Australia, 1916-36 ... | 3 6 10 | 3 18 1 | 11 3 |
| Natal, 1929-49 ... | 3 3 8 | 3 15 1 | 11 5 |
| Victoria, 1929-49 ... | 3 3 8 | 3 15 10 | 12 2 |
| Trinidad, 1922-44 ... | 3 4 7 | 3 17 5 | 12 10 |
| Queensland, 1922-47 ... | 3 3 11 | 3 16 9 | 12 10 |
| British Guiana, 1923-45 ... | 3 4 9 | 3 18 0 | 13 3 |

By comparing the figures in the above table with the yields of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cents., as shown in the previous table, it will be seen that there was no very marked preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock in 1911.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

Prices of
stock and
debentures
in Mel-
bourne.

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1912.

| Year. | Amount Out- standing on 30th June. | Price in January. | Return to Investor per cent. |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ s. d. |
| 3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter. | | | |
| 1899 ... | 2,790,482 | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 19 8 |
| 1900 ... | 3,059,511 | 100 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 19 11 |
| 1901 ... | 3,146,000 | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 0 7 |
| 1902 ... | 3,195,619 | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 0 4 |
| 1903 ... | 3,196,933 | 97 | 3 1 10 |
| 1904 ... | 3,120,492 | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 4 10 |

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1912.
continued.

| Year. | Amount Out- standing on 30th June. | Price in January. | Return to Investor per cent. |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ s. d. |
| 3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter— <i>continued.</i> | | | |
| 1905 ... | 3,155,773 | 88½ | 3 7 7 |
| 1906 ... | 3,153,067 | 93 | 3 4 6 |
| 1907 ... | 3,197,732 | 91½ | 3 5 7 |
| 1908 ... | 3,226,585 | 89 | 3 7 5 |
| 1909 ... | 3,229,429 | 87 | 3 9 0 |
| 1910 ... | 3,224,771 | 85½ | 3 10 2 |
| 1911 ... | 3,229,286 | 85 | 3 10 7 |
| 1912 ... | ... | 83½ | 3 11 10 |
| 3 % Debentures, due 1921-30. | | | |
| 1901 ... | 532,000 | 97½-97½ | 3 2 9 |
| 1902 ... | 1,000,000 | 95-95½ | 3 4 10 |
| 1903 ... | 1,000,000 | 93½-93½ | 3 7 1 |
| 1904 ... | 1,000,000 | 88-90 | 3 13 2 |
| 1905 ... | 1,000,000 | 87½-88 | 3 15 3 |
| 1906 ... | 997,400 | 93 | 3 8 7 |
| 1907 ... | 993,150 | 90 | 3 12 10 |
| 1908 ... | 985,950 | 89 | 3 14 8 |
| 1909 ... | 985,650 | 86½-87 | 3 18 8 |
| 1910 ... | 972,850 | 88½-89 | 3 16 0 |
| 1911 ... | 972,850 | 90 | 3 14 7 |
| 1912 ... | ... | 88 | 3 18 7 |
| 4 % Debentures, due 1913-23. | | | |
| 1899 ... | 746,795 | 111-112 | 3 1 2 |
| 1900 ... | 746,795 | 112 | 2 19 6 |
| 1901 ... | 746,795 | 105-107½ | 3 8 2 |
| 1902 ... | 746,795 | 106 | 3 8 0 |
| 1903 ... | 746,795 | 104½ | 3 10 9 |
| 1904 ... | 746,795 | 103 | 3 12 10 |
| 1905 ... | 746,795 | 103½ | 3 10 3 |
| 1906 ... | 746,795 | 104½-105 | 3 6 5 |
| 1907 ... | 746,795 | 104 | 3 7 3 |
| 1908 ... | 746,795 | 102½ | 3 10 8 |
| 1909 ... | 746,795 | 103½ | 3 6 0 |
| 1910 ... | 746,795 | 104½ | 2 17 7 |
| 1911 ... | 746,795 | 102-102½ | 3 5 0 |
| 1912 ... | ... | 103½ | 2 4 1 |

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stocks, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. In the years

1901, 1902, and 1903, the 4 per cent. debentures gave the highest yield per cent., but since then the investor in the 3 per cent. debentures has had the highest return each year. In the last four years the 4 per cent. debentures have given a lower return to the investor than either the 3 per cent. stock or 3 per cent. debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the investor in Victoria from 3 per cent. stock and 4 per cent. debentures in January, 1912, were considerably lower than those obtained by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1911.

INSURANCE.

There are twenty-one companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Seven of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five in New South Wales, three in America, five in the United Kingdom, and one in New Zealand. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are within, and in those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 to 1911:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1911.

| Year. | Companies with Head Offices in— | | | Total. |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Australasia. | United Kingdom. | America. | |
| NUMBER. | | | | |
| 1900 .. | 165,848 | 1,203 | 5,662 | 172,713 |
| 1901 .. | 188,073 | 1,130 | 6,833 | 196,036 |
| 1902 .. | 202,033 | 1,052 | 7,837 | 210,922 |
| 1903 .. | 205,302 | 1,004 | 8,555 | 214,861 |
| 1904 .. | 214,372 | 950 | 8,890 | 224,212 |
| 1905 .. | 217,225 | 914 | 9,029 | 227,168 |
| 1906 .. | 226,440 | 841 | 7,810 | 235,091 |
| 1907 .. | 234,562 | 805 | 7,018 | 242,385 |
| 1908 .. | 247,820 | 751 | 6,146 | 254,717 |
| 1909 .. | 265,033 | 706 | 5,160 | 270,899 |
| 1910 .. | 286,312 | 815 | 4,928 | 292,055 |
| 1911 .. | 306,201 | 772 | 4,722 | 311,695 |
| AMOUNT. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1900 .. | 23,185,797 | 554,124 | 2,575,941 | 26,315,862 |
| 1901 .. | 25,220,187 | 523,560 | 2,821,142 | 28,564,889 |
| 1902 .. | 26,408,467 | 477,934 | 2,991,761 | 29,878,162 |
| 1903 .. | 26,634,510 | 458,820 | 3,137,237 | 30,230,567 |
| 1904 .. | 27,338,229 | 434,030 | 3,208,084 | 30,980,343 |
| 1905 .. | 27,944,942 | 426,840 | 3,214,742 | 31,586,524 |
| 1906 .. | 28,984,315 | 393,765 | 2,868,727 | 32,246,807 |
| 1907 .. | 30,190,191 | 377,906 | 2,544,255 | 33,112,352 |
| 1908 .. | 31,511,180 | 344,859 | 2,201,808 | 34,057,847 |
| 1909 .. | 32,874,409 | 324,630 | 1,921,714 | 35,120,753 |
| 1910 .. | 34,286,548 | 378,577 | 1,830,126 | 36,495,251 |
| 1911 .. | 36,097,151 | 353,108 | 1,735,600 | 38,185,859 |

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1911, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

| Companies with Head Offices in— | Percentage in 1911 of— | | Increase per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1900. | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Total Policies. | Total Amount Assured. | Number. | Amount. |
| Australasia | 98·24 | 94·53 | 84·63 | 55·69 |
| United Kingdom .. | ·25 | ·93 | -35·83* | -36·28* |
| America | 1·51 | 4·54 | -16·60* | -32·62* |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 80·47 | 45·11 |

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£38,185,859) 94·5 per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

Classifica-
tion of
assurance
policies.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past four years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1908 TO 1911.

| — | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | | |
| Assurance ... } | 135,555 | 140,815 | 146,591 | 153,465 |
| Endowment Assurance } | | | | |
| Pure Endowment ... | 8,899 | 10,619 | 11,139 | 11,186 |
| Total ... | 144,454 | 151,434 | 157,730 | 164,651 |

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1908 TO 1911—continued.

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Ordinary Business—</i> | | | | |
| continued. | | | | |
| Amount Assured— | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance ... | 30,936,052 | 31,744,357 | 32,736,163 | 34,108,116 |
| Endowment Assurance } | | | | |
| Pure Endowment ... | 850,275 | 969,903 | 1,039,694 | 1,058,827 |
| Total ... | 31,786,327 | 32,714,260 | 33,775,857 | 35,166,943 |
| <i>Annual Premiums—</i> | | | | |
| Assurance ... | * | £ 1,089,515 | £ 1,119,149 | £ 1,161,117 |
| Endowment Assurance } | | | | |
| Pure Endowment ... | * | 40,709 | 43,317 | 43,560 |
| Total ... | * | 1,130,224 | 1,162,496 | 1,204,677 |
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Number of Policies—</i> | | | | |
| Assurance ... | 41,067 | 44,847 | 50,744 | 53,823 |
| Endowment Assurance | 50,536 | 54,947 | 62,300 | 69,283 |
| Pure Endowment ... | 18,660 | 19,671 | 21,281 | 23,938 |
| Total ... | 110,263 | 119,465 | 134,325 | 147,044 |
| <i>Amount Assured—</i> | | | | |
| Assurance ... | £ 807,248 | £ 818,955 | £ 905,431 | £ 951,839 |
| Endowment Assurance | 1,133,610 | 1,252,467 | 1,456,821 | 1,653,534 |
| Pure Endowment ... | 330,662 | 335,071 | 357,142 | 413,544 |
| Total ... | 2,271,520 | 2,406,493 | 2,719,394 | 3,018,917 |
| <i>Annual Premiums—</i> | | | | |
| Assurance ... | * | £ 40,599 | £ 46,746 | £ 50,132 |
| Endowment Assurance | * | 66,965 | 80,921 | 94,315 |
| Pure Endowment ... | * | 23,233 | 25,009 | 28,935 |
| Total ... | * | 130,797 | 152,676 | 173,382 |

* Not available.

There has thus been an increase of 6,921 ordinary and 12,719 industrial policies since 1910, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,391,086, and in that by the industrial policies £299,523. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1911 was £213.6, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £334, and that of the endowment assurance policy £170.8, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £15,973,832 for simple assurance, and £17,315,200 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,058,827, or an average of £94.6 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average

amount of policy was £20.5, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17.7, endowment assurance, £23.9, and pure endowment £17.3. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £951,839, £1,653,534, and £413,544 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned), a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there were 47,821 simple assurance, and 101,353 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 53,823 and 69,283 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

Annuity
policies.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last twelve years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1911.

| Year. | Head Offices in Victoria. | | Head Offices outside Victoria. | | Total. | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Number. | Amount per Annum. | Number. | Amount per Annum. | Number. | Amount per Annum. |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1900 .. | 65 | 3,877 | 189 | 12,307 | 254 | 16,184 |
| 1901 .. | 81 | 4,221 | 229 | 15,150 | 310 | 19,371 |
| 1902 .. | 85 | 4,958 | 269 | 15,990 | 354 | 20,948 |
| 1903 .. | 91 | 4,850 | 294 | 13,971 | 385 | 18,821 |
| 1904 .. | 101 | 7,275 | 308 | 14,108 | 409 | 21,383 |
| 1905 .. | 117 | 7,253 | 308 | 14,179 | 425 | 21,432 |
| 1906 .. | 137 | 8,146 | 320 | 14,270 | 457 | 22,416 |
| 1907 .. | 144 | 8,181 | 336 | 15,007 | 480 | 23,188 |
| 1908 .. | 157 | 8,845 | 324 | 14,163 | 481 | 23,008 |
| 1909 .. | 181 | 11,662 | 334 | 14,838 | 515 | 26,500 |
| 1910 .. | 159 | 9,686 | 388 | 17,656 | 547 | 27,342 |
| 1911 .. | 154 | 11,720 | 422 | 21,482 | 576 | 33,202 |

The annuities at the close of 1911 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 127 per cent. in number and 105 per cent. in amount.

Of the 422 annuities held in 1911 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 330 for £17,335 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 12 for £608 in English offices, and 80 for £3,539 in American offices. The figures in this table include industrial annuities, of which there were six in force on 31st December, 1911, for an aggregate amount of £154 per annum.

Life assur-
ance, new
business.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. In the succeeding table is summarized the amount of new business written by all life assurance companies during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1909 TO 1911.

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Ordinary Business.</i> | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | |
| Assurance | 2,939 | 3,121 | 3,345 |
| Endowment Assurance | 11,733 | 13,207 | 13,780 |
| Pure Endowment | 4,338 | 3,540 | 1,973 |
| Total | 19,010 | 19,868 | 19,098 |
| Annuities | 60 | 47 | 51 |
| Sum Assured— | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 975,575 | 996,088 | 1,199,761 |
| Endowment Assurance | 1,849,738 | 2,038,808 | 2,266,529 |
| Pure Endowment | 305,417 | 288,012 | 191,537 |
| Total | 3,130,730 | 3,322,908 | 3,657,827 |
| Annuities | 4,406 | 2,243 | 6,823 |
| Single Premiums— | | | |
| Assurance | 4,605 | 3,833 | 4,525 |
| Endowment Assurance | 1,447 | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| Pure Endowment | 4,197 | 1,024 | 281 |
| Total | 10,249 | 5,857 | 7,306 |
| Annuities | 33,701 | 18,953 | 77,960 |
| Annual Premiums— | | | |
| Assurance | 30,521 | 32,225 | 36,211 |
| Endowment Assurance | 71,166 | 78,628 | 83,241 |
| Pure Endowment | 11,883 | 11,633 | 7,566 |
| Total | 113,570 | 122,486 | 127,018 |
| Annuities | 195 | 76 | 78 |
| <i>Industrial Business.</i> | | | |
| Number of Policies— | | | |
| Assurance | 15,066 | 20,401 | 12,902 |
| Endowment Assurance | 28,721 | 33,331 | 26,389 |
| Pure Endowment | 5,191 | 8,492 | 8,576 |
| Total | 48,978 | 62,224 | 47,867 |
| Annuities | ... | 9 | ... |
| Sum Assured— | £ | £ | £ |
| Assurance | 357,959 | 462,962 | 284,867 |
| Endowment Assurance | 764,744 | 940,399 | 732,160 |
| Pure Endowment | 87,072 | 165,292 | 174,269 |
| Total | 1,209,775 | 1,568,653 | 1,191,296 |
| Annuities | ... | 230 | ... |
| Annual Premiums— | | | |
| Assurance | 18,495 | 24,698 | 16,229 |
| Endowment Assurance | 43,523 | 53,094 | 45,738 |
| Pure Endowment | 6,273 | 11,765 | 12,537 |
| Total | 68,291 | 89,557 | 74,504 |
| Annuities | ... | 21 | ... |

Insurance—
other than
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, and 1911:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1904-1911.

| Nature of Insurance. | Year. | Receipts. | | | Outgo. | | |
|---|-------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Premiums | Other. | Total. | Losses. | Other. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fire and Marine | 1904 | 559,518 | 33,614 | 593,132 | 230,626 | 220,029 | 450,655 |
| | 1905 | 550,138 | 36,874 | 587,012 | 248,947 | 225,972 | 474,919 |
| | 1906 | 587,502 | 36,245 | 623,747 | 240,357 | 235,910 | 476,267 |
| Fire ... | 1907 | 496,667 | 28,484 | 525,151 | 227,871 | 208,076 | 435,947 |
| | 1909 | 559,100 | 27,498 | 586,598 | 254,098 | 225,521 | 479,619 |
| | 1910 | 562,157 | 30,561 | 592,718 | 190,555 | 229,963 | 420,518 |
| Marine ... | 1911 | 580,980 | 32,310 | 613,290 | 195,605 | 255,343 | 450,948 |
| | 1907 | 136,534 | 6,285 | 142,819 | 109,474 | 44,202 | 153,676 |
| | 1909 | 115,825 | 4,603 | 120,428 | 67,515 | 34,978 | 102,493 |
| Accident and Guarantee | 1910 | 132,439 | 2,882 | 135,321 | 86,555 | 36,976 | 123,531 |
| | 1911 | 145,336 | 3,264 | 148,600 | 122,366 | 38,119 | 160,485 |
| | 1904 | 47,110 | 2,756 | 49,866 | 19,085 | 21,649 | 40,734 |
| Accident ... | 1905 | 53,539 | 4,072 | 57,611 | 23,508 | 19,990 | 43,498 |
| | 1906 | 60,799 | 3,872 | 64,671 | 18,585 | 26,701 | 45,286 |
| | 1907 | 57,190 | 2,254 | 59,444 | 20,343 | 30,556 | 50,899 |
| Guarantee ... | 1909 | 75,110 | 3,185 | 78,295 | 27,733 | 45,037 | 72,770 |
| | 1910 | 91,391 | 3,974 | 95,365 | 45,983 | 47,187 | 93,170 |
| | 1911 | 83,128 | 3,834 | 86,962 | 40,560 | 43,165 | 83,725 |
| Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass) | 1907 | 11,047 | 1,710 | 12,757 | 2,129 | 4,953 | 7,082 |
| | 1909 | 9,558 | 1,382 | 10,940 | 1,972 | 4,531 | 6,503 |
| | 1910 | 10,002 | 1,453 | 11,455 | 1,329 | 4,462 | 5,791 |
| Live Stock ... | 1911 | 9,683 | 1,403 | 11,086 | 846 | 5,191 | 6,037 |
| | 1904 | 7,655 | 593 | 8,248 | 4,348 | 2,175 | 6,523 |
| | 1905 | 9,853 | 658 | 10,511 | 4,477 | 2,448 | 6,925 |
| Burglary ... | 1906 | 10,672 | 737 | 11,409 | 6,093 | 3,330 | 9,423 |
| | 1907 | 16,109 | 465 | 16,574 | 9,102 | 3,549 | 12,651 |
| | 1909 | 22,818 | 467 | 23,285 | 10,054 | 5,785 | 15,839 |
| Plate Glass ... | 1910 | 39,623 | 689 | 40,312 | 23,672 | 14,481 | 38,153 |
| | 1911 | 50,619 | 916 | 51,535 | 23,095 | 15,640 | 38,735 |
| Other ... | 1907 | 2,563 | 66 | 2,629 | 1,027 | 1,234 | 2,261 |
| | 1909 | 3,106 | 55 | 3,161 | 1,932 | 1,388 | 3,320 |
| | 1910 | 3,592 | 79 | 3,671 | 1,095 | 1,373 | 2,468 |
| Totals ... | 1911 | 4,215 | 82 | 4,297 | 759 | 1,742 | 2,501 |
| | 1907 | 5,428 | 532 | 5,960 | 1,778 | 2,808 | 4,586 |
| | 1909 | 5,698 | 564 | 6,262 | 2,072 | 2,730 | 4,802 |
| Totals ... | 1910 | 7,300 | 557 | 7,857 | 2,369 | 3,029 | 5,398 |
| | 1911 | 7,751 | 538 | 8,289 | 2,480 | 3,556 | 6,036 |
| Totals ... | 1909 | 4,675 | 662 | 5,337 | 1,674 | 2,281 | 3,955 |
| | 1910 | 5,445 | 3 | 5,448 | 1,790 | 2,826 | 4,616 |
| | 1911 | 15,473 | 642 | 16,115 | 5,613 | 6,744 | 12,357 |
| Totals ... | 1904 | 614,283 | 36,963 | 651,246 | 254,059 | 243,853 | 497,912 |
| | 1905 | 613,530 | 41,604 | 655,134 | 276,932 | 248,410 | 525,342 |
| | 1906 | 658,973 | 40,854 | 699,827 | 265,035 | 265,941 | 530,976 |
| Totals ... | 1907 | 725,538 | 39,796 | 765,334 | 371,724 | 295,378 | 667,102 |
| | 1909 | 795,890 | 38,416 | 834,306 | 367,050 | 322,251 | 689,301 |
| | 1910 | 851,949 | 40,198 | 892,147 | 353,348 | 340,297 | 693,645 |
| Totals ... | 1911 | 897,185 | 42,989 | 940,174 | 391,324 | 369,500 | 760,824 |

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the seventy-five companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the

case of premiums exclude all re-insurances and returns ; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to £20,720, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the seven years given in the table represent 44 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business, during the last five years :—

Building
Societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES : 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| — | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 36 |
| " shareholders | 6,949 | 6,420 | 7,413 | 6,929 | 11,206 |
| " borrowers | 7,638 | 7,770 | 8,127 | 8,653 | 9,335 |
| Transactions during the Year— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income from loans and investments | † | 124,377 | 124,501 | 128,531 | 130,421 |
| Loans granted ... | 316,516 | 272,245 | 242,790 | 291,880 | 455,288 |
| Repayments ... | 344,051 | 347,302 | 330,848 | 412,149 | 496,748 |
| Deposits received | † | 418,984 | 426,627 | 470,992 | 495,062 |
| Working expenses* | † | † | 60,574 | 62,241 | 61,745 |
| Assets— | | | | | |
| Loans on mortgage | 1,296,772 | 1,363,060 | 1,741,368 | 1,814,690 | 1,730,780 |
| Properties in possession or surrendered | 1,266,681 | 1,088,922 | 602,029 | 456,588 | 626,525 |
| Other advances ... | 10,535 | 8,560 | 5,645 | 5,602 | 17,738 |
| Other assets ... | 65,425 | 44,707 | 112,022 | 49,531 | 128,345 |
| Total ... | 2,639,413 | 2,505,249 | 2,461,064 | 2,326,411 | 2,503,388 |
| Liabilities— | | | | | |
| To shareholders ... | 1,311,813 | 1,249,888 | 1,247,497 | 1,162,490 | 1,290,075 |
| " debenture-holders | 301,268 | 292,090 | 228,750 | 129,520 | 101,580 |
| " depositors ... | 694,095 | 665,295 | 714,265 | 695,037 | 695,307 |
| Other ... | 162,421 | 154,078 | 108,408 | 127,147 | 201,550 |
| Total ... | 2,469,597 | 2,361,351 | 2,298,920 | 2,114,194 | 2,288,512 |
| Reserve Funds ... | 195,186 | 218,806 | 212,116 | 244,761 | 228,506 |

* Includes interest on deposits, loans, &c. —† Not available.

The inclusion of Starr-Bowkett societies for the first time in 1910-11 has caused a considerable increase in the number of shareholders and borrowers, but as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on other items shown in the table. The increase in the item "Loans granted" as compared with 1909-10 is due in the main to an all round increase in the business of the ordinary building societies.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Land mortgages and releases.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 5 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, e.g., by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1907 TO 1911.

| Transactions Registered. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 10,523 | 11,563 | 11,759 | 11,433 | 12,312 |
| Amount £ | 8,937,305 | 8,787,077 | 9,853,459 | 10,323,838 | 11,650,470 |
| Releases— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 8,034 | 8,721 | 8,286 | 9,998 | 10,511 |
| Amount £ | 7,222,827 | 5,694,406 | 8,002,484 | 8,029,001 | 8,418,405 |

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after

the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release:—

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1907 TO 1911.

| Security. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stock Mortgages— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 799 | 743 | 771 | 667 | 681 |
| Amount £ | 171,145 | 136,731 | 114,009 | 122,557 | 238,045 |
| Liens on Wool— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 150 | 153 | 149 | 142 | 124 |
| Amount £ | 65,898 | 45,666 | 87,440 | 25,616 | 41,736 |
| Liens on Crops— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 503 | 445 | 465 | 451 | 374 |
| Amount £ | 52,280 | 65,607 | 57,730 | 71,762 | 71,056 |
| Total— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,452 | 1,341 | 1,385 | 1,260 | 1,179 |
| Amount £ | 289,323 | 248,004 | 259,179 | 219,935 | 350,837 |

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

Bills and
contracts
of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1907 TO 1911.

| Security. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bills of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 1,407 | 1,428 | 1,327 | 1,050 | 1,172 |
| Amount £ | 167,292 | 223,324 | 180,626 | 154,287 | 271,889 |
| Contracts of Sale— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 152 | 189 | 131 | 92 | 77 |
| Amount £ | 5,376 | 8,216 | 6,156 | 5,362 | 3,298 |

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, a practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding

that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, until in 1911 the bills of sale were more than fifteen times their number, and the amount secured eighty-two times as great.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1911 is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1911.

| Nature of Business. | No. Regis- tered. | Nature of Business. | No. Regis- tered. |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| MANUFACTURING— | | MANUFACTURING—continued. | |
| Tannery | 1 | Optician | 1 |
| Soap-boiling | 1 | Watchmaking, jewellery .. | 1 |
| Bricks, tiles, and pottery .. | 2 | Electro-plating | 1 |
| Cement | 1 | Electric Stoves | 1 |
| Asbestos | 1 | Electrical engineering .. | 2 |
| Plaster | 1 | Electric power | 3 |
| Filter | 1 | Lighting engineers | 1 |
| Saw-milling | 5 | Gas | 1 |
| Patent wood process | 1 | India-rubber goods | 4 |
| Machinery | 7 | Miscellaneous | 10 |
| Galvanizing | 1 | | |
| Cyanide | 2 | PRIMARY PRODUCTION— | |
| Other Metal Works | 2 | Dairying and pastoral | 5 |
| Bacon-curing | 1 | Mining and prospecting .. | 9 |
| Butter and cheese | 6 | Gold extraction | 1 |
| Casein | 3 | Quarrying | 3 |
| Butchering, &c. | 3 | | |
| Jam, pickle, sauce, &c. .. | 3 | TRADING— | |
| Patent food | 1 | Warehousemen, merchants, &c. | 37 |
| Aerated waters | 1 | | |
| Brewing | 1 | FINANCIAL— | |
| Cider-making | 1 | Land and property invest- ment | 9 |
| Winery | 1 | Auctioneering | 1 |
| Distillery | 1 | Indenting, agency, &c. .. | 7 |
| Condiments, coffee, &c. .. | 4 | | |
| Ice, &c. | 2 | TRANSPORT— | |
| Clothing | 6 | Livery stables, &c. | 1 |
| Hats | 2 | Motor garage, taxi-cab .. | 6 |
| Boots and shoes | 3 | Steamship | 4 |
| Furrier | 1 | Lighterage | 1 |
| Weaving | 1 | | |
| Fibrous substances | 1 | MISCELLANEOUS— | |
| Printing and publishing .. | 11 | Hotel, restaurant, &c. .. | 3 |
| Board milling | 1 | Picture theatres, &c. .. | 18 |
| Motor-building and engineer- ing | 10 | Film service | 1 |
| Bedsteads, &c. | 1 | Clubs, &c. | 4 |
| Metal furnishings | 1 | Public hall | 1 |
| Billiard tables, &c. | 1 | Weighbridge | 2 |
| Chemicals | 1 | Salvage vessels | 1 |
| Oils, paints and varnishes .. | 1 | Carpet cleaning | 1 |
| General (blacking, blue, washing powder, &c.) .. | 1 | Connected with music .. | 2 |

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under the *Companies Act* 1910, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 114 were registered during 1911 under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1890. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,627 trading companies in 1911 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,472 in 1910, 1,323 in 1909, 1,303 in 1908, 1,337 in 1907, and 1,305 in 1906. In addition to the above, there were 14 insurance companies doing life business only in 1911, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows the particulars of the Registered Co-operative Societies for 1910 and 1911:—

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1910 AND 1911.

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Number of Societies... | 39 | 41 |
| Number of Shareholders ... | 21,682 | 20,651 |
| Total Sales during Year ... | £519,444 | £510,616 |
| Other Revenue ... | £12,794 | £16,390 |
| Wages and Salaries for Year ... | £46,071 | £52,007 |
| Other Working Expenses ... | £39,898 | £44,966 |
| Net Profit... .. | £10,685 | £7,810 |
| Liabilities at end of Year— | £ | £ |
| Paid-up Capital | 121,865 | 123,512 |
| Reserves | 11,080 | 17,356 |
| Bank Overdraft | 69,931 | 106,470 |
| Sundry Creditors | 42,603 | 37,425 |
| Other Liabilities | 39,582 | 40,248 |
| Total Liabilities | £285,061 | £330,011 |
| Assets at end of Year— | £ | £ |
| Real Estate | 93,845 | 101,884 |
| Stock | 79,479 | 98,201 |
| Fittings, Plant, and Machinery | 32,882 | 39,036 |
| Sundry Debtors | 77,066 | 89,706 |
| Cash in Hand and on Deposit... | 8,464 | 8,210 |
| Other Assets | 5,259 | 2,359 |
| Total Assets | £296,995 | £339,396 |

A considerable reduction in the membership of one of the largest societies is responsible for the diminution in the number of shareholders shown above.

Of the forty-one co-operative societies, fourteen were associations of farmers acting as general merchants and commission agents, five carried on the business of bread-making and the sale of groceries, &c., seven acted as general merchants, two each were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., and in meat supplying, and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in fruit packing and selling, in fruit drying, in butter and fruit preserving, in fodder and produce selling, in brick-making, and in the erection of buildings.

These particulars relate to registered co-operative societies. There is in addition a large number of so styled co-operative butter factories which are not registered as co-operative societies but as ordinary trading companies.

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths.

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1911.

In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that the State has not only been able to retain its own people but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1911:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1911.

| Year. | Estimated Population, 31st December. | | | Estimated Mean Population. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1836 (25th May) | 142 | 35 | 177 | 200 |
| 1836 (3th Novr.) | 186 | 38 | 224 | |
| 1840 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 10,291 | 8,056 |
| 1850 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 76,162 | 71,191 |
| 1855 | 234,450 | 129,874 | 364,324 | 338,315 |
| 1860 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 537,847 | 534,055 |
| 1870 | 398,755 | 327,844 | 726,599 | 713,195 |
| 1880 | 451,456 | 408,611 | 860,067 | 850,343 |
| 1890 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 1,133,266 | 1,118,500 |
| 1900 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 1,197,206 | 1,193,338 |
| 1901 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 1,212,613 | 1,204,909 |
| 1902 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 1,215,840 | 1,214,226 |
| 1903 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 1,215,202 | 1,215,521 |
| 1904 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 1,218,608 | 1,216,905 |
| 1905 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 1,228,985 | 1,223,796 |
| 1906 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 1,244,474 | 1,236,729 |
| 1907 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 1,260,468 | 1,252,471 |
| 1908 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 1,271,097 | 1,265,782 |
| 1909 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 1,291,019 | 1,281,058 |
| 1910 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 | 1,299,565 |
| 1911 | 668,258 | 669,420 | 1,337,678 | 1,321,212 |

The increase in the population between 31st December, 1901, and 31st December, 1911, was 125,065, or .99 per cent. per annum. The addition would have been much greater but for the slow rate

at which the population progressed during the early years of the decennium. Between 31st December, 1908, and 31st December, 1911—a period of three years—the increase was 66,581, or 53 per cent. of the total for the ten years. The rates of increase in the different years are given on page 280.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1911 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|----|----|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 652,285 | 655,826 | 1,308,111 |
| Births, 1911 | .. | .. | 16,944 | 16,100 | | | |
| Deaths, 1911 | .. | .. | 8,356 | 6,861 | | | |
| Natural increase | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,588 | 9,239 | 17,827 |
| Migration by Sea, 1911 (as adjusted)— | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | .. | .. | 61,139 | 41,030 | | | |
| Departures | .. | .. | 54,205 | 36,193 | | | |
| Gain Seawards | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,934 | 4,897 | 11,831 |
| Migration by Land, 1911 (as adjusted)— | | | | | | | |
| Arrivals | .. | .. | 23,657 | 15,653 | | | |
| Departures | .. | .. | 23,206 | 16,195 | | | |
| Loss Overland | .. | .. | .. | .. | * 451 | 542 | 91 |
| Estimated Population, 31st December, 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 668,258 | 669,420 | 1,337,678 |
| Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 93 | 196 |

* Gain.

Increase of
population,
1891-1911.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1911.

| Year. | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | Loss by Emigration. | Net Increase. |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|
| 1891 (from 5th April, Census) .. | 15,859 | +1,414 | 17,273 |
| 1892 | 21,980 | 11,058 | 10,922 |
| 1893 | 20,044 | 12,484 | 7,560 |
| 1894 | 18,828 | 12,698 | 6,130 |
| 1895 | 18,070 | 14,410 | 3,660 |
| 1896 | 16,464 | 22,134 | -5,670 |
| 1897 | 16,184 | 13,754 | 2,430 |
| 1898 | 11,477 | 11,127 | 350 |
| 1899 | 14,430 | 8,020 | 6,410 |
| 1900 | 15,564 | 7,828 | 7,736 |
| 1901 (to 31st March, Census) .. | 3,613 | +522 | 4,135 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) | 172,513 | 111,577 | 60,936 |
| 1901 (from 1st April) | 11,491 | +52 | 11,543 |
| 1902 | 14,284 | 11,057 | 3,227 |
| 1903 | 13,974 | 14,612 | -638 |
| 1904 | 15,370 | 11,964 | 3,406 |
| 1905 | 15,431 | 5,054 | 10,377 |
| 1906 | 15,607 | 118 | 15,489 |
| 1907 | 16,827 | 833 | 15,994 |
| 1908 | 15,334 | 4,705 | 10,629 |
| 1909 | 17,113 | +2,809 | 19,922 |
| 1910 | 16,701 | +391 | 17,092 |
| 1911 (to 2nd April, Census) .. | 4,689 | +2,751 | 7,440 |
| Total Intercensal period (10 years) | 153,821 | 42,340 | 114,481 |
| 1911 (From 3rd April) | 13,138 | + 8,989 | 22,127 |
| Total (20½ years) | 342,472 | 144,928 | 197,544 |

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1911. The total gain recorded to the western State is 85,909.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1911.

| Year. | Arrivals from. | Departures to. | Excess of Departures. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1891 | 344 | 2,304 | 1,960 |
| 1892 | 632 | 2,346 | 1,714 |
| 1893 | 1,922 | 4,177 | 2,255 |
| 1894 | 6,545 | 16,690 | 10,145 |
| 1895 | 6,344 | 17,471 | 11,127 |
| 1896 | 12,951 | 37,448 | 24,497 |
| 1897 | 20,580 | 31,775 | 11,195 |
| 1898 | 21,687 | 22,504 | 817 |
| 1899 | 12,403 | 12,299 | - 104 |
| 1900 | 10,638 | 13,576 | 2,938 |
| 1901 | 11,371 | 16,704 | 5,333 |
| 1902 | 10,550 | 18,608 | 8,058 |
| 1903 | 7,986 | 12,854 | 4,868 |
| 1904 | 7,882 | 12,819 | 4,937 |
| 1905 | 8,936 | 10,737 | 1,801 |
| 1906 | 10,159 | 8,714 | - 1,445 |
| 1907 | 10,389 | 7,623 | - 2,766 |
| 1908 | 8,729 | 8,133 | - 596 |
| 1909 | 7,593 | 7,310 | - 273 |
| 1910 | 8,256 | 8,553 | 297 |
| 1911 | 9,741 | 8,892 | - 849 |
| Total | 195,638 | 281,547 | 85,909 |

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in the three succeeding years there was a loss of 775 persons to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

Immigra-
tion and
Emigra-
tion, 1907
to 1911.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1907 to 1911:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of immigrants. |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1907 | 75,784 | 73,045 | 2,739 |
| 1908 | 76,863 | 78,614 | - 1,751 |
| 1909 | 78,744 | 73,768 | 4,976 |
| 1910 | 82,594 | 77,951 | 4,643 |
| 1911 | 102,229 | 85,329 | 16,900 |

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants in all the other years mentioned in the table.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1907 to
1911.

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

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Arrivals. | | | Departures. | | | Excess of Arrivals. | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. |
| 1907 .. | 14,520 | 9,112 | 23,632 | 14,032 | 9,076 | 23,108 | 488 | 36 | 524 |
| 1908 .. | 15,975 | 9,745 | 25,720 | 14,636 | 9,633 | 24,275 | 1,339 | 106 | 1,445 |
| 1909 .. | 16,821 | 10,386 | 27,207 | 15,214 | 10,034 | 25,248 | 1,607 | 352 | 1,959 |
| 1910 .. | 17,725 | 11,658 | 29,383 | 17,509 | 11,968 | 29,477 | 216 | - 310 | - 94 |
| 1911 .. | 21,507 | 14,230 | 35,737 | 21,016 | 14,723 | 35,819 | 411 | - 493 | - 82 |
| Total .. | 80,548 | 55,131 | 141,679 | 82,487 | 55,440 | 137,927 | 4,061 | - 309 | 3,752 |

In 1911 Victoria gained by rail 15 persons from New South Wales, and 114 from Queensland, but lost 211 to South Australia.

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries
and vice
versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1911 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears,

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

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and— | | | | | | | | | | Net Immigration. | |
|-------|---|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. | South Seas. | South Africa. | United Kingdom. | Other British Dominions. | | Foreign Ports. |
| 1907 | - 2,493 | - 651 | - 264 | 2,766 | 1,901 | - 573 | - 1 | 1,518 | 371 | - 14 | 179 | 2,739 |
| 1908 | - 3,830 | - 121 | 30 | 596 | 1,446 | - 1,781 | - 7 | 567 | 855 | 200 | 324 | - 1,751 |
| 1909 | - 2,048 | 505 | - 3 | 273 | 4,038 | 247 | 36 | - 112 | 1,419 | 161 | 460 | 4,976 |
| 1910 | - 2,576 | 200 | - 6 | - 297 | 3,907 | 153 | 21 | - 331 | 3,217 | 99 | 256 | 4,643 |
| 1911 | - 331 | - 12 | 166 | 849 | 6,284 | 824 | 71 | - 332 | 8,563 | 133 | 685 | 16,900 |
| Total | - 11,308 | - 79 | - 77 | 4,187 | 17,576 | - 1,130 | 120 | 1,310 | 14,425 | 579 | 1,904 | 27,507 |

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 27,507 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Foreign Ports; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1911 will be found in the following table:—

State-assisted immigration.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1911.

| Period. | Number of State-Assisted Immigrants. |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1851-60 | 87,963 |
| 1861-70 | 46,594 |
| 1871-80 | 5,545 |
| 1881-90 | 2 |
| 1891-00 | ... |
| 1901 | ... |
| 1902 | ... |
| 1903 | ... |
| 1904 | ... |
| 1905 | ... |
| 1906 | ... |
| 1907 | 127 |
| 1908 | 360 |
| 1909 | 652 |
| 1910 | 1,690 |
| 1911 | 6,776 |
| Total | 149,709 |

In 1911 the nominated immigrants numbered 2,818, and the assisted 3,958. Of the former 1,015, and of the latter 1,336, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was males 3,846, and females 2,912, the sexes of eighteen not appearing in the records.

On making application to the land settlement agent in the office of the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follows:—Domestic servants, £3; experienced farm labourers, £6; inexperienced farm labourers (limited number), £8; other approved persons, £12, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £12 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. Where the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, a rebate of £9 may be allowed on each adult fare, and proportionately for children. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, a rebate of £4 per adult may be allowed, with proportionate allowance for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has not only proved successful in aiding the settlement of the areas by oversea people, but it has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to Europe and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and since their return the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria.

From America there has been a constantly increasing—though, at first, small—number of immigrants who have been attracted chiefly by the opportunities for settlement in the irrigation areas of the State. To further enlighten American and Canadian home-seekers a delegation was sent to Vancouver by the Government recently. Mr.

Cattanach, one of the Commissioners of Water Supply for Victoria, who arrived in Vancouver on the 7th February, 1912, was authorized to arrange for a special excursion, per s.s. *Tahiti*, from San Francisco. This vessel left the port mentioned on 5th April, 1912, and proceeded to Sydney, from which place her passengers travelled overland to Melbourne, arriving in that city on 3rd May, 1912.

On 1st July, 1912, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, an officer of the Lands Department, left Sydney by the s.s. *Marama* to take up his duties as Land Settlement Agent for the Government of Victoria in America. It is proposed that he shall establish offices in Vancouver and San Francisco, and organize and supervise agencies throughout America and Canada. A steady and increasing flow of immigration from America is expected as a result of this policy.

The object of these delegations has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in certain trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

During the latter part of the year 1911 the Government sent Mr. S. Whitehead, the officer in charge of the Government Labour Bureau, and Miss Cuthbertson, Chief Inspectress of Factories, to England. They were directed to choose a limited number of male artisans and female operatives for work in the manufacturing industries of the State. This action was taken as the result of a Conference, presided over by the Acting-Premier, the Honorable W. A. Watt, M.L.A., at which both the trades unions and the Chamber of Manufactures were fully represented. This Conference unanimously agreed that certain tradesmen and women were necessary to enable Victorian trades to flourish as they should. As a consequence some 1,551 artisans (1,105 men and 450 women) have been chosen in England to come to Victoria. The numbers of males who have paid their passage-money, and their occupations are as follows:—410 engineers, 386 builders, 81 furniture makers, 180 coach and motor car builders, and 48 undescribed. Of these 216 are single and 889 are married, with families aggregating 930 girls and 988 boys.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

CENSUS OF 1911.

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

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

| County. | Enumerated Population in— | | | | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901. | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---|----------|--------|---------|
| | 1901. | | | 1911. | | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Anglesey .. | 4,783 | 4,249 | 9,032 | 4,772 | 4,180 | 8,952 | — | 11 | — | 80 |
| Benambra .. | 4,006 | 3,068 | 7,074 | 3,625 | 2,957 | 6,582 | — | 381 | — | 492 |
| Bendigo .. | 28,896 | 29,164 | 58,060 | 26,771 | 27,729 | 54,500 | — | 2,125 | — | 3,560 |
| Bogong .. | 17,019 | 13,466 | 30,485 | 14,681 | 13,224 | 27,905 | — | 2,338 | — | 2,560 |
| Borong .. | 15,864 | 14,856 | 30,720 | 16,289 | 14,562 | 30,851 | + | 425 | — | 131 |
| Bourke .. | 248,387 | 274,546 | 522,933 | 295,309 | 327,502 | 622,811 | + | 46,922 | + | 99,878 |
| Buln Buln .. | 18,608 | 15,122 | 33,730 | 22,283 | 18,774 | 41,057 | + | 3,675 | + | 7,327 |
| Croajingo- long .. | 1,271 | 876 | 2,147 | 1,510 | 1,190 | 2,700 | + | 239 | + | 553 |
| Dalhousie .. | 10,552 | 9,826 | 20,378 | 8,917 | 8,724 | 17,641 | — | 1,635 | — | 2,737 |
| Dargo .. | 3,445 | 2,434 | 5,879 | 3,077 | 2,441 | 5,518 | — | 368 | — | 361 |
| Delatite .. | 10,957 | 9,587 | 20,544 | 11,491 | 10,574 | 22,065 | + | 534 | — | 1,521 |
| Dundas .. | 4,450 | 4,381 | 8,831 | 5,298 | 5,152 | 10,450 | — | 848 | — | 1,619 |
| Evelyn .. | 7,443 | 6,075 | 13,518 | 9,026 | 8,265 | 17,291 | + | 1,583 | + | 3,773 |
| Follett .. | 1,359 | 1,356 | 2,715 | 1,372 | 1,339 | 2,711 | — | 13 | — | 4 |
| Gladstone .. | 9,538 | 8,415 | 17,953 | 8,752 | 7,961 | 16,713 | — | 786 | — | 1,240 |
| Grant .. | 34,877 | 36,157 | 71,034 | 34,991 | 36,486 | 71,477 | + | 114 | — | 448 |
| Grenville .. | 23,730 | 24,416 | 48,146 | 20,503 | 22,567 | 43,070 | — | 3,227 | — | 5,076 |
| Gunbower .. | 4,333 | 3,834 | 8,167 | 5,083 | 4,181 | 9,264 | — | 750 | — | 1,097 |
| Hampden .. | 5,375 | 4,949 | 10,324 | 6,707 | 6,188 | 12,895 | — | 1,332 | — | 2,571 |
| Heytesbury .. | 3,413 | 3,045 | 6,458 | 3,705 | 3,261 | 6,966 | — | 292 | — | 508 |
| Kara Kara .. | 8,673 | 7,758 | 16,431 | 8,265 | 7,274 | 15,539 | — | 408 | — | 892 |
| Karkaroc .. | 5,551 | 3,852 | 9,403 | 9,618 | 6,562 | 16,180 | + | 4,067 | + | 6,777 |
| Lowan .. | 7,327 | 6,863 | 14,190 | 7,082 | 6,231 | 13,313 | — | 245 | — | 877 |
| Millewa .. | 68 | 44 | 112 | 56 | 28 | 84 | — | 12 | — | 28 |
| Moir .. | 18,515 | 16,148 | 34,663 | 16,814 | 15,028 | 31,842 | — | 1,701 | — | 2,821 |
| Mornington .. | 14,174 | 12,385 | 26,559 | 19,034 | 16,279 | 35,313 | + | 4,860 | + | 8,754 |
| Normanby .. | 6,031 | 5,837 | 11,868 | 5,900 | 6,007 | 11,907 | — | 131 | — | 39 |
| Polwarth .. | 5,932 | 4,733 | 10,665 | 7,367 | 6,533 | 13,900 | + | 1,435 | — | 3,235 |
| Ripon .. | 6,941 | 5,748 | 12,689 | 7,464 | 6,448 | 13,912 | — | 523 | — | 1,223 |
| Rodney .. | 10,315 | 8,825 | 19,140 | 10,399 | 9,089 | 19,488 | — | 84 | — | 348 |
| Talbot .. | 20,390 | 28,008 | 57,398 | 23,567 | 24,364 | 47,931 | — | 5,823 | — | 9,467 |
| Tambo .. | 1,523 | 1,125 | 2,648 | 1,650 | 1,329 | 2,979 | + | 127 | — | 331 |
| Tanjil .. | 10,484 | 9,626 | 20,110 | 10,130 | 9,562 | 19,692 | — | 354 | — | 418 |
| Tatchera .. | 4,883 | 3,692 | 8,575 | 6,318 | 4,519 | 10,837 | + | 1,435 | — | 2,262 |
| Villiers .. | 11,032 | 10,993 | 22,025 | 11,430 | 11,297 | 22,727 | + | 398 | — | 702 |
| Weeah .. | 219 | 141 | 360 | 1,255 | 697 | 1,952 | + | 1,036 | — | 1,592 |
| Wonnan- gatta .. | 1,356 | 915 | 2,271 | 998 | 733 | 1,731 | — | 358 | — | 540 |
| Migratory (County not speci- fied) .. | 1,096 | 729 | 1,825 | .. | .. | .. | — | 1,096 | — | 1,825 |
| Outside Counties Shipping | 2,067 | 214 | 2,281 | 4,082 | 723 | 4,805 | + | 2,015 | + | 2,524 |
| Total .. | 603,883 | 597,458 | 1,201,341 | 655,591 | 650,960 | 1,315,551 | + | 51,708 | + | 114,210 |

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

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

Ages of the people.

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

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 0-5 .. | 75,229 | 73,505 | 66,807 | 65,179 | 73,061 | 70,417 |
| 5-10 .. | 64,989 | 63,251 | 72,052 | 70,493 | 65,615 | 63,904 |
| 10-15 .. | 58,536 | 57,528 | 67,389 | 66,640 | 63,586 | 62,523 |
| 15-20 .. | 56,889 | 57,560 | 58,896 | 59,717 | 67,804 | 67,719 |
| 20-25 .. | 63,356 | 62,185 | 50,593 | 57,632 | 61,895 | 65,217 |
| 25-30 .. | 62,910 | 54,999 | 45,469 | 52,832 | 51,955 | 55,651 |
| 30-35 .. | 47,632 | 39,667 | 46,635 | 48,156 | 44,928 | 48,694 |
| 35-40 .. | 31,672 | 26,398 | 46,723 | 43,390 | 41,308 | 44,549 |
| 40-45 .. | 23,924 | 21,332 | 37,118 | 33,551 | 42,512 | 42,480 |
| 45-50 .. | 22,007 | 19,567 | 24,137 | 21,810 | 41,015 | 38,477 |
| 50-55 .. | 22,676 | 19,290 | 18,348 | 17,601 | 31,866 | 29,420 |
| 55-60 .. | 22,135 | 16,132 | 15,351 | 15,157 | 19,486 | 18,457 |
| 60-65 .. | 20,091 | 12,847 | 14,979 | 14,292 | 13,834 | 14,316 |
| 65-70 .. | 11,075 | 7,140 | 16,080 | 13,843 | 11,432 | 12,603 |
| 70-75 .. | 7,194 | 4,775 | 11,781 | 8,360 | 9,415 | 9,972 |
| 75-80 .. | 3,191 | 2,253 | 5,733 | 4,231 | 7,275 | 6,934 |
| 80-85 .. | 1,378 | 1,006 | 2,453 | 2,065 | 3,903 | 3,387 |
| 85-90 .. | 459 | 356 | 603 | 587 | 1,133 | 1,129 |
| 90-100 .. | 168 | 124 | 160 | 152 | 301 | 321 |
| 100 and over .. | 5 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,898 | 2,071 | 2,564 | 1,759 | 3,259 | 3,780 |
| Total .. | 598,414 | 541,991 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 655,591 | 659,900 |

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

| Age Group (Years). | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 12·63 | 13·61 | 11·11 | 10·94 | 11·20 | 10·73 |
| 5-10 .. | 10·91 | 11·72 | 11·93 | 11·83 | 10·06 | 9·74 |
| 10-15 .. | 9·83 | 10·65 | 11·21 | 11·19 | 9·74 | 9·53 |
| 15-20 .. | 9·55 | 10·66 | 9·80 | 10·03 | 10·40 | 10·32 |
| 20-25 .. | 10·64 | 11·52 | 8·41 | 9·68 | 9·43 | 9·94 |
| 25-30 .. | 10·56 | 10·19 | 7·56 | 8·87 | 7·93 | 8·48 |
| 30-35 .. | 8·00 | 7·35 | 7·76 | 8·08 | 6·89 | 7·42 |
| 35-40 .. | 5·32 | 4·89 | 7·77 | 7·28 | 6·33 | 6·79 |
| 40-45 .. | 4·02 | 3·95 | 6·17 | 5·63 | 6·52 | 6·47 |
| 45-50 .. | 3·70 | 3·62 | 4·02 | 3·66 | 6·29 | 5·87 |
| 50-55 .. | 3·81 | 3·57 | 3·05 | 2·96 | 4·89 | 4·48 |
| 55-60 .. | 3·72 | 2·99 | 2·55 | 2·54 | 2·99 | 2·81 |
| 60-65 .. | 3·37 | 2·38 | 2·49 | 2·40 | 2·12 | 2·18 |
| 65-70 .. | 1·86 | 1·32 | 2·67 | 2·32 | 1·73 | 1·92 |
| 70-75 .. | 1·21 | ·88 | 1·96 | 1·40 | 1·44 | 1·52 |
| 75-80 .. | ·53 | ·42 | ·95 | ·71 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| 80-85 .. | ·23 | ·19 | ·41 | ·35 | ·60 | ·52 |
| 85-90 .. | ·08 | ·07 | ·10 | ·10 | ·18 | ·17 |
| 90 and over .. | ·03 | ·02 | ·03 | ·03 | ·05 | ·05 |
| Specified Ages | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Persons at
dependent
and sup-
porting
ages.

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

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

| Census Year. | Number of Persons at— | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---|----------|
| | Dependent Ages (Under 15 years). | | Supporting Ages. | | | | Old Age (65 years and up- wards). | |
| | | | 15 to 45 years. | | 45 to 65 years. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1891 | 198,754 | 194,284 | 286,383 | 262,141 | 86,909 | 67,836 | 23,470 | 15,659 |
| 1901 | 206,248 | 202,312 | 285,434 | 295,278 | 72,815 | 68,860 | 36,822 | 29,249 |
| 1911 | 202,262 | 196,844 | 310,402 | 324,310 | 106,201 | 100,670 | 33,467 | 31,356 |
| Proportions per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| 1891 | 33·37 | 35·98 | 48·09 | 48·56 | 14·60 | 12·56 | 3·94 | 2·90 |
| 1901 | 34·30 | 33·96 | 47·47 | 49·57 | 12·11 | 11·56 | 6·12 | 4·91 |
| 1911 | 31·00 | 30·00 | 47·59 | 49·42 | 16·28 | 15·34 | 5·13 | 5·24 |

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

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

Australian
born
and other
Population
in State.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1911,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.
(*Exclusive of Full-blooded Aboriginals.*)

| Length of Residence in Australia in Years. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | | | Remainder of State. | | | The Whole State. | | |
|---|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 0-5 .. | 7,308 | 4,847 | 12,155 | 6,190 | 2,285 | 8,475 | 13,498 | 7,132 | 20,630 |
| 5-10 .. | 2,031 | 1,496 | 3,527 | 1,435 | 631 | 2,116 | 3,466 | 2,177 | 5,643 |
| 10-15 .. | 2,775 | 1,393 | 4,168 | 1,692 | 625 | 2,317 | 4,467 | 2,018 | 6,485 |
| 15-20 .. | 2,633 | 2,141 | 4,774 | 2,007 | 1,117 | 3,124 | 4,640 | 3,258 | 7,898 |
| 20-25 .. | 9,151 | 7,031 | 16,182 | 5,703 | 2,956 | 8,719 | 14,914 | 9,987 | 24,901 |
| 25-30 .. | 7,808 | 5,843 | 13,211 | 4,557 | 2,139 | 6,696 | 12,425 | 7,482 | 19,907 |
| 30-35 .. | 4,267 | 2,976 | 7,243 | 3,250 | 1,548 | 4,798 | 7,517 | 4,524 | 12,041 |
| 35-40 .. | 2,532 | 2,281 | 4,813 | 2,153 | 1,427 | 3,580 | 4,085 | 3,708 | 8,393 |
| 40-45 .. | 2,816 | 3,463 | 6,279 | 3,447 | 2,868 | 6,315 | 6,263 | 6,331 | 12,594 |
| 45-50 .. | 2,958 | 3,879 | 6,837 | 4,643 | 4,406 | 9,049 | 7,601 | 8,285 | 15,886 |
| 50-55 .. | 3,482 | 4,905 | 8,387 | 6,040 | 5,485 | 11,525 | 9,522 | 10,390 | 19,912 |
| 55-60 .. | 4,812 | 6,347 | 11,159 | 8,428 | 7,611 | 16,039 | 13,240 | 13,958 | 27,198 |
| 60-65 .. | 898 | 1,274 | 2,172 | 1,654 | 1,590 | 3,244 | 2,552 | 2,864 | 5,416 |
| 65-70 .. | 133 | 261 | 394 | 373 | 355 | 728 | 506 | 616 | 1,122 |
| 70-75 .. | 100 | 167 | 267 | 246 | 223 | 469 | 346 | 390 | 736 |
| 75-80 .. | 14 | 31 | 45 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 50 | 65 | 115 |
| 80-85 .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| 85-90 .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 90-95 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 95-100 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 100 and up- wards .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 2,855 | 4,826 | 7,681 | 5,367 | 4,639 | 10,006 | 8,222 | 9,465 | 17,687 |
| Australian born .. | 221,319 | 258,346 | 479,665 | 320,340 | 308,940 | 629,280 | 541,659 | 567,286 | 1,108,945 |
| Total .. | 277,956 | 311,015 | 588,971 | 377,635 | 348,945 | 726,580 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |

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

Occupations
of the
people,
1891 and
1901.

| Occupation. | 1891. | 1901. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Breadwinners— | | |
| Professional | 29,734 | 35,224 |
| Domestic | 57,571 | 66,815 |
| Commercial | 68,076 | 79,048 |
| Transport and Communication | 31,476 | 31,516 |
| Industrial | 168,534 | 146,223 |
| Primary Producers | 128,983 | 165,147 |
| Indefinite | 17,776 | 10,066 |
| Total Breadwinners | 502,150 | 534,019 |
| Dependents | 631,308 | 662,355 |
| Occupation not stated | 6,947 | 4,937 |
| Total Population | 1,140,405 | 1,201,341 |

The tabulation of the occupations of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1911, was not completed when this part was sent to press.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911.

(Exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines).

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 206,713 | 202,262 | 206,713 | 202,261 | .. | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 58,882 | 67,804 | 58,791 | 67,590 | 89 | 214 |
| 20 " 25 " .. | 50,579 | 61,895 | 46,179 | 55,140 | 4,162 | 6,592 |
| 25 " 30 " .. | 45,458 | 51,955 | 30,061 | 31,498 | 14,987 | 20,069 |
| 30 " 35 " .. | 46,628 | 44,928 | 19,881 | 17,720 | 25,872 | 26,557 |
| 35 " 40 " .. | 46,715 | 41,308 | 13,259 | 12,285 | 32,088 | 23,022 |
| 40 " 45 " .. | 37,111 | 42,512 | 8,363 | 10,070 | 27,127 | 31,054 |
| 45 " 50 " .. | 24,126 | 41,015 | 4,803 | 7,897 | 17,864 | 31,120 |
| 50 " 55 " .. | 18,337 | 31,866 | 3,404 | 5,430 | 13,240 | 24,182 |
| 55 " 60 " .. | 15,337 | 19,486 | 2,579 | 3,182 | 11,014 | 14,455 |
| 60 " 65 " .. | 14,972 | 13,834 | 3,054 | 2,204 | 9,605 | 9,779 |
| 65 " 70 " .. | 16,077 | 11,432 | 3,166 | 1,867 | 9,597 | 7,396 |
| 70 " 75 " .. | 11,777 | 9,415 | 2,207 | 1,696 | 6,362 | 5,411 |
| 75 " 80 " .. | 5,732 | 7,275 | 1,011 | 1,170 | 2,755 | 3,684 |
| 80 " 85 " .. | 2,452 | 3,903 | 482 | 571 | 930 | 1,626 |
| 85 " 90 " .. | 603 | 1,133 | 100 | 165 | 191 | 385 |
| 90 " 100 " .. | 160 | 301 | 23 | 58 | 35 | 89 |
| 100 years and over .. | 12 | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Unspecified .. | 2,049 | 3,259 | 581 | 1,800 | 240 | 1,111 |
| All ages .. | 603,720 | 655,591 | 404,662 | 422,604 | 176,160 | 211,750 |
| Under 21 years .. | 276,024 | 283,485 | 275,775 | 282,916 | 245 | 567 |
| 21 years and upwards | 327,696 | 372,106 | 128,887 | 139,688 | 175,915 | 211,183 |

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

| Ages. | MALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Unspecified. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 52 | 62 | 1 | 5 | 185 | 96 |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 202 | 281 | 15 | 32 | 193 | 75 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 636 | 525 | 29 | 63 | 210 | 63 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 1,142 | 860 | 54 | 69 | 172 | 72 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 1,432 | 1,230 | 52 | 89 | 137 | 69 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 1,313 | 1,827 | 36 | 109 | 110 | 62 |
| 50 „ 55 „ .. | 1,557 | 2,111 | 30 | 82 | 106 | 61 |
| 55 „ 60 „ .. | 1,654 | 1,768 | 25 | 46 | 65 | 35 |
| 60 „ 65 „ .. | 2,201 | 1,790 | 18 | 30 | 94 | 31 |
| 65 „ 70 „ .. | 3,211 | 2,131 | 15 | 14 | 88 | 24 |
| 70 „ 75 „ .. | 3,140 | 2,266 | 6 | 17 | 62 | 25 |
| 75 „ 80 „ .. | 1,928 | 2,316 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 22 |
| 80 „ 85 „ .. | 1,029 | 1,688 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 85 „ 90 „ .. | 307 | 580 | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 |
| 90 „ 100 „ .. | 100 | 154 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 100 years and over .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 64 | 146 | 2 | 9 | 1,162 | 193 |
| All ages .. | 19,973 | 19,820 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |
| Under 21 years .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 years and upwards | 19,969 | 19,818 | 289 | 575 | 2,636 | 842 |

| Ages. | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Total Number. | | Never Married. | | Married. | |
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Under 15 years .. | 202,650 | 196,844 | 202,650 | 196,838 | .. | 6 |
| 15 to 20 years .. | 59,712 | 67,719 | 58,665 | 65,961 | 1,045 | 1,712 |
| 20 „ 25 „ .. | 57,618 | 65,217 | 44,721 | 49,328 | 12,641 | 15,700 |
| 25 „ 30 „ .. | 52,822 | 55,651 | 26,751 | 26,521 | 25,340 | 28,595 |
| 30 „ 35 „ .. | 48,150 | 48,694 | 14,799 | 16,354 | 31,905 | 31,290 |
| 35 „ 40 „ .. | 43,388 | 44,549 | 9,114 | 12,085 | 31,869 | 30,541 |
| 40 „ 45 „ .. | 33,546 | 42,480 | 5,416 | 9,214 | 25,030 | 30,266 |
| 45 „ 50 „ .. | 21,804 | 38,477 | 2,772 | 6,902 | 15,711 | 27,318 |
| 50 „ 55 „ .. | 17,589 | 29,420 | 1,620 | 4,572 | 11,774 | 19,793 |
| 55 „ 60 „ .. | 15,156 | 18,457 | 1,004 | 2,391 | 9,128 | 11,316 |
| 60 „ 65 „ .. | 14,288 | 14,316 | 758 | 1,409 | 7,538 | 7,368 |
| 65 „ 70 „ .. | 13,842 | 12,603 | 631 | 966 | 5,928 | 5,153 |
| 70 „ 75 „ .. | 8,359 | 9,972 | 353 | 539 | 3,048 | 3,196 |
| 75 „ 80 „ .. | 4,231 | 6,934 | 206 | 312 | 1,129 | 1,662 |
| 80 „ 85 „ .. | 2,065 | 3,387 | 121 | 150 | 351 | 578 |
| 85 „ 90 „ .. | 587 | 1,129 | 22 | 51 | 59 | 120 |
| 90 „ 100 „ .. | 152 | 321 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 38 |
| 100 years and over .. | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Unspecified .. | 1,380 | 3,780 | 312 | 1,255 | 340 | 1,812 |
| All ages .. | 597,350 | 659,960 | 369,926 | 394,857 | 182,841 | 216,465 |
| Under 21 years .. | 273,991 | 278,408 | 271,737 | 275,008 | 2,245 | 3,309 |
| 21 years and upwards | 323,359 | 381,552 | 98,189 | 119,849 | 180,596 | 213,156 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It will be noticed that 569 youths (of whom 2 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 3,334 girls (of whom 25 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21. One male aged 14 years, 4 males aged 16 years, 6 females aged 14 years, and 13 females (one of whom was widowed) aged 15 years were the youngest married persons in the State. ^{Married persons under 21 years of age.}

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

Density of
population,
&c.

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

| Year of Census. | Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships). | Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile. | Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships). | Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited). | Persons to a Room. |
|-----------------|---|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 1861 .. | 6.126 | 1.470 | 4.16 | 2.96 | 1.35 |
| 1871 .. | 8.298 | 1.714 | 4.84 | 3.89 | 1.18 |
| 1881 .. | 9.791 | 1.935 | 5.06 | 4.44 | 1.08 |
| 1891 .. | 12.948 | 2.549 | 5.08 | 5.10 | .92 |
| 1901 .. | 13.643 | 2.747 | 4.97 | 5.25 | .90 |

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

Males at the
military
ages.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1911, also the number at the preceding census in 1901. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

| Class. | Age. | Conjugal Condition. | Number of Males enumerated at the Census of— | |
|--------|-----------------------|---|--|---------|
| | | | 1901. | 1911. |
| I. | 18 and under 35 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 116,909 | 130,729 |
| II. | 35 and under 45 years | Unmarried, or widowers without children | 21,248 | 22,329 |
| III. | 18 and under 35 years | Married, or widowers with children | 46,035 | 54,162 |
| IV. | 35 and under 45 years | Married, or widowers with children | 61,371 | 60,614 |
| V. | 45 and under 60 years | Married or unmarried | 56,627 | 91,521 |
| Total | ... | ... | 302,190 | 359,355 |

The number of males in the State at the military ages increased by 57,165, or by nearly 19 per cent. in the decennial period 1901-11, while the general population increased by only about 10 per cent. in the same time. The population thus became stronger from a defence point of view during the period mentioned.

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

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1911.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

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

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

Victorian
born.

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

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252 or 1.6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582 or 2.1 per cent. of the population.

Foreign
born.

Chinese.

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

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

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

| State. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| New South Wales | 13,273 | 15,419 | 28,692 |
| Queensland | 1,954 | 2,448 | 4,402 |
| South Australia | 11,400 | 12,127 | 23,527 |
| Western Australia | 2,244 | 2,292 | 4,536 |
| Tasmania | 8,615 | 10,415 | 19,030 |
| New Zealand | 4,968 | 5,099 | 10,067 |
| Australasia (State not given) | 8,673 | 9,848 | 18,521 |
| Total | 51,127 | 57,648 | 108,775 |

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

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

Increase of population in six decades.

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

| Year of Census or Estimate. | Both Sexes. | | | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Population. | Increase since last Census. | | Population. | Increase since last Census. | | Population. | Increase since last Census. | |
| | | Numerical. | Centesimal. | | Numerical. | Centesimal. | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 129,556 | 31·54 | 328,651 | 64,317 | 24·33 | 211,671 | 65,239 | 44·55 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 191,206 | 35·39 | 401,050 | 72,399 | 22·03 | 330,478 | 118,807 | 56·13 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 130,818 | 17·88 | 452,083 | 51,033 | 12·72 | 410,263 | 79,785 | 24·14 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 278,059 | 32·24 | 598,414 | 146,331 | 32·37 | 541,991 | 131,728 | 32·11 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 60,936 | 5·34 | 603,883 | 5,469 | ·91 | 597,458 | 55,467 | 10·23 |
| 1911 | 1,315,747 | 114,406 | 9·52 | 655,694 | 51,811 | 8·58 | 660,053 | 62,595 | 10·48 |

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

Population 1861-1911.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were:—

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

| Year. | Females to 100 Males. | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64·41 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82·40 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90·75 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90·57 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98·94 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100·61 |

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures which show that while in Western Australia there

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

are only 75 females, and in Queensland 84, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 101 to 100:—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| | Females to 100 Males. | | Females to 100 Males. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria ... | 100·67 | Western Australia ... | 74·61 |
| New South Wales ... | 91·99 | Tasmania ... | 95·93 |
| Federal Capital Territory ... | 72·78 | | |
| Queensland ... | 83·85 | Australia ... | 92·61 |
| South Australia ... | 97·03 | New Zealand ... | 89·60 |
| Northern Territory ... | 21·07 | | |

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1911.

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

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1911.

| Sub-District. | Area in Acres. | Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911. | Persons to the acre. | Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1911. |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Melbourne City ... | 7,658 | 103,593 | 13·5 | 103,710 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 923 | 34,283 | 37·1 | 34,600 |
| Collingwood City ... | 1,139 | 34,190 | 30·0 | 34,600 |
| Richmond City ... | 1,430 | 40,442 | 28·3 | 40,750 |
| Brunswick City ... | 2,722 | 32,215 | 11·8 | 32,520 |
| Northcote Town ... | 2,850 | 17,519 | 6·1 | 18,250 |
| Prahran City ... | 2,320 | 45,367 | 19·6 | 45,700 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 2,311 | 46,190 | 20·0 | 46,500 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 2,366 | 13,515 | 5·7 | 13,600 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 2,049 | 25,334 | 12·4 | 25,950 |
| Brighton Town ... | 3,288 | 12,083 | 3·7 | 12,410 |
| Essendon City ... | 4,000 | 23,749 | 5·9 | 24,000 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 2,400 | 24,450 | 10·2 | 24,900 |
| Kew Town ... | 3,553 | 11,152 | 3·1 | 11,370 |
| Footscray City ... | 2,577 | 23,643 | 9·2 | 24,000 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 2,775 | 15,275 | 5·5 | 15,800 |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 2,178 | 2,151 | 1·0 | 2,250 |
| Caulfield Town ... | 6,080 | 15,919 | 2·6 | 16,250 |
| Malvern City * ... | 4,000 | 15,969 | 4·0 | 16,500 |
| Camberwell Town ... | 8,320 | 12,551 | 1·5 | 13,100 |
| Preston Shire ... | 8,800 | 5,049 | ·6 | 5,100 |
| Coburg Borough ... | 4,800 | 9,505 | 2·0 | 9,600 |
| Remainder of District ... | 84,941 | 24,873 | ·3 | 26,120 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... | ... | 4,220 | ... | 2,580 |
| Total, including Shipping ... | 163,480 | 593,237 | 3·6 | 600,160 |

* Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,985 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 494, Williamstown 455, St. Kilda 303, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,574 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 25, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 15, Williamstown 7, and Kew 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Density of metropolitan population.

In the following return Victoria is divided into three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the census of 1911, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

Urban and Rural Population, 1911.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1911.

| Divisions. | | | | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Enumerated Population, Census 1911. | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | Total. | Proportion per cent. | Persons to the Sq. Mile. |
| Metropolitan | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 593,237 | 45·10 | 2,326 |
| Other Urban | ... | ... | ... | 376 | 209,984 | 15·96 | 558 |
| Total Urban | ... | ... | ... | 631 | 803,221 | 61·06 | 1,273 |
| Rural | ... | ... | ... | 87,253 | 512,330 | 38·94 | 5·9 |
| Total State | ... | ... | ... | 87,884 | 1,315,551 | 100·00 | 15·0 |

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 45 per cent. of that of the whole State.

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

| Year. | | | | | | Per cent. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1907 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42·7 |
| 1908 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43·1 |
| 1909 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43·3 |
| 1910 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44·4 |
| 1911 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45·1 |

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

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

| Municipal Districts. | | | | | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Cities— | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104,316 | 97,440 | 103,593 |
| Fitzroy | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32,453 | 31,687 | 34,283 |
| Collingwood | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,070 | 32,749 | 34,190 |
| Richmond | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,797 | 37,824 | 40,442 |
| Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,961 | 24,141 | 32,215 |
| Prahran | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39,703 | 40,441 | 45,367 |
| South Melbourne | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41,724 | 40,619 | 46,190 |
| St. Kilda | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,838 | 20,542 | 25,334 |
| Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,411 | 17,426 | 23,749 |
| Hawthorn | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,585 | 21,430 | 24,450 |
| Footscray | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,149 | 18,318 | 23,343 |

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

| Municipal Districts. | Population at the Census of— | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Towns— | | | |
| Northcote | 7,458 | 9,677 | 17,519 |
| Williamstown | 15,960 | 14,052 | 15,275 |
| Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) .. | 13,067 | 12,176 | 13,515 |
| Brighton | 9,858 | 10,047 | 12,083 |
| Malvern (Shire 1891)* | 8,136 | 10,619 | 15,969 |
| Caulfield (Shire 1891) | 8,005 | 9,541 | 15,919 |
| Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) .. | 6,204 | 8,602 | 12,551 |
| Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) .. | 8,462 | 9,469 | 11,152 |
| Boroughs— | | | |
| Oakleigh | 1,236 | 1,273 | 2,151 |
| Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901) .. | 5,752 | 6,772 | 9,505 |
| Shires— | | | |
| Preston | 3,569 | 4,059 | 5,049 |
| Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District | 14,217 | 15,445 | 24,873 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. | 1,965 | 1,730 | 4,220 |
| Total | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 |

* Proclaimed a city 30th May, 1911.

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

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

| Name of Town. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Ballarat | 49,414 | 42,403 |
| Bendigo | 42,701 | 39,417 |
| Geelong | 25,017 | 28,518 |
| Castlemaine | 7,912 | 7,020 |
| Warrnambool | 6,404 | 7,010 |
| Maryborough | 5,622 | 5,675 |
| Hamilton | 4,024 | 4,900 |
| Stawell | 5,318 | 4,410 |

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1911 :—

| Town. | Enumerated Population in 1911. | Town. | Enumerated Population in 1911. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mildura ... | 4,608 | Beechworth ... | 3,409 |
| Ararat ... | 4,215 | Sale ... | 3,404 |
| Colac ... | 3,992 | Horsham ... | 3,328 |
| Daylesford ... | 3,846 | Wonthaggi ... | 3,200 |
| St. Arnaud ... | 3,770 | Bairnsdale ... | 3,412 |
| Echuca ... | 3,546 | Kyneton ... | 3,174 |
| Wangaratta ... | 3,482 | Maldon ... | 3,077 |
| Camperdown ... | 3,473 | Shepparton ... | 3,000 |

Rates of
increase of
population.

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1911.

| Period. | In Victoria. | | In Melbourne and Suburbs. | | In Remainder of State. | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. | Rate of Natural Increase. | Rate of Total Increase. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1850-60 ... | 2·01 | 21·59 | * | 13·62 | * | 26·67 |
| 1860-70 ... | 2·46 | 3·05 | 1·96† | 3·91 | 2·63† | 2·74 |
| 1870-80 ... | 1·87 | 1·70 | 1·33 | 3·31 | 2·11 | 1·01 |
| 1880-90 ... | 1·66 | 2·80 | 1·53 | 5·56 | 1·74 | 1·17 |
| 1890-1900... | 1·47 | ·55 | 1·36 | ·25 | 1·55 | ·77 |
| 1901 ... | 1·26 | 1·28 | ·98 | 1·35 | 1·46 | 1·24 |
| 1902 ... | 1·18 | ·26 | ·99 | ·25 | 1·31 | ·26 |
| 1903 ... | 1·15 | —·06 | ·95 | ·58 | 1·29 | —·51 |
| 1904 ... | 1·27 | ·28 | 1·05 | 1·14 | 1·42 | —·34 |
| 1905 ... | 1·27 | ·85 | 1·05 | 1·64 | 1·43 | ·27 |
| 1906 ... | 1·27 | 1·26 | 1·02 | 2·06 | 1·46 | ·67 |
| 1907 ... | 1·35 | 1·28 | 1·14 | 2·35 | 1·51 | ·49 |
| 1908 ... | 1·22 | ·84 | 1·02 | 2·62 | 1·37 | —·51 |
| 1909 ... | 1·35 | 1·56 | 1·16 | 2·85 | 1·49 | ·56 |
| 1910 ... | 1·29 | 1·31 | 1·07 | 2·57 | 1·47 | ·30 |
| 1911 ... | 1·36 | 2·26 | 1·18 | 2·07 | 1·51 | 2·42 |

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has

usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

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

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1851-1911.

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

| State. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Victoria .. | 77,345 | 540,322 | 731,528 | 862,346 | 1,140,405 | 1,201,070 | 1,315,551 |
| New South Wales .. | 191,099 | 350,860 | 503,981 | 751,468 | 1,132,231 | 1,354,846 | 1,648,448 |
| Queensland } | | 30,059 | 117,960 | 213,525 | 393,718 | 498,129 | 605,813 |
| South Aus- tralia .. | 63,700 | 126,830 | 185,626 | 279,865 | 320,431 | 363,157 | 411,868 |
| Western Aus- tralia .. | 5,886 | 15,100 | 25,270 | 29,708 | 49,782 | 184,124 | 282,114 |
| Tasmania .. | 70,130 | 89,977 | 101,020 | 115,705 | 146,667 | 172,475 | 191,211 |
| Australia .. | 408,160 | 1,153,148 | 1,665,385 | 2,252,617 | 3,183,237 | 3,773,801 | 4,455,005 |
| New Zealand | 22,108 | 84,536 | 257,810 | 489,933 | 626,658 | 772,719 | 1,068,407 |

In the next table is shown the enumerated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the census of 1911, also the increase of population since the census of 1901, and the number of persons to the square mile.

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1911.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
2ND APRIL, 1911.

| State. | Enumerated Population, 2nd April, 1911. | | | Increase since Census of 1901. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria .. | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | 114,481 | 14.97 |
| New South Wales .. | 857,698 | 789,036 | 1,646,734 | 293,602 | 5.31 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 992 | 722 | 1,714 | | |
| Queensland .. | 329,506 | 276,307 | 605,813 | 107,684 | .90 |
| South Australia Proper | 207,358 | 201,290 | 408,648 | 50,212 | 1.07 |
| Northern Territory .. | 2,734 | 576 | 3,310 | - 1,501 | .01 |
| Western Australia .. | 161,565 | 120,549 | 282,114 | 97,990 | .29 |
| Tasmania .. | 97,591 | 93,620 | 191,211 | 18,736 | 7.29 |
| Australia .. | 2,313,035 | 2,141,970 | 4,455,005 | 681,204 | 1.50 |
| New Zealand .. | 531,858 | 476,549 | 1,008,407 | 235,688 | 9.63 |

Australian
States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to
1911.

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

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

| Period. | Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 400,045 | 126,314 | | 35,750 | 6,510 | 7,709 | 576,328 |
| 1861-71 " | 41,789 | 48,247 | 68,581 | 17,060 | 6,386 | - 5,183 | 176,880 |
| 1871-81 " | - 15,322 | 107,536 | 58,904 | 45,032 | - 135 | - 770 | 195,245 |
| 1881-91 " | 116,950 | 164,424 | 114,835 | - 28,275 | 12,973 | 5,993 | 386,900 |
| 1891-01 " | - 111,577 | 223 | 16,693 | - 16,121 | 118,441 | - 2,179 | 5,480 |
| 1901-11 " | - 42,340 | 45,564 | 19,708 | - 5,406 | 53,723 | - 14,592 | 56,657 |
| Total .. | 389,545 | 492,308 | 278,721 | 48,040 | 197,898 | - 9,022 | 1,397,490 |
| Period. | Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths). | | | | | | |
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 62,932 | 63,506 | | 27,380 | 2,704 | 12,138 | 168,660 |
| 1861-71 " | 149,417 | 104,874 | 19,320 | 41,736 | 3,784 | 16,226 | 335,357 |
| 1871-81 " | 146,140 | 139,951 | 36,661 | 49,207 | 4,573 | 15,455 | 391,987 |
| 1881-91 " | 161,109 | 209,705 | 65,358 | 68,841 | 7,101 | 24,969 | 537,083 |
| 1891-01 " | 172,513 | 226,676 | 87,718 | 58,294 | 15,901 | 27,987 | 589,089 |
| 1901-11 " | 156,821 | 248,038 | 87,976 | 54,117 | 44,267 | 33,328 | 624,547 |
| Total .. | 848,932 | 992,750 | 297,033 | 299,575 | 78,330 | 130,103 | 2,646,723 |
| Period. | Total Increase. | | | | | | |
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
| 1851-61 (Census period) | 462,977 | 189,820 | | 63,130 | 9,214 | 19,847 | 744,988 |
| 1861-71 " | 191,206 | 153,121 | 87,901 | 58,796 | 10,170 | 11,043 | 512,237 |
| 1871-81 " | 130,818 | 247,487 | 95,565 | 94,239 | 4,438 | 14,685 | 587,232 |
| 1881-91 " | 278,059 | 374,129 | 180,193 | 40,566 | 20,074 | 30,962 | 923,983 |
| 1891-01 " | 60,936 | 226,899 | 104,411 | 42,173 | 134,342 | 25,808 | 594,569 |
| 1901-11 " | 114,481 | 293,602 | 107,684 | 48,711 | 97,990 | 18,736 | 681,204 |
| Total .. | 1,238,477 | 1,485,058 | 575,754 | 347,615 | 276,228 | 121,081 | 4,044,213 |

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing

no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures by sea since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

| State, Dominion or Territory. | Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living. | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years). | At Dependent Ages. | |
| | | Under 15 Years. | 65 Years and upwards. |
| Western Australia | 6,639 | 3,124 | 237 |
| Victoria | 6,432 | 3,050 | 518 |
| South Australia | 6,414 | 3,119 | 467 |
| New Zealand | 6,395 | 3,131 | 474 |
| New South Wales | 6,383 | 3,212 | 405 |
| Queensland | 6,312 | 3,313 | 375 |
| Tasmania | 6,084 | 3,504 | 412 |
| Northern Territory | 8,198 | 1,470 | 333 |
| Federal Capital Territory | 6,272 | 3,22 | 501 |

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. • Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 50 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 636,355 inhabitants in 1911. These two cities contain $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1911.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1911.

| Capital City (with Suburbs). | Enumerated Population at the Census of— | | | | | | Persons to the Acre, 1911. |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | |
| Melbourne .. | 139,916 | 206,780 | 282,947 | 490,896 | 496,079 | 593,237 | 3·63 |
| Sydney .. | 95,789 | 137,776 | 224,939 | 383,283 | 481,830 | 636,355 | 6·68 |
| Brisbane .. | 6,051 | 15,029 | 31,109 | 101,554 | 119,428 | 140,977 | ·72 |
| Adelaide .. | 18,303 | 42,744 | 103,864 | 133,252 | 162,094 | 191,312 | 1·14 |
| Perth .. | * | * | * | * | 66,832 | 109,375 | 1·26 |
| Hobart .. | 24,773 | 26,004 | 27,248 | 33,450 | 34,604 | 40,335 | 5·04 |
| Wellington .. | 4,176 | 7,908 | 20,563 | 34,190 | 49,344 | 70,729 | 4·67 |

* Not available.

Density of
population
in capital
cities.

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

Populations
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand, as ascertained at the census of 1911, are given in the following statement. In the case of the capital cities, and of several of the larger towns mentioned, the suburbs are included; in every other instance the population given relates to the municipality:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES—continued. | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Population. | | Population. |
| Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 593,237 | Rookwood ... | 5,418 |
| Ballarat " " ... | 42,403 | Illawarra North ... | 5,157 |
| Bendigo " " ... | 39,417 | Illawarra Central ... | 5,000 |
| Geelong " " ... | 28,518 | Katoomba ... | 4,923 |
| Castlemaine " " ... | 7,020 | Armidale ... | 4,738 |
| Warrnambool ... | 7,010 | Wollongong ... | 4,660 |
| Maryborough ... | 5,675 | Inverell ... | 4,549 |
| Hamilton ... | 4,900 | Dubbo ... | 4,452 |
| Stawell ... | 4,410 | Forbes ... | 4,436 |
| | | Cobar ... | 4,430 |
| | | Wellington ... | 3,958 |
| | | Liverpool ... | 3,938 |
| | | Prospect and Sherwood ... | 3,932 |
| | | Mudgee ... | 2,942 |
| NEW SOUTH WALES. | | QUEENSLAND. | |
| Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 636,355 | Brisbane and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 140,977 |
| Newcastle and Suburbs ... | 63,183 | Rockhampton ... | 18,339 |
| Broken Hill ... | 30,972 | Toowoomba ... | 13,119 |
| Parramatta ... | 12,465 | Townsville ... | 10,636 |
| Maitland East and West ... | 11,313 | Maryborough ... | 9,673 |
| Goulburn ... | 10,023 | Ipswich ... | 9,528 |
| Bathurst ... | 8,575 | Gympie ... | 8,923 |
| Lithgow ... | 8,196 | Mount Morgan ... | 8,504 |
| Lismore ... | 7,381 | Bundaberg ... | 5,516 |
| Granville ... | 7,231 | Cairns ... | 5,164 |
| Tamworth ... | 7,145 | Mackay ... | 5,141 |
| Orange and East Orange ... | 6,721 | Charters Towers ... | 4,262 |
| Wagga Wagga ... | 6,419 | | |
| Albury ... | 6,309 | | |
| Grafton and Grafton South ... | 5,888 | | |
| Auburn ... | 5,559 | | |

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

| | Population. |
|---|-------------|
| Adelaide and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 191,312 |
| Port Pirie ... | 9,385 |
| Mount Gambier ... | 3,379 |
| Wallaroo ... | 3,212 |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

TASMANIA.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Hobart and Suburbs (including Shipping) ... | 40,335 |
| Launceston ... | 20,754 |
| Zeehan ... | 5,726 |

TASMANIA—*continued.*

| | Population. |
|------------------|-------------|
| Devonport ... | 4,859 |
| Beaconsfield ... | 4,556 |
| Queenstown ... | 3,827 |
| St. Leonards ... | 2,612 |
| Germanston ... | 2,009 |

NEW ZEALAND.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Auckland and Suburbs ... | 102,676 |
| Christchurch " " ... | 80,193 |
| Wellington " " ... | 70,729 |
| Dunedin " " ... | 64,237 |
| Invercargill ... | 15,858 |
| Wanganui ... | 14,702 |
| Napier ... | 11,736 |
| Timaru ... | 11,280 |
| Palmerston North ... | 10,991 |
| Nelson ... | 8,234 |
| Gisborne ... | 8,196 |
| Petone ... | 6,640 |
| Greymouth ... | 5,469 |
| New Plymouth ... | 5,238 |
| Masterton ... | 5,182 |
| Oamaru ... | 5,152 |
| Lyttelton ... | 4,058 |

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

Populations
of British
Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPEAN. | | | | |
| England and Wales .. | 58,324 | 1911 (c) | 36,075,269 | 619 |
| Scotland .. | 29,796 | " | 4,759,445 | 160 |
| Ireland .. | 32,605 | " | 4,381,951 | 134 |
| Isle of Man .. | 227 | " | 52,034 | 229 |
| Channel Islands.. | 75 | " | 96,900 | 1,292 |
| Total United Kingdom | 121,027 | .. | 45,365,599 | 375 |
| Gibraltar .. | 2 | 1911 (c) | 19,596 | 9,798 |
| Malta .. | 117 | " | 228,442 | 1,953 |
| Total ... | 121,146 | .. | 45,613,637 | 377 |

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

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ASIATIC. | | | | |
| British India | 1,097,821 | 1911 (c) | 244,126,512 | 223 |
| Federatory Native States | 675,267 | " | 70,828,728 | 105 |
| British North Borneo .. | 31,106 | 1910 | 200,000 | 6 |
| Brunei | 3,000 | 1909 | 25,000 | 8 |
| Ceylon | 25,332 | 1911 (c) | 4,109,054 | 162 |
| Cyprus | 3,584 | " | 273,857 | 76 |
| Federated Malay States .. | 27,700 | " | 1,035,933 | 37 |
| Hong Kong | 49 | 1910 | 350,975 | 7,163 |
| Labuan | 30 | 1911 (c) | 6,546 | 218 |
| Sarawak | 42,000 | 1910 | 500,000 | 12 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 1,600 | 1911 (c) | 707,523 | 442 |
| Weihaiwei | 285 | " | 147,133 | 516 |
| Others | 1,818 | 1910 | 142,859 | 79 |
| Total | 1,909,592 | .. | 322,454,120 | 169 |
| AFRICAN. | | | | |
| Basutoland | 11,716 | 1911 (c) | 405,832 | 35 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | 275,000 | " | 125,350 | 46 |
| British East Africa Protectorate .. | 202,000 | 191 | 2,295,336 | 11 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 850 | 1911) | 374,625 | 441 |
| Nigeria | 335,580 | 1911 | 15,905,260 | 47 |
| Nyasaland | 39,801 | " | 970,430 | 24 |
| Rhodesia | 439,575 | 1910 | 1,770,871 | 4 |
| Somaliland | 68,000 | 1911 | 302,859 | 4 |
| Union of South Africa .. | 473,184 | 1911 (c) | 5,958,499 | 13 |
| Uganda Protectorate .. | 223,500 | 1910 | 3,503,564 | 16 |
| Zanzibar | 1,020 | " (c) | 197,199 | 193 |
| Others | 137,392 | 1910 | 3,870,986 | 28 |
| Total | 2,207,618 | .. | 35,630,811 | 16 |
| AMERICAN. | | | | |
| Bermudas | 19 | 1911 (c) | 18,994 | 1,000 |
| British Guiana | 90,500 | " | 296,041 | 3 |
| Canada | 3,729,665 | " | 7,081,869 | 1.90 |
| Falkland Islands | 6,500 | " | 2,272 | .35 |
| Honduras | 8,598 | " | 40,510 | 5 |
| Labrador | 120,000 | 1910 | 4,076 | .03 |
| Newfoundland | 42,734 | " | 237,631 | 6 |
| West Indies | 12,032 | 1911 (c) | 1,679,191 | 140 |
| Total | 4,010,048 | .. | 9,360,484 | 2.3 |

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

| Territory. | Estimated Area, Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Population per Square Mile. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AUSTRALASIAN. | | | | |
| Australia | 2,974,581 | 1911 (c) | 4,455,005 | 1·5 |
| New Zealand | 104,751 | „ | 1,008,407 | 9·6 |
| Papua | 90,540 | 1910 | 400,000 | 4·4 |
| Total | 3,169,872 | .. | 5,863,412 | 1·8 |
| OCEANIC. | | | | |
| Fiji | 7,740 | 1911 (c) | 139,541 | 18 |
| Tonga | 390 | 1910 | 21,695 | 56 |
| British Solomon Islands .. | 14,800 | 1911 | 150,443 | 10 |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 166 | 1908 | 29,476 | 178 |
| Total | 23,096 | .. | 341,155 | 15 |
| GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions | 11,441,372 | .. | 419,313,619 | 36·7 |

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made. Population of the World.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

| Divisions. | Area in Square Miles (000's omitted). | Estimated Population (000's omitted). | Population per Square Mile. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Europe | 3,860, | 440,864, | 114·2 |
| Asia | 17,000, | 950,000, | 55·9 |
| Africa | 11,500, | 150,000, | 13·0 |
| North America | 8,548, | 130,000, | 15·2 |
| South America | 7,342, | 47,000, | 6·4 |
| Australasia and Polynesia .. | 3,400, | 7,400, | 2·2 |
| Total | 51,650, | 1,725,264, | 33·4 |

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but where their importance has warranted it, others have been included :—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

| City. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Greater London .. | England .. | 1911 | 7,252,963 |
| New York .. | United States .. | 1910 | 4,706,883 |
| Paris .. | France .. | 1911 | 2,846,986 |
| Tokio .. | Japan .. | 1908 | 2,186,079 |
| Chicago .. | United States .. | 1910 | 2,185,283 |
| Vienna .. | Austria .. | 1910 | 2,107,981 |
| Berlin .. | Prussia .. | 1910 | 2,070,695 |
| St. Petersburg .. | Russia .. | 1910 | 1,577,892 |
| Philadelphia .. | United States .. | 1910 | 1,549,008 |
| Moscow .. | Russia .. | 1910 | 1,493,600 |
| Buenos Aires .. | Argentine Republic .. | 1910 | 1,270,234 |
| Osaka .. | Japan .. | 1908 | 1,226,590 |
| Calcutta .. | India .. | 1911 | 1,216,514 |
| Constantinople .. | Turkey .. | 1909 | 1,200,000 |
| Canton .. | China .. | 1909 | 1,000,000 |
| Bombay .. | India .. | 1911 | 972,892 |
| Manchester (with Salford) | England .. | 1910 | 960,990 |
| Hamburg .. | Germany .. | 1910 | 932,078 |
| Glasgow .. | Scotland .. | 1910 | 884,505 |
| Rio de Janeiro .. | Brazil .. | 1910 | 870,475 |
| Buda-Pest .. | Hungary .. | 1910 | 833,703 |
| Tient-sin .. | China .. | 1909 | 800,000 |
| Liverpool .. | England .. | 1910 | 767,606 |
| Warsaw .. | Russia .. | 1908 | 764,054 |
| Brussels .. | Belgium .. | 1910 | 720,000 |
| Pekin .. | China .. | 1908 | 700,000 |
| Cairo .. | Egypt .. | 1910 | 683,353 |
| Sydney .. | New South Wales .. | 1911 | 651,800 |
| Bangkok .. | Siam .. | 1909 | 628,675 |
| Milan .. | Italy .. | 1910 | 611,184 |
| Melbourne .. | Victoria .. | 1911 | 600,160 |
| Munich .. | Bavaria .. | 1910 | 595,053 |
| Rome .. | Italy .. | 1910 | 590,113 |
| Madrid .. | Spain .. | 1910 | 571,539 |
| Birmingham .. | England .. | 1910 | 570,113 |
| Amsterdam .. | Holland .. | 1910 | 570,037 |
| Madras .. | India .. | 1910 | 568,146 |
| Barcelona .. | Spain .. | 1910 | 560,000 |
| Dresden .. | Saxony .. | 1910 | 546,882 |
| Breslau .. | Prussia .. | 1910 | 511,891 |
| Prague .. | Austria .. | 1910 | 497,905 |
| Mexico .. | Mexico .. | 1910 | 470,659 |
| Montreal .. | Canada .. | 1911 | 466,197 |
| Copenhagen .. | Denmark .. | 1910 | 459,000 |
| Rotterdam .. | Holland .. | 1910 | 422,132 |
| Dublin .. | Ireland .. | 1911 | 403,030 |
| Belfast .. | Ireland .. | 1911 | 385,492 |
| Toronto .. | Canada .. | 1911 | 376,240 |

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

| City. | | | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|--------------|----|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Edinburgh | .. | .. | Scotland | 1910 | 360,276 |
| Lisbon | .. | .. | Portugal | 1900 | 356,009 |
| Stockholm | .. | .. | Sweden | 1910 | 342,908 |
| Washington | .. | .. | United States | 1910 | 331,069 |
| Antwerp | .. | .. | Belgium | 1910 | 327,668 |
| The Hague | .. | .. | Holland | 1910 | 274,236 |
| Christiania | .. | .. | Norway | 1910 | 243,801 |
| Adelaide | .. | .. | South Australia | 1911 | 192,429 |
| Venice | .. | .. | Italy | 1910 | 183,224 |
| Johannesburg | .. | .. | Transvaal .. . | 1909 | 180,687 |

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

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

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

| Year of Census. | Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines. | | | Chinese. | | | Aborigines. | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861 | 540,322 | 328,651 | 211,671 | 24,732 | 24,724 | 8 | 1,694 | 1,046 | 648 |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 401,050 | 330,478 | 17,935 | 17,899 | 36 | 1,330 | 784 | 546 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 452,083 | 410,263 | 12,128 | 11,869 | 259 | 780 | 460 | 320 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 598,414 | 541,991 | 9,377 | 8,772 | 605 | 565 | 325 | 240 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 603,883 | 597,458 | 7,349 | 6,740 | 609 | 652 | 367 | 285 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 655,591 | 659,960 | 5,601 | 4,953 | 645 | 643 | 340 | 303 |

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese Restriction Act 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Decrease of
Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 29th November, 1911, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1910-11.

| Station. | Area of Reserves. | Total Number under care. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Acres. | |
| Coranderrk | 2,400 | 54 |
| Lake Condah | 2,050 | 45 |
| Lake Tyers | 4,000 | 76 |
| Framlingham | 548 | 39 |
| Colac and Lake Moodemere | 41 | 6 |
| Depôts | .. | 32 |
| Total | 9,039 | 252 |

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

During the year 1910-11 seventeen deaths occurred—eight at Coranderk, two at Lake Tyers, and seven at Dépôts. There were seven births—one at Lake Condah, and six at Lake Tyers. Three marriages took place—two at Coranderk and one at Lake Condah.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,295. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1911:—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Amount expended | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £370,864 |
| Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue | | | | | | 13,152 |
| Net cost | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 357,712 |

During the three years 1907, 1908, and 1910, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1909 and 1911 the reverse was the case. The net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of immigration over emigration was 117. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-). |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--|
| 1907 | 464 | 419 | + 45 |
| 1908 | 566 | 448 | + 118 |
| 1909 | 523 | 556 | - 33 |
| 1910 | 424 | 418 | + 6 |
| 1911 | 435 | 454 | - 19 |
| Total | 2,412 | 2,295 | + 117 |

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

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1911.

bers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| Year. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-). |
|--|-------------|------------|---|
| From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901 | 609 | 483 | +126 |
| 1902 | 307 | 525 | - 218 |
| 1903 | 96 | 92 | + 4 |
| 1904 | 48 | 75 | - 27 |
| 1905 | 58 | 136 | - 78 |
| 1906 | 71 | 129 | - 58 |
| 1907 | 41 | 79 | - 38 |
| 1908 | 64 | 62 | + 2 |
| 1909 | 69 | 69 | .. |
| 1910 | 137 | 156 | - 19 |
| 1911 | 104 | 77 | + 27 |
| Total | 1,604 | 1,883 | - 279 |

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1911.

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

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

| Race. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. | Full-blood. | Half-caste. |
| Asiatic— | | | | | | |
| Chinese | 4,491 | 465 | 216 | 429 | 4,707 | 894 |
| Hindus | 720 | 73 | 9 | 32 | 729 | 105 |
| Japanese | 39 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 20 |
| Syrians | 244 | 11 | 197 | 5 | 441 | 16 |
| Cingalese | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Other | 31 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 17 |
| African— | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 44 | 27 | 11 | 36 | 55 | 63 |
| Other | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| American— | | | | | | |
| American Indians | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Polynesians— | | | | | | |
| Maoris | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| Other | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Indefinite | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 5,600 | 606 | 449 | 529 | 6,049 | 1,135 |

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

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

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

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided

Coloured persons in Australia.

Naturalization.

in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1911, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 25 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1911.

| Native Places. | Numbers Naturalized in each Year. | | | | | Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1911. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | |
| France | 11 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 288 |
| Belgium | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 48 |
| Austria | 7 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 272 |
| Germany | 63 | 95 | 226 | 128 | 191 | 3,830 |
| Russia | 4 | 11 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 506 |
| Norway and Sweden ... | 52 | 37 | 70 | 44 | 92 | 3,742 |
| Other European Countries | 70 | 77 | 134 | 87 | 124 | |
| United States | 6 | 8 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 205 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,969 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 159 |
| Total | 214 | 243 | 507 | 329 | 491 | 12,019 |

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1911 was 3,662, and of those who departed 4,044, giving a departure balance of 382. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Papuans, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| States and Territories | Chinese. | | Aborigines. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Full Blood. | | Half-caste. | |
| | | | Males. | Males. | Females. | Females. |
| States— | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 4,956 | 645 | 103 | 93 | 237 | 210 |
| New South Wales.. | 8,500 | 855 | 1,152 | 860 | 2,335 | 2,177 |
| Queensland | 6,138 | 576 | 5,145 | 3,542 | 1,361 | 1,147 |
| South Australia .. | 291 | 68 | 802 | 637 | 346 | 346 |
| Western Australia.. | 1,808 | 64 | 3,433 | 2,936 | 760 | 715 |
| Tasmania | 450 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 123 | 104 |
| Territories— | | | | | | |
| Northern Territory | 1,228 | 111 | 743 | 480 | 117 | 127 |
| Federal Capital Ter- ritory | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Australia | 23,374 | 2,398 | 11,385 | 8,554 | 5,283 | 4,830 |
| New Zealand | 2,542 | 88 | 24,184 | 21,479 | 2,291 | 1,890 |

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. Except in Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

Aborigines
in Australia.

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

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution Act (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; also that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, or of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council, or of the Inter-State Commission, but in the last mentioned case as to questions of law only. The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which, at the establishment of the Constitution—1st January, 1901—an appeal lay to the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council “from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council.” It is, however, provided that

except as above-mentioned the "Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to His Majesty in Council"; but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but this (except as regards the particular class of constitutional questions mentioned above) is qualified by the above provision, preserving the prerogative right of the King in Council to grant special leave of appeal from such a judgment. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament, also in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and in those relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; the Parliament is also empowered to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court; to define the extent to which the jurisdiction of any Federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

Common-
wealth
Judiciary
Acts
1903-1910.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906, 1907, and 1910. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in

each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional

powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (9a) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established

a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1911 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court civil business.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1911.

| Year. | Writs of Summons. | | Causes Entered for Trial. | Causes Tried. | Verdicts for— | | Amount Awarded. |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Number Issued. | Amount Claimed. | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. | |
| | | £ | | | | | £ |
| 1870 .. | 5,583 | 154,296 | 237 | 165 | 133 | 29 | 29,298 |
| 1880 .. | 5,065 | 185,131 | 221 | 161 | 133 | 28 | 47,401 |
| 1890 .. | 6,619 | 687,503 | 535 | 297 | 229 | 65 | 68,592 |
| 1900 .. | 825. | 137,083 | 161 | 106 | 62 | 31 | 101,896 |
| 1907 .. | 564 | 56,182 | 106 | 61 | 26 | 10 | 2,408 |
| 1908 .. | 673 | 97,221 | 114 | 62 | 26 | 12 | 7,621 |
| 1909 .. | 774 | 104,831 | 114 | 68 | 23 | 15 | 8,538 |
| 1910 .. | 743 | 69,182 | 129 | 85 | 37 | 16 | 7,984 |
| 1911 .. | 640 | 31,524 | 107 | 70 | 25 | 19 | 2,026 |

Decline in
litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1911, the writs issued were about one-tenth; the amount sued for was about one-twenty-second; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

Criminal
cases in
superior
courts.

The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State in the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CRIMINAL CASES — SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS,
1870 TO 1911.

| Year. | Total Number of Cases Tried. | Total Number of Convictions. | Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population. |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1870 ... | 835 | 573 | 8·03 |
| 1880 ... | 567 | 387 | 4·55 |
| 1890 ... | 964 | 662 | 5·92 |
| 1900 ... | 652 | 451 | 3·78 |
| 1907 ... | 636 | 392 | 3·13 |
| 1908 ... | 647 | 466 | 3·68 |
| 1909 ... | 680 | 430 | 3·36 |
| 1910 ... | 669 | 435 | 3·35 |
| 1911 ... | 687 | 477 | 3·61 |

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1911 as compared with 1890 of 29 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 28 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County
Courts
business.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1911, there were 111 sessions lasting 374 days and held in 45

places. Particulars of litigation in the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years, are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Cases tried. | Amount sued for. | Amount awarded. | Costs awarded to— | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Plaintiff. | Defendant. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1870 | 11,866 | 277,236 | 102,822 | 13,815 | 4,268 |
| 1880 | 9,498 | 215,929 | 99,338 | 13,765 | 3,956 |
| 1890 | 12,635 | 349,028 | 127,433 | 15,363 | 6,072 |
| 1900 | 789 | 160,676 | 49,595 | 5,188 | 2,782 |
| 1907 | 633 | 133,962 | 43,662 | 4,579 | 2,485 |
| 1908 | 721 | 203,169 | 69,460 | 9,136 | 2,808 |
| 1909 | 665 | 141,443 | 51,247 | 5,649 | 2,593 |
| 1910 | 626 | 144,550 | 45,196 | 5,199 | 1,992 |
| 1911 | 499 | 161,720 | 52,526 | 5,657 | 1,986 |

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1911 was lower than in any of the preceding four years, and only one-twenty-fifth of that in 1890; but the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, had not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 241 places in Victoria in 1911 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1911.

| Year. | | | Cases heard. | Amount claimed. | Amount awarded. |
|-------|----|----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1870 | .. | .. | 27,722 | 190,242 | 105,086 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 19,983 | 75,684 | 50,764 |
| 1890 | .. | .. | 30,466 | 196,917 | 132,663 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 17,577 | 95,890 | 80,900 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 26,255 | 147,044 | 123,732 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 32,005 | 181,028 | 157,334 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 36,894 | 200,836 | 162,393 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 29,902 | 186,538 | 146,284 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 28,575 | 171,763 | 129,172 |

Petty Sessions civil business.

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1911, 651 appeals against municipal ratings, 980 maintenance cases, 661 fraud summonses against debtors, 32,290 electoral revision cases, 5,414 cases relating to licences and certificates, 405 garnishee cases, 376 ejectment cases, 87 prohibition cases, and 689 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 411 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

INSOLVENCIES.

Insolven-
cies, &c.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last five years were:—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Insolvencies. | | | Private Arrangements. | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| | Number. | Declared | Declared | Number. | Declared | Declared |
| | | Liabilities. | Assets. | | Liabilities. | Assets. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1907 .. | 448 | 196,879 | 53,849 | 133 | 115,057 | 94,913 |
| 1908 .. | 514 | 179,050 | 62,998 | 170 | 204,011 | 154,692 |
| 1909 .. | 370 | 129,627 | 98,041 | 185 | 207,235 | 167,639 |
| 1910 .. | 359 | 132,841 | 54,381 | 131 | 113,597 | 91,271 |
| 1911 .. | 306 | 112,748 | 55,374 | 122 | 151,641 | 138,502 |

The number of insolvencies in 1911 was the lowest recorded since 1857. The average number during the last five years was 399, and the average declared liabilities £150,229, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities of £2,037,292.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

| Year. | Voluntary. | Compulsory. | Total. |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1907 ... | 431 | 17 | 448 |
| 1908 ... | 454 | 30 | 514 |
| 1909 ... | 345 | 25 | 370 |
| 1910 ... | 323 | 31 | 359 |
| 1911 ... | 278 | 28 | 306 |

Occupations
of insol-
vents.

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1901, and the proportion of the former

to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 112 whose occupations were not returned:—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Occupation Groups. | Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.* | Number of Insolvents, 1907 to 1911. | Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners. |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Professional | 35,224 | 86 | 2·44 |
| Domestic | 66,815 | 115 | 1·72 |
| Commercial | 79,048 | 664 | 8·40 |
| Transport and Communication | 31,516 | 125 | 3·97 |
| Industrial | 146,233 | 1,058 | 7·24 |
| Primary Producers | 165,147 | 578 | 3·50 |
| Total | 523,983† | 2,626 | 5·01 |

* Breadwinners at the Census of 1911 were not available when this part was sent to press.

† Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1907 to 1911:—

Occupations
of
insolvents
in detail.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

| Occupations. | Number of Insolvents during— | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| <i>Professional Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Barrister, solicitor | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Chemist | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Civil servant | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Dentist | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Police | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Others | 5 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Domestic Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Boardinghouse keeper | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Hotelkeeper | 24 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| Others | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| <i>Commercial Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Agent | 10 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 6 |
| Butcher | 9 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Clerk, accountant | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser | 10 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Dealer | 9 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| Draper | 11 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 7 |

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

| Occupations. | Number of Insolvents during— | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| <i>Commercial Class—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| Grocer | 21 | 19 | 27 | 26 | 15 |
| Hawker | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Merchant, importer | 2 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| Storekeeper | 15 | 38 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Others | 36 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 15 |
| <i>Transport and Communication Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Carrier, cartier, driver | 6 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 |
| Railway service | 29 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Tramway service | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Others | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Industrial Class.</i> | | | | | |
| Blacksmith, farrier | 9 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Bootmaker | 3 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Builder, contractor | 23 | 25 | 18 | 23 | 17 |
| Carpenter | 15 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Coachbuilder, painter | 5 | .. | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Engineer, engine-driver | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 12 |
| Labourer | 84 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 72 |
| Miller, baker | 5 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 5 |
| Saddler | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Tailor, dressmaker | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Watchmaker | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Others | 60 | 66 | 58 | 41 | 37 |
| <i>Primary Producers.</i> | | | | | |
| Farmer | 17 | 24 | 31 | 26 | 45 |
| Grazier | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Miner | 69 | 114 | 69 | 53 | 27 |
| Others | 15 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 9 |
| <i>Indefinite Class</i> | | | | | |
| Indefinite Class | 25 | 27 | 28 | 20 | 12 |
| Total | 581 | 684 | 555 | 490 | 428 |

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (a) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (b) by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause, for a period of two years.

The Divorce Act 1889 extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follows:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.
- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 2,752 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 92 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 2,404 and 21 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890 only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890 no less than 114 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

Grounds of
Divorce.

The grounds on which divorces were granted during the last five years were:—

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Adultery | 37 | 41 | 32 | 42 | 65 |
| Assaults (violent) | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bigamy | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Cruelty, repeated acts of... .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Desertion | 84 | 100 | 90 | 76 | 120 |
| Desertion and adultery | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 13 |
| Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty | 5 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 11 |
| Sentences for crime | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total | 134 | 151 | 138 | 140 | 211 |

Divorces in
Australian
States
and New
Zealand.

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the three decennial periods ended 1901, and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1907 TO 1911.

| State. | Year. | Petitions for— | | Decrees for— | | Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living. |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | |
| Victoria | 1881 | 18 | 10 | 9 | .. | 7 |
| | 1891 | 153 | 1 | 99 | .. | 57 |
| | 1901 | 148 | 2 | 83 | .. | 46 |
| | 1907 | 182 | 4 | 134 | .. | 66 |
| | 1908 | 187 | 4 | 151 | 1 | 74 |
| | 1909 | 188 | 3 | 138 | 1 | 67 |
| | 1910 | 191 | 1 | 140 | .. | 67 |
| | 1911 | 262 | 2 | 211 | .. | 99 |
| New South Wales | 1881 | 23 | .. | 15 | .. | 14 |
| | 1891 | 99 | 17 | 50 | 17 | 40 |
| | 1901 | 354 | 33 | 252 | 20 | 133 |
| | 1907 | 359 | 36 | 221 | 14 | 91 |
| | 1908 | 365 | 22 | 196 | 15 | 80 |
| | 1909 | 415 | 28 | 306 | 12 | 119 |
| | 1910 | 413 | 21 | 251 | 6 | 95 |
| | 1911 | 426 | 22 | 200 | 10 | 76 |
| Queensland | 1881 | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | 7 |
| | 1891 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| | 1901 | 15 | 1 | 14 | .. | 19 |
| | 1907 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 15 |
| | 1908 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 15 |
| | 1909 | 24 | 2 | 16 | .. | 18 |
| | 1910 | 33 | 6 | 20 | .. | 22 |
| | 1911 | 17 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 23 |

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1907 TO 1911—continued.**

| State. | Year. | Petitions for— | | Decrees for— | | Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living. |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | Dissolution of Marriage. | Judicial Separation. | |
| South Australia | 1881 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| | 1891 | 13 | 1 | 5 | .. | 10 |
| | 1901 | 13 | 1 | 6 | .. | 11 |
| | 1907 | 16 | .. | 11 | .. | 18 |
| | 1908 | 20 | .. | 8 | .. | 12 |
| | 1909 | 16 | .. | 12 | .. | 18 |
| | 1910 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| | 1911 | 23 | .. | 20 | .. | 29 |
| Western Australia | 1881 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 73 |
| | 1891 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 59 |
| | 1901 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 44 |
| | 1907 | 19 | 2 | 11 | .. | 25 |
| | 1908 | 21 | 2 | 10 | .. | 22 |
| | 1909 | 21 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 36 |
| | 1910 | 39 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 30 |
| | 1911 | 35 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 54 |
| Tasmania | 1881 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 |
| | 1891 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 14 |
| | 1901 | 11 | .. | 11 | .. | 43 |
| | 1907 | 5 | .. | 8 | .. | 26 |
| | 1908 | 13 | .. | 7 | .. | 23 |
| | 1909 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 41 |
| | 1910 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 16 |
| | 1911 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Total, Australian States | 1881 | 58 | 15 | 32 | 2 | 10 |
| | 1891 | 284 | 23 | 166 | 18 | 39 |
| | 1901 | 557 | 38 | 378 | 21 | 70 |
| | 1907 | 592 | 45 | 397 | 15 | 60 |
| | 1908 | 620 | 34 | 383 | 18 | 58 |
| | 1909 | 676 | 35 | 499 | 15 | 73 |
| | 1910 | 708 | 37 | 432 | 8 | 61 |
| | 1911 | 767 | 29 | 486 | 14 | 68 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 1881 | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 1891 | 31 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 25 |
| | 1901 | 136 | 1 | 101 | 1 | 86 |
| | 1907 | 192 | 6 | 147 | 1 | 101 |
| | 1908 | 207 | .. | 171 | 3 | 115 |
| | 1909 | 242 | 2 | 163 | .. | 105 |
| | 1910 | 207 | 7 | 160 | 2 | 104 |
| | 1911 | 228 | 4 | 162 | .. | 103 |

* Figures not available.

The grounds of divorce have been extended in New South Wales and New Zealand, and are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

Divorces in
various
countries.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. Japan, the United States, and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the United States the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table:—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Population. | Divorces (Annual Average). | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Number. | Per 100,000 Popu- lation. |
| Australia | 1907-11 | 4,308,400 | 453* | 11 |
| Austria | 1898-1902 | 26,150,700 | 179 | ·1 |
| Belgium | 1904-8 | 7,071,200 | 837 | 11 |
| Bulgaria | 1896-1900 | 3,744,280 | 396 | 11 |
| Denmark | 1905-9 | 2,633,600 | 637 | 24 |
| England and Wales .. | 1903-9 | 34,884,200 | 647 | 2 |
| France | 1906-10 | 39,264,300 | 11,790 | 30 |
| German Empire | 1904-9 | 62,058,600 | 12,552 | 20 |
| Prussia | " | 37,500,000 | 7,736 | 21 |
| Saxony | " | 4,560,000 | 1,452 | 32 |
| Bavaria | " | 6,600,000 | 757 | 11 |
| Hungary | 1898-1902 | 19,254,560 | 2,130 | 11 |
| Ireland | 1899-1903 | 4,458,770 | † | † |
| Italy | " | 32,475,250 | 819 | 3 |
| Japan | 1901-5 | 46,560,200 | 63,534 | 136 |
| Netherlands | 1905-9 | 5,700,600 | 773 | 14 |
| New Zealand | 1907-11 | 968,300 | 162 | 17 |
| Norway | 1906-10 | 2,346,300 | 302 | 13 |
| Scotland | 1899-1903 | 4,472,100 | 175 | 4 |
| Servia | 1896-1900 | 2,492,880 | 312 | 13 |
| Sweden | 1898-1902 | 5,136,440 | 390 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 1901-8 | 3,553,400 | 1,341 | 38 |
| United States | 1902-6 | 81,697,200 | 66,500 | 81 |

* Fourteen Judicial Separations included.

† Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information, or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

Indeter-
minate
sentences.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Mr. Topp resigned his position on the Board on 24th April, 1912, and the Hon. S. Mauger was appointed by the Governor in Council in his stead on 1st May, 1912. Mr. Mauger was subsequently elected chairman.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the Governor in Council; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison are now in operation.

On 30th June, 1912, 56 males and 9 females had reached the indeterminate stage of their sentences, and were confined in portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 15 youths under indeterminate detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison. The reformatory prisons mentioned are but temporary expedients. Up to the 30th June, 1912, 19 inmates had been released on probation from the Castlemaine prison on the recommendation of the Board. Of this number 5 had satisfactorily completed their probation of two years; 4 had relapsed and were again under sentence, and the remaining 10 were reported to be doing well. Three "habituals" released on probation from the Pentridge Reformatory Prison had been placed in situations, and were regarded as promising cases. Probation officers, to supervise first offenders released by the Courts on recognisance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act, are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. One hundred and sixty such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons. The following are particulars of the different classes of offences in

Arrests and
summonses
serious
offences.

1911, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1911.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of Offences for which— | | Total Offences. | How disposed of— | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| | Arrests were made. | Summonses were issued. | | Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. | Discharged. | Committed for trial. |
| Against the Person— | | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | 16 |
| Manslaughter ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Shooting at, wounding, &c. ... | 44 | ... | 44 | 4 | 12 | 28 |
| Assaults ... | 487 | 876 | 1,363 | 770 | 590 | 3 |
| Others ... | 165 | 143 | 308 | 54 | 142 | 112 |
| Against Property— | | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, &c. | 324 | ... | 324 | 66 | 106 | 152 |
| Larceny and similar offences ... | 1,333 | 638 | 1,971 | 1,234 | 470 | 267 |
| Wilful damage ... | 146 | 295 | 441 | 279 | 162 | ... |
| Others ... | 200 | 145 | 345 | 206 | 99 | 40 |
| Forgery and Offences against the Currency | 44 | ... | 44 | 2 | 8 | 34 |
| Against Good Order— | | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 13,538 | 65 | 13,603 | 7,557 | 6,046 | ... |
| Others ... | 3,839 | 6,037 | 9,876 | 7,944 | 1,930 | 2 |
| Perjury ... | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | 20 |
| Breaches of Licensing Act | 82 | 1,149 | 1,231 | 963 | 268 | ... |
| „ Pure Food „ | ... | 409 | 409 | 316 | 93 | ... |
| „ Education „ | 28 | 4,695 | 4,723 | 4,219 | 504 | ... |
| Other Offences ... | 468 | 10,676 | 11,144 | 8,880 | 2,232 | 32 |
| Total... | 20,742 | 25,128 | 45,870 | 32,494 | 12,664 | 712 |

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 20,742 offences for which arrests were made, 1,344 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 19,398. In 11,543 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 7,333 they were discharged, and in 522 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 25,128 summons cases, 20,021 were summarily convicted, 5,065 were discharged, and 42 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (44,526), the number summarily convicted was 31,564, 12,398 were discharged, and 564 were committed for trial.

Children's
Courts.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1911:—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1911.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of Offences for which— | | Other Offences (Application to board out, &c). | Total Offences. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Arrests were made. | Summonses were issued. | | |
| Against the Person— | | | | |
| Assaults | 9 | 52 | .. | 61 |
| Others | 18 | 26 | .. | 44 |
| Against Property— | | | .. | |
| Larceny, &c... .. | 267 | 429 | .. | 696 |
| Wilful damage .. | 14 | 173 | .. | 187 |
| Others | 22 | 43 | .. | 65 |
| Against Good Order— | | | .. | |
| Drunkenness .. | 7 | 3 | .. | 10 |
| Others | 40 | 792 | .. | 832 |
| Breaches of Licensing Act .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Offences.. .. | 340 | 257 | 811 | 1,408 |
| Total.. .. | 717 | 1,775 | 811 | 3,303 |

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1911 numbered 926, viz., 498 males and 428 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Offences
reported
and unde-
tected
crimes

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences during the past five years, 56 per cent. were summoned, 36 per cent. were arrested, and 8 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported. There was a great increase in summons cases in 1907 and 1908, which arose principally through prosecutions under the new Licensing and Pure Foods Acts, and also on account of more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. This advance has not been sustained, owing to a diminution in the number

of prosecutions under the Education Act, and in 1911 the total of the summons cases was about the same as five years previously. The particulars for the last five years are shown in the subjoined table:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1907 TO 1911.

| Offences in respect to which persons were— | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Brought before magistrates on summons ... | 38,008 | 38,596 | 33,349 | 32,990 | 25,128 |
| Arrested by the police ... | 24,332 | 22,008 | 20,964 | 20,518 | 20,742 |
| Not arrested ... | 4,416 | 5,050 | 4,835 | 6,129 | 5,357 |
| Total ... | 66,756 | 65,654 | 59,148 | 59,637 | 51,227 |

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although all the events happened on the same occasion. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 94 per cent. were against property, 2 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 4 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 1,121 in 1907, 744 in 1908, 1,049 in 1909, 1,030 in 1910, and 926 in 1911.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 74 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, and 25 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,
1907 TO 1911.

| Number of Persons. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Arrested or summoned ... | 60,687 | 58,778 | 52,658 | 52,060 | 44,526 |
| Discharged by magistrates ... | 13,395 | 14,747 | 13,277 | 12,954 | 12,398 |
| Summarily convicted or dealt with ... | 46,731 | 43,454 | 38,801 | 38,555 | 31,564 |
| Committed for trial ... | 561 | 577 | 580 | 551 | 564 |
| Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ... | 37·8 | 34·8 | 30·7 | 30·1 | 24·3 |

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Offences and
drunken-
ness in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but, in regard to the first two points above mentioned, the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910.

| State. | Year. | Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for— | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness. | Other Offences. | Total |
| Victoria | 1890 | 4,091 | 5,036 | 18,501 | 36,456 | 64,084 |
| | 1895 | 2,500 | 4,068 | 11,143 | 21,844 | 39,555 |
| | 1900 | 2,238 | 3,540 | 15,878 | 29,189 | 50,845 |
| | 1906 | 1,811 | 3,797 | 14,029 | 30,376 | 50,013 |
| | 1907 | 1,757 | 3,646 | 14,783 | 42,154 | 62,340 |
| | 1908 | 1,793 | 3,894 | 13,102 | 41,815 | 60,604 |
| | 1909 | 1,766 | 3,686 | 12,436 | 36,425 | 54,313 |
| | 1910 | 1,730 | 3,500 | 12,719 | 35,559 | 53,508 |
| New South Wales | 1890 | 8,729 | 7,616 | 18,654 | 31,088 | 66,087 |
| | 1895 | 4,459 | 6,153 | 18,379 | 35,987 | 64,978 |
| | 1900 | 4,435 | 6,675 | 21,003 | 30,747 | 62,860 |
| | 1906 | 3,685 | 5,998 | 25,399 | 34,689 | 69,771 |
| | 1907 | 3,981 | 6,411 | 28,255 | 35,657 | 74,304 |
| | 1908 | 3,629 | 6,765 | 27,976 | 34,794 | 73,164 |
| | 1909 | 3,471 | 7,365 | 27,495 | 33,987 | 72,318 |
| | 1910 | 3,608 | 6,517 | 27,542 | 36,293 | 73,960 |

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910—continued.

| State. | Year. | Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for— | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness. | Other Offences. | Total. |
| Queensland | 1890 | 2,713 | 2,487 | 6,332 | 7,464 | 18,996 |
| | 1895 | 2,073 | 2,085 | 4,993 | 8,522 | 17,673 |
| | 1900 | 1,937 | 2,552 | 9,254 | 10,621 | 24,364 |
| | 1906 | 1,682 | 1,811 | 7,493 | 7,863 | 18,849 |
| | 1907 | 991 | 1,534 | 9,066 | 7,030 | 18,621 |
| | 1908 | 770 | 1,638 | 9,203 | 8,076 | 19,687 |
| | 1909 | 859 | 1,745 | 9,109 | 8,111 | 19,824 |
| | 1910 | 871 | 1,699 | 10,870 | 8,664 | 22,104 |
| South Australia | 1890 | 520 | 501 | 2,382 | 3,572 | 6,975 |
| | 1895 | 411 | 677 | 1,763 | 2,128 | 4,979 |
| | 1900 | 304 | 575 | 2,249 | 2,847 | 5,975 |
| | 1906 | 254 | 472 | 2,483 | 3,115 | 6,324 |
| | 1907 | 296 | 560 | 2,838 | 2,653 | 6,347 |
| | 1908 | 328 | 516 | 3,063 | 2,682 | 6,589 |
| | 1909 | 333 | 499 | 3,481 | 3,019 | 7,332 |
| | 1910 | 333 | 449 | 4,383 | 3,163 | 8,328 |
| Western Australia | 1890 | 371 | 536 | 1,181 | 2,602 | 4,690 |
| | 1895 | 654 | 1,080 | 2,154 | 4,489 | 8,377 |
| | 1900 | 1,037 | 1,746 | 3,070 | 8,920 | 14,773 |
| | 1906 | 579 | 1,384 | 3,588 | 8,833 | 14,384 |
| | 1907 | 529 | 1,558 | 3,591 | 8,290 | 13,968 |
| | 1908 | 586 | 1,321 | 3,506 | 7,272 | 12,685 |
| | 1909 | 564 | 1,161 | 4,007 | 7,229 | 12,961 |
| | 1910 | 545 | 1,083 | 4,550 | 7,082 | 13,260 |
| Tasmania | 1890 | 483 | 619 | 1,151 | 4,143 | 6,396 |
| | 1895 | 353 | 710 | 463 | 3,237 | 4,763 |
| | 1900 | 368 | 676 | 832 | 3,475 | 5,351 |
| | 1906 | 194 | 627 | 459 | 5,111 | 6,391 |
| | 1907 | 192 | 490 | 535 | 5,041 | 6,258 |
| | 1908 | 249 | 570 | 543 | 5,686 | 7,048 |
| | 1909 | 207 | 543 | 709 | 5,372 | 6,831 |
| | 1910 | 267 | 600 | 761 | 5,451 | 7,079 |
| Total Australian States | 1890 | 16,907 | 16,795 | 48,201 | 85,325 | 167,228 |
| | 1895 | 10,450 | 14,773 | 38,895 | 76,207 | 140,325 |
| | 1900 | 10,319 | 15,764 | 52,286 | 85,799 | 164,168 |
| | 1906 | 8,205 | 14,089 | 53,451 | 89,987 | 165,732 |
| | 1907 | 7,746 | 14,199 | 59,068 | 100,325 | 181,838 |
| | 1908 | 7,355 | 14,704 | 57,393 | 100,325 | 179,777 |
| | 1909 | 7,200 | 14,999 | 57,237 | 94,143 | 173,579 |
| | 1910 | 7,354 | 13,848 | 60,825 | 96,212 | 178,239 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 1890 | 1,516 | 2,297 | 5,830 | 8,604 | 18,247 |
| | 1895 | 1,281 | 2,557 | 5,104 | 8,639 | 17,581 |
| | 1900 | 1,526 | 2,680 | 7,319 | 13,165 | 24,690 |
| | 1906 | 1,508 | 3,150 | 9,486 | 18,494 | 32,638 |
| | 1907 | 1,654 | 3,203 | 10,288 | 21,465 | 36,610 |
| | 1908 | 1,513 | 3,600 | 10,689 | 20,484 | 36,286 |
| | 1909 | 1,412 | 3,536 | 10,762 | 21,010 | 36,720 |
| | 1910 | 1,178 | 3,555 | 11,695 | 21,566 | 37,994 |

The next table gives the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910.

| State. | Year. | Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for— | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness. | Other Offences. |
| Victoria | 1890 | 3·66 | 4·50 | 16·54 | 32·59 |
| | 1895 | 2·12 | 3·45 | 9·44 | 18·45 |
| | 1900 | 1·88 | 2·97 | 13·31 | 24·46 |
| | 1906 | 1·46 | 3·07 | 11·34 | 24·56 |
| | 1907 | 1·40 | 2·91 | 11·80 | 33·66 |
| | 1908 | 1·42 | 3·07 | 10·35 | 33·04 |
| | 1909 | 1·38 | 2·88 | 9·71 | 28·43 |
| | 1910 | 1·33 | 2·69 | 9·79 | 27·37 |
| New South Wales | 1890 | 7·92 | 6·91 | 16·93 | 28·21 |
| | 1895 | 3·53 | 4·87 | 14·53 | 28·46 |
| | 1900 | 3·28 | 4·93 | 15·51 | 22·70 |
| | 1906 | 2·46 | 4·00 | 16·95 | 23·14 |
| | 1907 | 2·59 | 4·17 | 18·40 | 23·22 |
| | 1908 | 2·32 | 4·32 | 17·88 | 22·22 |
| | 1909 | 2·18 | 4·63 | 17·29 | 21·38 |
| | 1910 | 2·23 | 4·02 | 17·00 | 22·40 |
| Queensland | 1890 | 7·03 | 6·45 | 16·41 | 19·35 |
| | 1895 | 4·58 | 4·60 | 11·03 | 18·82 |
| | 1900 | 3·95 | 5·21 | 18·90 | 21·68 |
| | 1906 | 3·16 | 3·40 | 14·06 | 14·76 |
| | 1907 | 1·83 | 2·83 | 16·75 | 12·99 |
| | 1908 | 1·39 | 2·95 | 16·58 | 14·54 |
| | 1909 | 1·50 | 3·06 | 15·95 | 14·20 |
| | 1910 | 1·47 | 2·87 | 18·36 | 14·63 |
| South Australia | 1890 | 1·64 | 1·60 | 7·53 | 11·35 |
| | 1895 | 1·18 | 1·94 | 5·06 | 6·11 |
| | 1900 | ·85 | 1·60 | 6·26 | 7·93 |
| | 1906 | ·67 | 1·25 | 6·58 | 8·50 |
| | 1907 | ·78 | 1·47 | 7·45 | 6·97 |
| | 1908 | ·85 | 1·34 | 7·94 | 6·95 |
| | 1909 | ·84 | 1·26 | 8·81 | 7·64 |
| | 1910 | ·83 | 1·12 | 10·93 | 7·88 |
| Western Australia | 1890 | 8·28 | 11·97 | 26·37 | 58·09 |
| | 1895 | 7·06 | 11·66 | 23·25 | 48·45 |
| | 1900 | 5·86 | 9·86 | 17·34 | 51·45 |
| | 1906 | 2·28 | 5·44 | 14·10 | 34·73 |
| | 1907 | 2·07 | 6·10 | 14·05 | 32·44 |
| | 1908 | 2·27 | 5·12 | 13·60 | 28·21 |
| | 1909 | 2·14 | 4·41 | 15·22 | 27·46 |
| | 1910 | 2·01 | 4·00 | 16·79 | 26·13 |

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910—*continued.*

| State. | Year. | Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for— | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunken- ness. | Other Offences. |
| Tasmania | 1890 | 3.36 | 4.31 | 8.01 | 28.93 |
| | 1895 | 2.22 | 4.46 | 2.91 | 20.36 |
| | 1900 | 2.13 | 3.91 | 4.82 | 20.29 |
| | 1906 | 1.06 | 3.42 | 2.50 | 27.85 |
| | 1907 | 1.03 | 2.64 | 2.88 | 27.15 |
| | 1908 | 1.32 | 3.03 | 2.89 | 30.26 |
| | 1909 | 1.09 | 2.86 | 3.73 | 28.25 |
| | 1910 | 1.39 | 3.12 | 3.95 | 28.33 |
| Australian States | 1890 | 5.43 | 5.39 | 15.48 | 27.64 |
| | 1895 | 2.98 | 4.22 | 11.11 | 21.99 |
| | 1900 | 2.75 | 4.21 | 13.96 | 20.18 |
| | 1906 | 2.02 | 3.46 | 13.15 | 22.07 |
| | 1907 | 1.88 | 3.44 | 14.30 | 24.41 |
| | 1908 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 13.66 | 23.89 |
| | 1909 | 1.68 | 3.50 | 13.37 | 21.99 |
| | 1910 | 1.68 | 3.17 | 13.92 | 22.01 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 1890 | 2.44 | 3.70 | 9.39 | 13.86 |
| | 1895 | 1.85 | 3.71 | 7.37 | 12.48 |
| | 1900 | 2.00 | 3.51 | 9.58 | 17.24 |
| | 1906 | 1.68 | 3.52 | 10.59 | 20.65 |
| | 1907 | 1.80 | 3.49 | 11.19 | 23.35 |
| | 1908 | 1.60 | 3.81 | 11.31 | 21.67 |
| | 1909 | 1.45 | 3.64 | 11.07 | 21.62 |
| | 1910 | 1.19 | 3.58 | 11.78 | 21.72 |

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1910 only 60 of such crimes, out of a total of 35,559 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct

or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes New Zealand, closely followed by Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland, then Western Australia and New South Wales in that order.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States, and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, and New South Wales, in that order. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1910, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, Victoria coming next, and South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland following in that order. In Victoria, summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

Appended is a summary showing the number of charges against persons arrested under each class of offence in the five census years ended with 1911:—

Charges against persons arrested, 1871 to 1911.

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS.

| Offences. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Against the Person—</i> | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at ... | 28 | 16 | 44 | 12 | 17 |
| Manslaughter ... | 14 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. ... | 63 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 44 |
| Assaults ... | 1,023 | 1,155 | 1,317 | 832 | 487 |
| Rape, and other offences against females ... | 88 | 71 | 66 | 116 | 93 |
| Unnatural offence and attempts at ... | 18 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Others ... | 90 | 109 | 117 | 75 | 64 |
| <i>Against Property—</i> | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, house-breaking, &c. ... | 421 | 367 | 609 | 460 | 324 |
| Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ... | 121 | 89 | 96 | 56 | 37 |
| Larceny ... | 2,052 | 2,024 | 2,384 | 1,807 | 1,175 |
| Embezzlement ... | 43 | 32 | 70 | 28 | 16 |
| False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ... | 195 | 206 | 243 | 137 | 142 |
| Wilful damage ... | 581 | 547 | 503 | 314 | 146 |
| Others ... | 413 | 468 | 253 | 157 | 163 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency ... | 82 | 58 | 109 | 47 | 44 |
| <i>Against Good Order—</i> | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 9,968 | 11,065 | 18,057 | 17,360 | 13,538 |
| Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ... | 1,099 | 3,997 | 5,010 | 4,269 | 2,698 |
| Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ... | 886 | 1,419 | 2,020 | 1,035 | 421 |
| Others ... | 2,910 | 1,461 | 2,117 | 2,312 | 720 |
| <i>Other Offences—</i> | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | 32 | 21 | 56 | 33 | 21 |
| Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ... | 174 | 150 | 211 | 188 | 191 |
| Others ... | 1,190 | 837 | 772 | 426 | 387 |
| Total ... | 21,491 | 24,195 | 34,161 | 29,771 | 20,742 |

Proportion
of arrests
for various
offences,
1871 to
1911.

Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population aged 15 years and upwards of those arrested for different offences at the five census periods ended with 1911:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS.

| Offences. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Against the Person—</i> | | | | | |
| Murder and attempts at ... | ·66 | ·30 | ·59 | ·15 | ·19 |
| Manslaughter ... | ·33 | ·30 | ·12 | ·14 | ·07 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. | 1·49 | 1·54 | 1·12 | 1·05 | ·48 |
| Assaults ... | 24·20 | 21·70 | 17·62 | 10·49 | 5·31 |
| Rape and other offences against females ... | 2·08 | 1·34 | ·88 | 1·46 | 1·01 |
| Unnatural offence and attempts at ... | ·43 | ·09 | ·19 | ·16 | ·09 |
| Others ... | 2·13 | 2·05 | 1·56 | ·95 | ·70 |
| <i>Against Property—</i> | | | | | |
| Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ... | 9·95 | 6·90 | 8·15 | 5·80 | 3·54 |
| Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ... | 2·86 | 1·67 | 1·29 | ·71 | ·40 |
| Larceny ... | 48·54 | 38·04 | 31·90 | 22·79 | 12·82 |
| Embezzlement ... | 1·02 | ·60 | ·94 | ·35 | ·18 |
| False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ... | 4·61 | 3·87 | 3·25 | 1·73 | 1·55 |
| Wilful damage ... | 13·74 | 10·28 | 6·73 | 3·96 | 1·59 |
| Others ... | 9·77 | 8·80 | 3·39 | 1·98 | 1·78 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency ... | 1·94 | 1·09 | 1·46 | ·59 | ·48 |
| <i>Against Good Order—</i> | | | | | |
| Drunkenness ... | 235·79 | 207·95 | 241·61 | 218·98 | 147·72 |
| Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ... | 26·00 | 75·12 | 67·04 | 53·85 | 29·44 |
| Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ... | 20·96 | 26·67 | 27·03 | 13·06 | 4·59 |
| Others ... | 68·83 | 27·45 | 28·32 | 29·16 | 7·86 |
| <i>Other Offences—</i> | | | | | |
| Perjury ... | ·76 | ·39 | ·75 | ·42 | ·23 |
| Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ... | 4·11 | 2·82 | 2·82 | 2·37 | 2·08 |
| Others ... | 28·15 | 15·73 | 10·33 | 5·38 | 4·22 |
| Total ... | 508·35 | 454·70 | 457·09 | 375·53 | 226·33 |

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded ; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1911, were as follows:—

Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1911.

| Disposal. | Arrests. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Summarily Convicted | 9,544 | 1,999 | 11,543 |
| Discharged by Magistrates | 5,989 | 1,344 | 7,333 |
| Committed for Trial | 485 | 37 | 522 |
| Total | 16,018 | 3,380 | 19,398 |

SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1911 were as follows:—

Sentences by Magistrates.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1911.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 4,189 | 460 | 4,649 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 3,481 | 1,176 | 4,657 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 693 | 164 | 857 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 113 | 50 | 163 |
| 1 to 2 years | 45 | 11 | 56 |
| 2 years | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... | 250 | 38 | 318 |
| Admonished | 631 | 63 | 694 |
| Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools | 48 | 12 | 60 |
| Otherwise dealt with | 59 | 25 | 84 |
| Total sentenced | 9,544 | 1,999 | 11,543 |
| Discharged | 5,989 | 1,344 | 7,333 |
| Total summarily disposed of ... | 15,533 | 3,343 | 18,876 |
| Sentenced per 10,000 of population ... | 144·8 | 30·2 | 87·4 |

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, two prisoners were sentenced to four days' solitary confinement, and one prisoner was ordered one whipping of 15 strokes.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1911: —

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1911.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Fines paid | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Imprisonment for— | | | |
| Under 1 month | 9 | ... | 9 |
| 1 and under 6 months | 47 | ... | 47 |
| 6 " 12 " | 79 | 9 | 88 |
| 1 " 4 years | 97 | ... | 97 |
| 4 " 7 " | 10 | ... | 10 |
| 7 " 10 " | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 10 " 15 " | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Life | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Death recorded | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... | 56 | 7 | 63 |
| Sent to Reformatory Schools ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Sent to Reformatory Prison ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Total convicted | 317 | 17 | 334 |
| Acquitted | 133 | 19 | 152 |
| Not prosecuted | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Convictions per 10,000 of population... | 4·8 | ·3 | 2·5 |

In addition to being sent to gaol, four persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and two prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

To enable a comparison to be made of the relative criminality of the population at different ages, it is necessary to separate the sexes of arrested persons, to divide each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against the males and females in the different groups between 10 and 60 per 10,000 persons living in each group. The following are the particulars on this basis for the last five census years:—

Decrease of
crime in
Victoria.

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.

| Ages. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | MALES. | | | | |
| 10 to 15 years | 104 | 111 | 96 | 49 | 26 |
| 15 to 20 " | 338 | 335 | 305 | 228 | 145 |
| 20 to 25 " | 773 | 720 | 691 | 593 | 284 |
| 25 to 30 " | 834 | 823 | 777 | 713 | 393 |
| 30 to 40 " | 771 | 865 | 869 | 702 | 462 |
| 40 to 50 " | 726 | 721 | 1,054 | 872 | 498 |
| 50 to 60 " | 830 | 623 | 756 | 804 | 519 |
| 60 years and over | 756 | 661 | 586 | 430 | 309 |
| | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| 10 to 15 years | 37 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 15 to 20 " | 80 | 90 | 50 | 28 | 13 |
| 20 to 25 " | 141 | 178 | 141 | 117 | 32 |
| 25 to 30 " | 232 | 219 | 171 | 173 | 95 |
| 30 to 40 " | 303 | 290 | 189 | 168 | 114 |
| 40 to 50 " | 272 | 322 | 239 | 171 | 117 |
| 50 to 60 " | 245 | 223 | 215 | 119 | 86 |
| 60 years and over | 186 | 166 | 144 | 109 | 45 |

These figures prove that there has been a great decrease in crime in recent, as compared with former, years. In every age group there has been a considerable falling-off. The spread of education has

doubtless had much to do with this result. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions,

occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This was done for 1884, so far as sex and birth-place were concerned, and has been done again for the past five years for sexes, birth-places, ages, religions, and occupations of the persons arrested. The results for 1911 are given in the following table:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1911.

| Sex, Birthplace, Age, Religion and Occupation of Persons Arrested. | Number of Arrests. | Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested. | Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 24 | |
| SEX. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 16,018 | 12,098 | 9,752 | 1,575 | 443 | 158 | 66 | 56 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Females | 3,380 | 1,841 | 1,278 | 262 | 105 | 69 | 28 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Total | 19,398 | 13,939 | 11,030 | 1,837 | 548 | 227 | 94 | 79 | 33 | 29 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| BIRTHPLACE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 10,870 | 7,919 | 6,323 | 1,012 | 311 | 116 | 46 | 39 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| Other Australian States .. | 1,835 | 1,297 | 1,017 | 177 | 48 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| New Zealand | 311 | 246 | 206 | 28 | 5 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| England and Wales | 2,367 | 1,673 | 1,322 | 218 | 63 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Scotland | 973 | 680 | 536 | 97 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Ireland | 1,949 | 1,261 | 901 | 216 | 71 | 36 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Other British Possessions .. | 170 | 138 | 120 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| France | 43 | 32 | 28 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Germany | 203 | 165 | 140 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| United States and America (so stated) .. | 146 | 111 | 88 | 13 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| China | 50 | 46 | 43 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Countries | 481 | 371 | 308 | 45 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1911—continued.

| Occupation. | Number of Arrests. | Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested. | Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 24 | | | | | |
| PROFESSIONAL CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actor, actress, showman | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barrister, solicitor | 39 | 10 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemist | 31 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Civil engineer, surveyor | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dentist | 11 | 10 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jockey | 47 | 38 | 31 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Journalist, reporter, authoress .. | 20 | 13 | 10 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical practitioner | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Musician, teacher of music | 33 | 29 | 25 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nurse | 10 | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teacher, tutor, governess | 20 | 9 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 87 | 75 | 64 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| DOMESTIC CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barman, barmaid, waiter, waitress .. | 125 | 103 | 89 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Charwoman, laundryman, laundress .. | 122 | 76 | 52 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cook, domestic servant | 994 | 614 | 460 | 80 | 29 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hairstresser.. .. | 73 | 50 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 197 | 158 | 133 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| COMMERCIAL CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountant, cashier, clerk | 298 | 235 | 203 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agent | 54 | 46 | 39 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Butcher | 135 | 108 | 90 | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canvasser, commercial traveller, sales- man | 191 | 162 | 141 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dealer | 117 | 92 | 78 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Draper | 37 | 29 | 26 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grocer | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hawker | 201 | 138 | 102 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marine dealer, collector | 38 | 29 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 207 | 175 | 157 | 13 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

[illegible]

Of the total number of arrests, 19,398, only 13,939, or 73 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these 11,030, or 79 per cent. were arrested only once; 1,837, or 13 per cent., twice; 548, or 4 per cent., three times; 227, or 2 per cent., four times; and 297, or 2 per cent., five times and over—three of these persons having been arrested eighteen times, and one as many as twenty-four times. The following table gives a comparison of 1911 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1911.

| Year. | Distinct Persons Arrested. | | | | | | Percentage Arrested. | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Number. | | | Per 100,000 of the Population. | | | Once. | Twice. | Thrice. | Four times. | More than Four times. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1884 ... | 16,229 | 3,628 | 19,857 | 3,309 | 820 | 2,129 | 78 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1911 ... | 12,098 | 1,841 | 13,939 | 1,836 | 278 | 1,055 | 79 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 19 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 31 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1911 numbered 9,454, and, of these, 2,131, or 23 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 1,305 twice, 433 thrice, 158 four times, 85 five times, and 150 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-one times.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,454, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 13,538; these persons were also charged with 1,488 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,026, as compared with 20,742 charges of all descriptions. Thus 72 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1911 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Birthplaces
of distinct
persons
arrested
and
committed
for trial.

The table below contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1911 according to birth-place, and shows the proportion per 10,000 which the persons in each class bear to those of the same nationality living in the State at the census of 1911:—

**BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL, 1911.**

| Birthplace. | Distinct Persons Arrested. | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Total Number. | Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c. | Dis- charged. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commit- ment. |
| Victoria | 7,919 | 4,977 | 2,591 | 351 | 215 |
| Other Australian States .. | 1,297 | 748 | 497 | 52 | 34 |
| New Zealand | 246 | 141 | 95 | 10 | 7 |
| England and Wales | 1,673 | 900 | 730 | 43 | 31 |
| Scotland | 680 | 364 | 307 | 9 | 7 |
| Ireland | 1,261 | 728 | 527 | 6 | 6 |
| China | 46 | 29 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| Other Countries.. .. | 817 | 428 | 357 | 32 | 24 |
| Total | 13,939 | 8,315 | 5,115 | 509 | 327 |
| Proportion per 10,000 of Census Population of same nationality. | | | | | |
| Victoria | 78·39 | 49·27 | 25·65 | 3·47 | 2·13 |
| Other Australian States .. | 131·37 | 75·76 | 50·34 | 5·27 | 3·44 |
| New Zealand | 244·35 | 140·06 | 94·36 | 9·93 | 6·95 |
| England and Wales | 187·17 | 100·69 | 81·67 | 4·81 | 3·47 |
| Scotland | 255·85 | 136·96 | 115·51 | 3·38 | 2·63 |
| Ireland | 304·02 | 175·52 | 127·06 | 1·44 | 1·44 |
| China | 82·13 | 51·78 | 19·64 | 10·71 | 5·36 |
| Other Countries.. .. | 243·86 | 127·75 | 106·56 | 9·55 | 7·16 |
| Total | 105·96 | 63·21 | 38·88 | 3·87 | 2·49 |

The proportion of arrests of distinct persons of Victorian birth does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for natives of other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large number of children of whom, as has been shown, few are arrested, whereas the number of children

in the State born in places outside Victoria is very small. Partly for this reason the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population is less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested during 1911, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000 of their numbers in the population at the census of 1911 are shown hereunder:—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1911.

| Religion. | Total number. | Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. | Discharged. | Committed for trial. | Convicted after commitment. |
|---|---------------|--|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Church of England ... | 4,703 | 2,742 | 1,737 | 224 | 151 |
| Presbyterian ... | 1,843 | 1,092 | 680 | 71 | 45 |
| Methodist ... | 630 | 400 | 190 | 40 | 20 |
| Other Protestants ... | 460 | 245 | 198 | 17 | 15 |
| Total Protestants | 7,636 | 4,479 | 2,805 | 352 | 231 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 5,902 | 3,621 | 2,152 | 129 | 80 |
| Jews ... | 27 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Other Denominations | 122 | 59 | 53 | 10 | 6 |
| No Religion... | 252 | 138 | 100 | 14 | 8 |
| Total ... | 13,939 | 8,315 | 5,115 | 509 | 327 |
| Proportion per 10,000 persons connected with each denomination. | | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 104·26 | 60·79 | 38·51 | 4·96 | 3·35 |
| Presbyterian ... | 78·57 | 46·55 | 28·99 | 3·03 | 1·92 |
| Methodist ... | 35·66 | 22·64 | 10·76 | 2·26 | 1·13 |
| Other Protestants ... | 41·90 | 22·32 | 18·03 | 1·55 | 1·37 |
| Total Protestants | 78·55 | 46·08 | 28·85 | 3·62 | 2·37 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 206·05 | 126·42 | 75·13 | 4·50 | 2·79 |
| Jews ... | 43·06 | 28·71 | 7·97 | 6·38 | 3·19 |
| Other Denominations | 74·74 | 36·14 | 32·47 | 6·13 | 3·68 |
| No religion... | 73·19 | 40·08 | 29·04 | 4·07 | 2·32 |
| Total ... | 105·96 | 63·21 | 38·88 | 3·87 | 2·49 |

Age and
degree of
instruc-
tion.

The ages of those arrested in 1911, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table:—

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS
ARRESTED, 1911.

| Ages. | Education Superior. | Education Good. | Read Only, or Read and Write. | Illiterate. | Total. |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Under 10 years .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 10 to 15 „ .. | .. | .. | 85 | 2 | 87 |
| 15 to 20 „ .. | .. | .. | 789 | 20 | 809 |
| 20 to 25 „ .. | 2 | 2 | 1,477 | 36 | 1,517 |
| 25 to 30 „ .. | 2 | 7 | 1,796 | 35 | 1,840 |
| 30 to 40 „ .. | 2 | 12 | 3,302 | 63 | 3,379 |
| 40 to 50 „ .. | 4 | 11 | 3,185 | 75 | 3,275 |
| 50 to 60 „ .. | 8 | 7 | 1,867 | 58 | 1,940 |
| 60 to 70 „ .. | 1 | 3 | 713 | 50 | 767 |
| 70 to 80 „ .. | 1 | 3 | 230 | 38 | 272 |
| 80 years and over .. | .. | .. | 38 | 6 | 44 |
| Total .. | 20 | 45 | 13,489 | 385 | 13,939 |

Education
of persons
arrested.

About 3 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1911 were entirely illiterate, over 96 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts. The following table shows the number of commitments for trial and convictions, and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom during the last year of each of the

three decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1910:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND
1906 TO 1910.

| Country. | Year. | Commitments for trial. | Convictions. | Proportion per 10,000 of Population of— | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | | | | Commitments. | Convictions. |
| England and Wales... | 1880 | 14,770 | 11,214 | 5·74 | 4·36 |
| | 1890 | 11,974 | 9,242 | 4·16 | 3·21 |
| | 1900 | 10,331 | 8,157 | 3·20 | 2·53 |
| | 1906 | 13,190 | 10,823 | 3·82 | 3·13 |
| | 1907 | 13,054 | 10,834 | 3·74 | 3·10 |
| | 1908 | 14,554 | 12,060 | 4·15 | 3·44 |
| | 1909 | 14,287 | 11,865 | 4·03 | 3·35 |
| | 1910 | 14,331 | 11,987 | 4·00 | 3·35 |
| Scotland ... | 1880 | 2,583 | 2,046 | 6·97 | 5·52 |
| | 1890 | 2,312 | 1,825 | 5·77 | 4·56 |
| | 1900 | 2,167 | 1,835 | 4·88 | 4·14 |
| | 1906 | 2,631 | 2,157 | 5·57 | 4·56 |
| | 1907 | 2,456 | 2,012 | 5·13 | 4·22 |
| | 1908 | 2,559 | 2,115 | 5·30 | 4·38 |
| | 1909 | 1,977 | 1,618 | 4·19 | 3·44 |
| | 1910 | 1,488 | 1,225 | 3·14 | 2·59 |
| Ireland ... | 1880 | 4,716 | 2,383 | 9·06 | 4·58 |
| | 1890 | 2,061 | 1,193 | 4·39 | 2·54 |
| | 1900 | 1,682 | 1,087 | 3·76 | 2·43 |
| | 1906 | 2,072 | 1,303 | 4·72 | 2·97 |
| | 1907 | 2,193 | 1,338 | 5·01 | 3·06 |
| | 1908 | 2,242 | 1,375 | 5·13 | 3·15 |
| | 1909 | 2,219 | 1,507 | 5·08 | 3·45 |
| | 1910 | 2,036 | 1,373 | 4·66 | 3·14 |
| Total United Kingdom | 1880 | 22,069 | 15,643 | 6·37 | 4·52 |
| | 1890 | 16,347 | 12,260 | 4·36 | 3·27 |
| | 1900 | 14,180 | 11,079 | 3·45 | 2·69 |
| | 1906 | 17,893 | 14,283 | 4·10 | 3·27 |
| | 1907 | 17,698 | 14,179 | 4·01 | 3·22 |
| | 1908 | 19,355 | 15,550 | 4·34 | 3·49 |
| | 1909 | 18,483 | 14,990 | 4·15 | 3·37 |
| | 1910 | 17,855 | 14,585 | 3·98 | 3·25 |

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the United Kingdom were above those in South Australia and Tasmania, also that the convictions in Scotland were higher than in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and the convictions in England and Ireland exceeded those in the two latter States; in all other cases the commitments

Proportion of commitments for trial and convictions in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1906 TO 1910.

| Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population. | | | | Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population. | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|---|-----|-----|------|
| New Zealand | ... | ... | 10·58 | New Zealand | ... | ... | 4·98 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | 7·61 | Western Australia | ... | ... | 4·86 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | 7·36 | Queensland | ... | ... | 4·28 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | 6·92 | New South Wales | ... | ... | 3·99 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 5·39 | Scotland | ... | ... | 3·84 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | 4·92 | Victoria | ... | ... | 3·35 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | 4·67 | England and Wales | ... | ... | 3·27 |
| England and Wales | ... | ... | 3·94 | Ireland | ... | ... | 3·15 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | 3·06 | South Australia | ... | ... | 2·19 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | 2·76 | Tasmania | ... | ... | 1·53 |

Proportion of convictions to commitments in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

The following figures show that in the five years 1906 to 1910, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Western Australia and South Australia, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand occupy positions below these, New Zealand being at the bottom of the list with about 47 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1906 TO 1910.

| Per Cent. | | | | Per Cent. | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|
| England and Wales | ... | ... | 82·93 | Victoria | ... | ... | 62·14 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | 82·14 | New South Wales | ... | ... | 54·25 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | 70·26 | Queensland | ... | ... | 56·28 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | 71·36 | Tasmania | ... | ... | 55·34 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | 64·08 | New Zealand | ... | ... | 47·05 |

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

Drunkenness, 1907 to 1911.

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Persons— | | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | Arrested. | Summoned. | Total. | |
| 1907 ... | 14,703 | 80 | 14,783 | 11·80 |
| 1908 ... | 13,029 | 73 | 13,102 | 10·35 |
| 1909 ... | 12,386 | 50 | 12,436 | 9·71 |
| 1910 ... | 12,653 | 66 | 12,719 | 9·79 |
| 1911 ... | 13,538 | 65 | 13,603 | 10·30 |

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison :—

Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years.

| Period. | | | | | Index Number. |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| 1874-8 | Average 5 years | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| 1879-85 | " 7 " | ... | ... | ... | 88 |
| 1886-92 | " 7 " | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| 1893-97 | " 5 " | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| 1898-1902 | " 5 " | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| 1903-7 | " 5 " | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the last three years they have been only slightly above the lowest point of previous years.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence :—

Young persons charged with drunkenness.

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number. | Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age. |
|----------|---------|---|
| 1895 ... | 185 | 35·60 |
| 1900 ... | 222 | 42·38 |
| 1907 ... | 153 | 30·00 |
| 1908 ... | 133 | 25·81 |
| 1909 ... | 104 | 19·94 |
| 1910 ... | 128 | 24·19 |
| 1911 ... | 137 | 25·46 |

Religions of
persons
arrested
for
drunken-
ness.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the following table:—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS,
1907 TO 1911.

| Religion. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Church of England | 3,482 | 3,209 | 2,949 | 2,872 | 3,031 |
| Presbyterian ... | 1,374 | 1,268 | 1,227 | 1,237 | 1,284 |
| Methodist ... | 402 | 342 | 323 | 344 | 332 |
| Other Protestants | 410 | 309 | 264 | 290 | 306 |
| Total Protestants | 5,668 | 5,128 | 4,763 | 4,743 | 4,953 |
| Roman Catholics | 4,735 | 4,231 | 3,871 | 4,090 | 4,296 |
| Jews ... | 5 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 7 |
| Other Denominations | 29 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| No Religion ... | 223 | 189 | 184 | 192 | 174 |
| Total ... | 10,660 | 9,584 | 8,850 | 9,052 | 9,454 |
| Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each denomination. | | | | | |
| Church of England | 7·71 | 7·04 | 6·39 | 6·14 | 6·72 |
| Presbyterian ... | 6·88 | 6·28 | 6·01 | 5·97 | 5·47 |
| Methodist ... | 2·14 | 1·80 | 1·68 | 1·76 | 1·88 |
| Other Protestants | 3·91 | 2·92 | 2·46 | 2·67 | 2·79 |
| Total Protestants | 6·00 | 5·38 | 4·94 | 4·85 | 5·10 |
| Roman Catholics | 17·21 | 15·22 | 13·76 | 14·34 | 15·00 |
| Jews ... | ·81 | 1·44 | 1·91 | ·94 | 1·12 |
| Other Denominations | 2·67 | 2·46 | 1·80 | 1·87 | 1·47 |
| No Religion ... | 13·05 | 10·95 | 10·53 | 10·84 | 5·05 |
| Total ... | 8·50 | 7·57 | 6·91 | 6·97 | 7·19 |

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions:—Church of England, 64 per cent. of total arrests; Presbyterian, 70 per cent.; Methodist, 53 per cent.; other Protestants, 67 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 73 per cent.; Jews, 26 per cent.; and other denominations, 20 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as “no religion,” the arrests for drunkenness comprised 69 per cent. of the total arrests of distinct persons.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1910, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

Apparent leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1910.

| State. | Charges of Drunkenness. | Convictions. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage of Charges. |
| Victoria | 12,719 | 7,272 | 57·17 |
| New South Wales | 27,542 | 27,380 | 99·41 |
| Queensland | 10,870 | 10,849 | 99·81 |
| South Australia | 4,383 | 4,323 | 98·63 |
| Western Australia | 4,550 | 4,506 | 99·03 |
| Tasmania | 761 | 741 | 97·37 |
| Australia | 60,825 | 55,071 | 90·54 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | 11,695 | 11,613 | 99·30 |
| Australasia | 72,520 | 66,684 | 91·95 |

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and the Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter places, and about one out of every two cases in the former. These figures seem to denote a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria, but investigations show that in that State an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and that those who have been arrested on a Saturday and detained in custody until Monday, are similarly dealt with. In some cases also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on putting a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria, but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not.

Consumption of
intoxicating liquor.

The next table shows for a period of five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1910:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1907 to 1911. | | | Proportion per Head. | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. |
| | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. | gallons. |
| British— | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Australia .. | 3,301,203 | 49,625,000 | 2,028,600 | ·77 | 11·52 | ·47 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | 755,000 | 9,571,200 | 146,100 | ·78 | 9·88 | ·15 |
| | 1906 to 1910. | | | | | |
| Canada .. | 6,073,200 | 38,917,200 | 684,400 | ·94 | 5·98 | ·11 |
| Cape of Good Hope* | 1,391,400 | 3,812,200 | 4,589,000 | ·56 | 1·66 | 1·84 |
| Natal* | 336,000 | 955,800 | 51,000 | ·28 | ·81 | ·04 |
| Newfoundland .. | 89,600 | 79,400 | 9,500 | ·38 | ·34 | ·04 |
| United Kingdom | 35,531,000 | 1,195,518,800 | 11,984,800 | ·81 | 27·12 | ·27 |
| | 1905 to 1909. | | | | | |
| Foreign— | | | | | | |
| Austria .. | 39,050,000 | 422,721,000 | 127,362,000 | 1·41 | 15·18 | 4·52 |
| Belgium .. | 7,907,000 | 355,436,000 | 7,660,000 | 1·08 | 43·58 | 1·04 |
| Bulgaria .. | 449,000 | 2,622,000 | 26,721,600 | ·11 | ·63 | 6·42 |
| Denmark .. | 6,026,000 | 53,878,000 | .. | 2·29 | 20·60 | .. |
| France .. | 51,902,000 | 313,236,000 | 1,353,823,000 | 1·33 | 7·96 | 34·52 |
| German Empire .. | 92,664,000 | 1,485,004,000 | 73,986,000 | 1·48 | 23·74 | 1·19 |
| Holland .. | 7,955,000 | .. | 1,939,000 | 1·39 | .. | ·35 |
| Hungary .. | 37,030,000 | 44,559,000 | 98,534,000 | 1·85 | 2·20 | 4·74 |
| Italy .. | 14,493,000 | 10,850,000 | 875,464,000 | ·43 | ·32 | 25·84 |
| Norway .. | 1,338,000 | 9,376,000 | .. | ·57 | 4·06 | .. |
| Portugal .. | .. | .. | 103,574,000 | .. | .. | 20·60 |
| Roumania .. | 5,130,000 | 3,507,000 | 35,468,000 | ·76 | ·53 | 5·36 |
| Russian Empire .. | 173,600,000 | 173,731,000 | .. | 1·15 | 1·15 | .. |
| Servia .. | .. | 2,020,000 | 12,241,000 | .. | ·73 | 4·40 |
| Spain .. | .. | .. | 325,015,000 | .. | .. | 17·32 |
| Sweden .. | 7,137,000 | 68,231,000 | .. | 1·33 | 12·80 | .. |
| Switzerland .. | 2,698,000 | 53,095,000 | 53,174,000 | ·77 | 15·22 | 15·26 |
| United States .. | 105,844,000 | 1,439,525,000 | 42,181,000 | 1·23 | 16·78 | ·49 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

Consumption of
drink in
various
countries
compared.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Holland, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in

the United Kingdom to nearly a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with $48\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27 gallons; Germany, with $23\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; and Denmark, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of $50\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of $11\frac{1}{2}$ gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging $34\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; Spain, with $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; and Switzerland, with $15\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with nearly 2 gallons per head; Australia consumes less than half-a-gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada one-ninth of a gallon.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

Expenditure
by the
people on
intoxicat-
ing liquor.

AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1907 TO 1911.

| | Expenditure by the People on— | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Total. | | |
| | | | | Amount. | Per Head. | Per Adult Individual |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Commonwealth of Australia | 5,777,100 | 7,443,700 | 1,014,300 | 14,235,100 | 3 6 1 | 5 18 6 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 1,321,200 | 1,435,700 | 73,100 | 2,830,000 | 2 18 5 | 5 0 8 |

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1907 to 1911, amounted to £14,235,100, and that in New Zealand to £2,830,000. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 6s. 1d., and for New Zealand £2 18s. 5d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1906-10, were £3 4s. 7d. and £2 18s. 4d. per head.

Average
consump-
tion of
alcoholic
liquors,
1881 to 1885
and 1905
to 1909.

The subjoined table shows the average quantity and the proportion per head of population of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—the Licensing Act 1885—relating to the obtaining and holding of licenses:—

**AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA,
1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.**

| Average of five years ended— | Quantity Consumed. | | | Proportion per head. | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. | Spirits. | Beer. | Wine. |
| 1885 | gallons 1,130,000* | gallons 14,110,800 | gallons 713,500 | gallons 1·21* | gallons 15·45 | gallons ·78 |
| 1909 | 832,100 | 14,933,900 | 600,100 | ·66 | 11·92 | ·48 |

* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 683,300 gallons of spirits, 4,416,300 gallons of beer, and 376,800 gallons of wine. As the Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade, it is not possible to obtain the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909. The consumption per head for the whole of Australia has not varied much during the last three years.

Licences
Reduction
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time, a Compensation Fund was instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,542 in 1908, £49,300 in 1909, £48,875 in 1910, £51,716 in 1911, and £56,455 in 1912. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess the licence-fees thus lost and distribute them among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also to fix the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case

of licensees, the object of taking a past period being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 30th June, 1912, 606 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 526 cases, and the total sum paid has been £247,465, or an average of £470 each. One hundred and forty-one of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £121,441, making an average of £861 each; there were 385 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £126,024, or an average of £327 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD
TO 30TH JUNE, 1912.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation awarded. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | | |
| Barkly (Collingwood) | 27 | 12 | 15 | 7 | £ 4,570 | £ 655 |
| Bourke | 82 | 24 | 58 | 18 | 13,665 | 2,900 |
| Broadmeadows | 23 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 1,796 | 175 |
| Cardigan | 58 | 19 | 39 | 15 | 10,226 | 1,597 |
| Collingwood East | 22 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1,639 | 262 |
| Darling (Collingwood) | 30 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 3,640 | 485 |
| Emerald Hill | 58 | 26 | 32 | 13 | 7,663 | 1,335 |
| Fitzroy Central | 22 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 2,820 | 350 |
| Fitzroy South | 36 | 15 | 21 | 6 | 5,211 | 720 |
| Gipps | 84 | 12 | 72 | 32 | 14,281† | 3,218† |
| Jobmont | 12 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1,673 | 325 |
| Latrobe | 53 | 17 | 36 | 10 | 9,338 | 1,749 |
| Lonsdale | 51 | 29 | 22 | 9 | 8,875 | 1,421 |
| North Melbourne | 33 | 21 | 12 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Port Melbourne | 46 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 4,954 | 865 |
| Prahran | 27 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 1,675* | 300* |
| Princes Hill | 34 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 6,371 | 863 |
| Richmond North | 24 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1,762 | 232 |
| Williamstown South | 26 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 3,215 | 615 |
| Total Greater Melbourne ... | 748 | 341 | 407 | 162 | 103,374 | 18,067 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for two hotels only.—† Compensation for sixteen hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1912—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation awarded. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY. | | | | | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 1,706 | 145 |
| Allansford | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 375 | 60 |
| Ararat | 17 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 170 | 35 |
| Bacchus Marsh | 11 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1,568 | 155 |
| Bairnsdale | 13 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 400 | 100 |
| Ballan | 21 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 310 | 25 |
| Ballarat East | 41 | 39 | 2 | 2 | 750 | 165 |
| Ballarat West | 83 | 36 | 47 | 16 | 9,267 | 2,046 |
| Barkly (Bendigo) | 34 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 1,500† | 290† |
| Beaconsfield | 26 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 2,352 | 280 |
| Beaufort | 26 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 172* | 10* |
| Beechworth | 33 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 3,004 | 130 |
| Benalla | 14 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 920 | 195 |
| Boort | 5 | 5 | ... | 1 | 260 | Nil |
| Branxholme | 12 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 350 | Nil |
| Bridgewater | 23 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 1,914 | 315 |
| Bright | 26 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 1,773 | 150 |
| Bullarook | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 522 | 100 |
| Bungaree | 21 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 712 | 205 |
| Buninyong | 25 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 1,833 | 339 |
| Carisbrook | 11 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 706 | 92 |
| Castlemaine | 49 | 12 | 37 | 17 | 2,884 | 601 |
| Charlton | 20 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 245 | Nil |
| Chiltern | 15 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2,270 | 270 |
| Clunes | 36 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 3,098 | 363 |
| Creswick | 22 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 544† | 128† |
| Dargo | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 75 | Nil |
| Darling (Bendigo) | 71 | 13 | 58 | 24 | 4,891§ | 685§ |
| Daylesford | 20 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 1,655 | 465 |
| Dowling Forest | 19 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 875 | 156 |
| Dunmunkle | 19 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 1,325 | 135 |
| Dunolly | 24 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 390† | 36† |
| Eaglehawk | 42 | 16 | 26 | 4 | 1,109 | 175 |
| Echuca | 22 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 3,354 | 540 |
| Eltham | 13 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 635 | Nil |
| Franklin | 31 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 1,281§ | 226§ |
| Fryers | 18 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 1,618 | 129 |
| Geelong East | 26 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 1,860 | 220 |
| Geelong West | 31 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1,932 | 300 |
| Gisborne | 15 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 745 | 72 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel only. —† Compensation for three hotels only. —‡ Compensation for four hotels only. —§ Compensation for nine hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1912—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation awarded. | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY—continued. | | | | | | |
| Glenorchy | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | £ 160 | £ 48 |
| Golden Square | 57 | 26 | 31 | 7 | 3,286* | 445* |
| Goulburn | 26 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 3,547 | 324 |
| Heathcote | 24 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 1,077 | 159 |
| Horsham | 16 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 115 | 50 |
| Huntly | 21 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 2,236 | 450 |
| Inglewood | 20 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 531 | 63 |
| Kangaroo Flat | 31 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 2,853 | 328 |
| Kilmore | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 175 | Nil |
| Koroit | 15 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 710 | 90 |
| Kyneton | 31 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 1,119 | 142 |
| Lancefield | 19 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 660 | 55 |
| Landsborough | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 311 | 1 |
| Lara | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 200 | 90 |
| Leigh | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 445 | Nil |
| Lexton | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | .. |
| Maldon | 23 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 2,212 | 455 |
| Mansfield | 13 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 753 | 82 |
| Melton | 26 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 3,697 | 490 |
| Meredith | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 275 | Nil |
| Moyston | 12 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 205 | Nil |
| Newstead | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 367 | 53 |
| Numurkah | 27 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 255 | 75 |
| Penshurst | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 370 | 30 |
| Pitfield | 15 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 198† | Nil† |
| Port Fairy | 14 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 700 | 90 |
| Portland | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 374 | Nil |
| Rochester | 13 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 855 | 270 |
| Rochester East... .. | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 200 | Nil |
| Rosedale | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 57 | 3 |
| Runnymede | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 660 | 115 |
| Rushworth | 19 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 465 | 56 |
| Rutherglen | 19 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 321 | 80 |
| Sale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 2,511 | 440 |
| Sebastopol | 22 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 1,285 | 161 |
| Serpentine | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 75 | 30 |
| Seymour | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 450 | 110 |
| St. Arnaud | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Stawell | 28 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 3,278 | 649 |
| Strathfieldsaye | 17 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1,179 | 149 |
| Talbot | 26 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 2,163 | 285 |
| Taradale | 17 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 1,433 | 30 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for six hotels only.—† Compensation for one hotel only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1912—continued.

| Licensing District. | Licences, 31st December, 1906. | | | Hotels closed by Board. | Compensation Awarded. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number in Existence. | Statutory Number. | Number in Excess. | | Owner. | Licensee. |
| COUNTRY—continued. | | | | | £ | £ |
| Timor | 25 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 1,954 | 181 |
| Towong | 21 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 345 | 58 |
| Trentham | 15 | 7 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Walhalla | 22 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 115 | Nil |
| Wangaratta | 24 | 11 | 13 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Warrenheip | 12 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 500 | 32 |
| Warrnambool | 19 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2,260 | 390 |
| Whittlesea | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1,050 | 185 |
| Wodonga | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 215 | Nil |
| Woods Point | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 120 | Nil |
| Yarrawonga | 23 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 270 | Nil |
| Total Country | 1,874 | 943 | 931 | 444 | 109,942 | 16,082 |
| Grand Total | 2,622 | 1,284 | 1,338 | 606 | 213,316 | 34,149 |

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

Hotels, 1885
and 1912.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1912, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The year 1885 has been selected because in that year an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1912.

| Year. | | | | Estimated Population. | Number of Hotels. | Persons to each Hotel. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 969,200 | 4,265 | 227 |
| 1912 (30th June) | ... | ... | ... | 1,352,500 | 2,831 | 479 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | 383,300 | ... | 252 |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,444 | ... |

While the population has increased by 40 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 34 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 111 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1912, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 606 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 621 closed voluntarily.

The Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent., and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past six years were as follows:—

| Year. | £ | Year. | £ |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1906-7 | 4,962 | 1909-10 | 6,029 |
| 1907-8 | 5,297 | 1910-11 | 7,885 |
| 1908-9 | 5,800 | 1911-12 | 7,942 |

Race-course
licences
and per-
centage
fees.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are eight gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and three reformatory prisons, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1911 the accommodation, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

Gaols and
Prisoners.

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1911.

| Name of Institution. | Number of Prisoners. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | For whom there is Accommodation. | | Daily Average. | | Total Received. | | In Confinement. 31.12.11. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Pentridge .. | 684 | .. | 385 | .. | 361 | .. | 363 | .. |
| Pentridge Reformatory Prison | 116 | .. | 31 | .. | 23 | .. | 41 | .. |
| Ballarat .. | 62 | 18 | 23 | 1 | 329 | 25 | 23 | 1 |
| Beechworth .. | 66 | 15 | 20 | .. | 116 | 5 | 14 | .. |
| Bendigo .. | 116 | 28 | 18 | 1 | 311 | 30 | 21 | 3 |
| Castlemaine Reformatory Prison | 97 | .. | 11 | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | .. |
| Coburg Female Prison | .. | 324 | .. | 66 | .. | 159 | .. | 70 |
| Jika Reformatory Female Prison | .. | 9 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 9 |
| Geelong .. | 187 | 29 | 72 | .. | 261 | 12 | 62 | .. |
| Melbourne .. | 249 | 60 | 140 | 26 | 2,727 | 954 | 138 | 22 |
| Sale .. | 30 | 5 | 7 | .. | 100 | 4 | 6 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,607 | 488 | 707 | 101 | 4,243 | 1,192 | 683 | 105 |

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1911 was only seven.

Prisoners in
confinement, 1871
to 1911—
decrease.

Hereunder is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1911, 39 per cent. less than in 1901, 65 per cent. less than in 1891, 70 per cent. less than in 1881, and 77 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1911.

| Year. | Average number of Prisoners in confinement. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of Population, 15 years and over. | | |
|----------|---|----------|--------|---|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1871 ... | 1,345 | 274 | 1,619 | 54·77 | 15·46 | 38·30 |
| 1881 ... | 1,294 | 304 | 1,598 | 45·25 | 12·35 | 30·03 |
| 1891 ... | 1,550 | 350 | 1,900 | 38·78 | 10·07 | 25·43 |
| 1901 ... | 951 | 200 | 1,151 | 23·92 | 5·06 | 14·53 |
| 1907 ... | 832 | 88 | 920 | 19·31 | 2·00 | 10·55 |
| 1908 ... | 799 | 98 | 897 | 18·35 | 2·20 | 10·18 |
| 1909 ... | 769 | 115 | 884 | 17·44 | 2·55 | 9·91 |
| 1910 ... | 765 | 111 | 876 | 17·08 | 2·43 | 9·68 |
| 1911 .. | 713 | 100 | 813 | 15·73 | 2·16 | 8·87 |

Birthplaces,
religions,
and ages of
prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1911:—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1911.

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,619 | 1,598 | 1,900 | 1,151 | 813 |
| Birthplace— | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand .. | 259 | 584 | 845 | 689 | 595 |
| England and Wales .. | 628 | 401 | 420 | 149 | 87 |
| Scotland | 129 | 105 | 129 | 56 | 26 |
| Ireland | 430 | 378 | 336 | 160 | 62 |
| China | 75 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 4 |
| Others | 98 | 103 | 156 | 79 | 39 |

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED, 1871 TO 1911.—*continued.*

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Religion— | | | | | |
| Protestants | 977 | 888 | 1,098 | 651 | 476 |
| Roman Catholics | 556 | 671 | 729 | 465 | 317 |
| Jews | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 4 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 74 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 1 |
| Others | 5 | 5 | 45 | 15 | 15 |
| Age— | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | Information not available. | 229 | 129 | 75 | 54 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 473 | 669 | 316 | 205 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 312 | 457 | 337 | 211 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 294 | 279 | 234 | 193 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 166 | 193 | 102 | 96 |
| 60 years and over | | 124 | 173 | 87 | 54 |

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.*

| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Birthplace— | | | | | |
| Australia and New Zealand | 7·23 | 10·84 | 10·65 | 7·25 | 5·32 |
| England and Wales | 36·75 | 27·20 | 25·78 | 12·72 | 9·73 |
| Scotland | 22·95 | 21·81 | 25·46 | 15·66 | 9·78 |
| Ireland | 42·80 | 43·58 | 39·39 | 26·01 | 14·95 |
| China | 42·00 | 22·88 | 16·53 | 28·89 | 7·14 |
| Others | 35·22 | 35·34 | 39·24 | 25·80 | 11·64 |
| Religion— | | | | | |
| Protestants | 18·88 | 14·36 | 13·12 | 7·19 | 4·90 |
| Roman Catholics | 32·59 | 32·98 | 29·33 | 17·63 | 11·07 |
| Jews | 19·60 | 16·17 | 21·68 | 13·54 | 6·38 |
| Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | 41·63 | 24·20 | 20·75 | 21·95 | 3·89 |
| Others | 2·27 | 2·00 | 10·78 | 7·03 | 3·11 |
| Age— | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | Information not available. | 5·30 | 2·53 | 1·42 | 1·01 |
| 20 to 30 years | | 34·18 | 27·36 | 15·30 | 8·67 |
| 30 to 40 years | | 34·82 | 31·30 | 18·23 | 11·66 |
| 40 to 50 years | | 30·95 | 32·00 | 20·07 | 11·64 |
| 50 to 60 years | | 24·84 | 23·95 | 15·35 | 9·60 |
| 60 years and over | | 30·88 | 23·90 | 8·73 | 5·58 |

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 41 years in the proportion of prisoners who are able to read and write, and that there has been a

Education
of prisoners.

corresponding diminution in the number of those who are entirely illiterate:—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1871 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Prisoners in every 100— | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Able to Read and Write. | Able to Read Only. | Illiterate. |
| 1871 | 63 | 23 | 14 |
| 1881 | 81 | 7 | 12 |
| 1891 | 88 | 3 | 9 |
| 1901 | 91 | 1 | 8 |
| 1911 | 96 | ... | 4 |

Prisoners in confinement in Australian States and New Zealand 1871 to 1911.

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on 31st December, in the last year of each of the four decennia ended 1901, and in each of the past five years:—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1871 TO 1911.

| State. | Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 31st December. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Victoria.. .. | 1,623 | 1,509 | 1,810 | 1,150 | 916 | 875 | 844 | 859 | 797 |
| New South Wales .. | 1,430 | 2,075 | 2,616 | 1,812 | 1,490 | 1,500 | 1,430 | 1,323 | 1,249 |
| Queensland | 231 | 304 | 613 | 574 | 501 | 493 | 516 | 527 | 470 |
| South Australia .. | 185 | 489 | 278 | 238 | 256 | 245 | 276 | 269 | 224 |
| Western Australia .. | * | * | * | 360 | 440 | 382 | 400 | 372 | 350 |
| Tasmania | * | * | 165 | 117 | 96 | 94 | 79 | 72 | 65 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 4,251 | 3,699 | 3,589 | 3,545 | 3,422 | 3,135 |
| Dominion of New Zealand (including Maoris) .. | * | 698 | 534 | 713 | 847 | 879 | 950 | 882 | 873 |
| State. | Prisoners per 10,000 of Population. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Victoria.. .. | 21·71 | 17·15 | 15·63 | 9·48 | 7·27 | 6·88 | 6·54 | 6·57 | 5·96 |
| New South Wales .. | 27·62 | 26·53 | 22·51 | 13·13 | 9·61 | 9·51 | 8·91 | 8·08 | 7·38 |
| Queensland | 18·46 | 13·70 | 15·31 | 11·35 | 9·18 | 8·85 | 8·93 | 8·80 | 7·55 |
| South Australia .. | 9·80 | 17·10 | 8·56 | 6·51 | 6·78 | 6·29 | 6·96 | 6·56 | 5·36 |
| Western Australia .. | * | * | * | 18·55 | 17·29 | 14·71 | 15·06 | 13·44 | 11·22 |
| Tasmania | * | * | 10·92 | 6·71 | 5·06 | 4·90 | 4·09 | 3·72 | 3·36 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 11·11 | 8·85 | 8·45 | 8·01 | 7·50 | 6·87 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | .. | 12·81 | 7·90 | 8·58 | 8·67 | 8·72 | 9·22 | 8·38 | 8·12 |

* Information not available.

Convicted prisoners, 31st December, 1911

The total number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1911 was 754, of whom 558, or 74 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the number born in Victoria being 471, or 62 per cent. The entirely illiterate persons

convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 18. Particulars are given in the following table:—

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| | Ages. | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Under 20 years. | 20 to 30 years. | 30 to 40 years. | 40 to 50 years. | 50 to 60 years. | 60 years and over. | Not stated. | | | |
| Total Number .. | 41 | 212 | 192 | 184 | 82 | 42 | 1 | 650 | 104 | 754 |
| <i>Birthplaces.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria .. | 37 | 148 | 127 | 116 | 86 | 7 | .. | 401 | 70 | 471 |
| Other Australian States .. | 2 | 27 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 5 | .. | 63 | 11 | 74 |
| New Zealand .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| England and Wales .. | .. | 12 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 10 | .. | 69 | 5 | 74 |
| Scotland .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Ireland .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 9 | .. | 38 | 8 | 46 |
| China .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Other Countries .. | 1 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 5 | .. | 50 | 8 | 53 |
| <i>Religions.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church of England .. | 17 | 106 | 78 | 78 | 41 | 16 | .. | 295 | 41 | 336 |
| Presbyterian .. | 4 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 9 | 5 | .. | 63 | 11 | 74 |
| Methodist .. | 6 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 3 | .. | 72 | 8 | 75 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 12 | 57 | 63 | 65 | 16 | 13 | .. | 178 | 48 | 226 |
| Other Christian .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Religions .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 11 |
| Hebrew .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Mahommedan .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Buddhist .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| No Religion .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 19 | .. | 19 |
| <i>Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Language— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and Write .. | 39 | 209 | 186 | 180 | 76 | 36 | .. | 622 | 104 | 726 |
| Read only .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 |
| Foreign Language | | | | | | | | | | |
| only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read and Write .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Cannot Read .. | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | 18 | .. | 18 |

POLICE PROTECTION.

The figures given hereunder show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1911:—

Strength of police force in Australia and New Zealand.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

| State. | Number. | | | Proportion per 10,000 of Population. |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | Metropolitan. | Country. | Total. | |
| Victoria .. | 916 | 724 | 1,640 | 12·26 |
| New South Wales .. | 1,132 | 1,424 | 2,556 | 15·10 |
| Queensland .. | 291 | 709 | 1,000 | 16·07 |
| South Australia .. | 294 | 219 | 513 | 12·27 |
| Western Australia .. | 150 | 325 | 475 | 16·15 |
| Tasmania .. | 46 | 184 | 230 | 11·89 |
| Total Australia .. | 2,829 | 3,585 | 6,414 | 14·06 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 98 | 725 | 823 | 8·03 |

It will be seen that Western Australia has the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales having the next greatest, and New Zealand by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for subsequent years in decennial intervals until 1901-2 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1910-11:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1910-11.

| Year. | | | | Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on— | | | Amount per Head of Population. | |
|---------|----|----|----|---|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|----|
| | | | | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | Total. | | |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| 1871-2 | .. | .. | .. | 190,711 | 57,855 | 248,566 | 6 | 8 |
| 1881-2 | .. | .. | .. | 201,063 | 53,032 | 254,095 | 5 | 9 |
| 1891-2 | .. | .. | .. | 283,409 | 65,679 | 349,088 | 6 | 0 |
| 1901-2 | .. | .. | .. | 271,561 | 51,948 | 323,509 | 5 | 4 |
| 1906-7 | .. | .. | .. | 276,957 | 49,741 | 326,698 | 5 | 3 |
| 1907-8 | .. | .. | .. | 281,751 | 49,645 | 331,396 | 5 | 3 |
| 1908-9 | .. | .. | .. | 282,044 | 49,025 | 331,069 | 5 | 3 |
| 1909-10 | .. | .. | .. | 293,846 | 49,869 | 343,715 | 5 | 4 |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | .. | 308,676 | 48,706 | 357,382 | 5 | 6 |

Expenditure
on police
and gaols
in Austral-
asia.

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1910-11:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1910-11.

| | | | | Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on— | | | Amount per Head of Population. | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|---|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|----|
| | | | | Police. | Gaols. | Total. | | |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Victoria | .. | .. | .. | 308,676 | 48,706 | 357,382 | 5 | 6 |
| New South Wales | .. | .. | .. | 492,707 | 87,620 | 580,327 | 7 | 1 |
| Queensland | .. | .. | .. | 212,003 | 25,036 | 237,039 | 7 | 11 |
| South Australia | .. | .. | .. | 91,613 | 16,395 | 108,008 | 5 | 4 |
| Western Australia | .. | .. | .. | 115,234 | 23,986 | 139,220 | 10 | 1 |
| Tasmania | .. | .. | .. | 40,831 | 5,243 | 46,074 | 4 | 9 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | 1,261,064 | 206,986 | 1,468,050 | 6 | 8 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | 184,393 | 45,850* | 230,243 | 4 | 7 |

* Figures for 1909-10.

During the seven years, 1905-11, there was only one execution in Victoria, viz., in 1908. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 169 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR
BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGION, 1842 TO 1911.

Offence—

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 |
| Attempt to murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unnatural offence on a child | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Robbery with violence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Burglary and wounding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Arson | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 |

Birthplace—

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Other Australian States and New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| England and Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |

Religion—

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Protestants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Roman Catholics | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Mahommedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| No religion (Aborigines) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Inquests.

The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during the last five years is given below :—

INQUESTS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Causes of Death found to be due to— | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| External Causes— | | | | | |
| Accident | 398 | 406 | 373 | 398 | 381 |
| Homicide | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Suicide | 90 | 121 | 92 | 119 | 145 |
| Execution | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Doubtful | 78 | 78 | 69 | 55 | 56 |
| Disease or Natural Causes | 765 | 709 | 612 | 604 | 666 |
| Intemperance | 4 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Unspecified or Doubtful Causes | .. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Being "Still Born" | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 1,346 | 1,332 | 1,162 | 1,191 | 1,266 |
| Proportion per 10,000 of Population .. | 10·75 | 10·52 | 9·07 | 9·17 | 9·58 |

Of the violent deaths during the last five years, 67 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 20 per cent. to suicide, while in 12 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) ^{Customs and Excise.} the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The Customs Tariff of 1908, which is given in detail on page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9, came into operation as from the 8th August, 1907. Certain amendments of the Tariff came into force on 17th November, 1910, and are given on page 407 of the *Year-Book* for 1910-11. Further amendments were assented to in December, 1911, and came into operation, unless otherwise specified, on the 1st of that month. They are as follows:—

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF 1908-10.

IMPORT DUTIES.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 1. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 1. Ale and other Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, spirituous :— (A) In bottle* .. per gallon (B) In bulk .. per gallon | 1s. 6d. 1s.” | |
| 2. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 2. Ale and other Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, non-spirituous ad val. | 20 per cent.” | |
| 6. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 6. Wood Naphtha, Methyl Alcohol, and Acetone per gallon | 1s.” | |

* Six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|--|---|
| 9. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| <p>“9. Spirituous Preparations, viz. :— Essences, Fruit Ethers Aromas and Flavours, Fluid Extracts, Sarsaparilla, Tinctures, Medicines, Infusions, Toilet Preparations, Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing—</p> | | |
| (A) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit .. per gallon | 3s. 6d. | |
| (B) More than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit .. per gallon | 7s. | |
| (C) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit .. per gallon | 10s. 6d. | |
| (D) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof .. per gallon | 14s. | |
| (E) Over proof to be charged as spirituous liquors under Item 3 (B).” | | |
| 16. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| “16. Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, non-spirituous :— | | |
| (A) In bottle per gallon | 1s. 6d. | |
| (B) In bulk per gallon | 9d.” | |
| 42. By inserting in the item, before the word “Stearine” the words “Waxes, n.e.i., including” | | |
| 44. By inserting in the item after the word “solid”, the words “; also Shoemakers’ Wax” | | |
| 54. By inserting in the item after the word “Ginger” in the sub-heading to sub-items (E) to (I) the letters “n.e.i.” | | |
| By omitting the whole of sub-items (E) (F) (G) (H) and (I) and inserting in their stead the following sub-items :— | | |
| (E) Quarter-pints and smaller sizes .. per dozen | 7½d. | 6d. |
| (F) Half-pints and over quarter-pints .. per dozen | 1s. 3d. | 1s. |
| (G) Pints and over half-pints .. per dozen | 2s. 6d. | 2s. |
| (H) Quarts and over pints .. per dozen | 5s. | 4s. |
| (I) Exceeding a quart per gallon | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 4d. |
| (J) When preserved in spirituous liquid, additional duty at 14s. per gallon to be paid on the liquid | | |
| (K) Ginger in brine for the manufacture of Crystallized Preserved Ginger, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws .. per lb. | On and after 14th December, 1911, 1d.” | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom |
|--|-----------------|--|
| 59. By adding at the end of the item the words " and on and after the 15th December, 1911 Bananas per cental | 1s. 6d." | |
| 88. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word " Birds " the letters " , n.e.i." | | |
| 97. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| "97. (A) Seed—Canary, Hemp and Rape; also mixtures in which such seeds predominate, in packages exceeding 20 lb. per cental | 1s. 6d. | |
| (B) Seed (Rape), for the manufacture of Rape Seed Cake and denaturated Colza Oil under Departmental By-laws .. | Free" | |
| 100. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word " Fancy," the word " or " | | |
| By inserting in sub-item (B) after the letters " N.E.I." the words "; also Soap Substitutes and Compound Detergents for washing and cleansing purposes " | | |
| 101. By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— | | |
| "(c) Unground, for manufacture of Curry Paste or Powder under Departmental By-laws per lb. | 1d." | |
| 106. By omitting the whole of sub-item (A), and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—" (A) N.E.I., for the human body, partly or wholly made up, including materials cut into shape therefor; also Looping for Boots and Labels and Hangers for Coats and other textile goods, plain, printed, or having woven lettering or ornamental designs, whether in the piece or otherwise ad val. | 40 per cent. | 35 per cent." |
| 107. By omitting the whole item. | | |
| 108. By omitting from the item the words " 107 or 134 " and inserting in their stead the words " 106 or 110 ". | | |
| 110. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| "110. Feathers, Dressed, including Feathers made up into trimmings; also Natural Birds and Wings ad val. | 30 per cent. | 25 per cent." |
| 114. By omitting from the item the words " Flannels, whether plain fancy or printed, including Domett containing wool; " | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|--|--|---|
| 115. By inserting in the item after the word "any" the word "textile" | | |
| 116. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— "116. Articles of Coir, viz. :—Mats, Matting, and Fenders ad val. | 25 per cent. | 20 per cent." |
| 117. By inserting in the item before the word "Cosies" the letter "(A)" and by adding a new sub-item— "(B) Cotton or Linen Handkerchiefs and Serviettes ad val. | 25 per cent. and on and after 21st December, 1911 30 per cent. | 20 per cent. 25 per cent." |
| 123. By inserting in the item new sub-item as follows :— "(H) Cotton and Linen Piece Goods defined otherwise than by printing or dyeing for cutting up for the manufacture of hemmed or hem-stitched Handkerchiefs or Serviettes ad val. | 5 per cent. | Free" |
| 126. By omitting from the item the words "Collar Check; Collar Cloth" and inserting in their stead the words "Collar Check and Collar Cloth 36 inches and over in width" | | |
| 134. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the words "Badges n.e.i.;" the words "Braids n.e.i.;" By omitting from sub-item (A) the words "Natural Birds and Wings;" By omitting from sub-item (B) the semicolons after the words "Buckles", "Clasps", "Slides" and "Buttons", and inserting commas in their stead. By inserting in sub-item (B) a comma after the word "Fringes" By omitting from sub-item (B) the words "Braids n.e.i.;" and inserting in their stead the following words :— "Cotton Featherstitch Braids; Plain Braids (other than Cotton Featherstitch) of one colour and not exceeding three inches in width, but not including braids containing gold silver or tinsel threads;" By omitting from sub-item (B) as on and after 21st December, 1911, the words "Gimp n.e.i.;" | | |
| 139. By inserting in sub-item (a) before the word "Fittings" the word "Service" | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|-----------------|---|
| 141. By omitting the present sub-item (c) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :— “(c) Primus and other similar heating lamps ad val. | 20 per cent.” | |
| 147. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word “ Grain) ” the letters “ n.e.i.” | | |
| 148. By inserting in the item after the word “ Refrigerators ” the words “ other than for household use ” | | |
| 152. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word “ Cultivators ” the words “ ; Handworked Seed Drills ” | | |
| 153. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 153. Cutlery, n.e.i., Forks, Spoons, and Knife Sharpeners, including the articles named when plated or silver ferruled, but not including any article otherwise partly or wholly made of gold or silver ad val. | 15 per cent. | 10 per cent.” |
| 157. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 157. Tanks not exceeding 400 gallons in capacity, whether imported empty or as containers of goods | Free ” | |
| 163. By omitting from the item the words “ and Parts thereof ” | | |
| 164. By omitting from the item the words “ not including motive power, Engine Combination or Power Connexions, if any ” By omitting from the item the words “ , Jewellers’ Polishing Lathes ” | | |
| 165. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words “ , and parts thereof,” | | |
| 169. By omitting the whole item. | | |
| 170. By omitting the whole of sub-item (c). By omitting the whole of sub-item (d) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :— “(d) Kettles and Kitchen Cooking Utensils (but not including Stoves) of Cast Iron (tinned or plain) Aluminium or Nickel | Free ” | |
| 172. By inserting in the item after the word “ Brasswork ” the word “ Bronzework ” | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|--|---|
| <p>177. By omitting the first line of the item and inserting in its stead the following words:—"Electrical machines and Appliances:—"</p> <p>By adding at the end of sub-item (A) the words "and on and after 21st December, 1911 ad val.</p> <p>By adding at the end of sub-item (B) the words "and on and after 21st December, 1911 ad val.</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (G)</p> | <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>17½ per cent</p> | <p>20 per cent."</p> <p>12½ per cent."</p> |
| <p>178. By omitting the whole of sub-item (A) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—</p> <p>"(A) Electroliers; Gasaliers; Chandeliers; Pendants; Brackets; Zinc Tubing ad. val.</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (B) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—</p> <p>"(B) (1) Gas Meters ad val.</p> <p>(2) Parts of Gas Meters as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ad val.</p> | <p>30 per cent.</p> <p>20 per cent.</p> <p>5 per cent.</p> | <p>25 per cent."</p> <p>15 per cent.</p> <p>Free "</p> |
| <p>179. By inserting in the item the letter "(A)" before the word "Accumulators"</p> <p>By omitting from the sub-item (A) the words "Arc Lamp Carbons;"</p> <p>By adding a new sub-item as follows:—</p> <p>"(B) Arc Lamp Carbons ad val.</p> | <p>10 per cent.</p> | <p>Free "</p> |
| <p>182. By omitting from the item after the word "diameter" the word "including"</p> | | |
| <p>189. By inserting in the item after the word "Tubes" the words "and Rods"</p> | | |
| <p>191. By inserting in the item after the word "Rods" the word "(plain)"</p> | | |
| <p>195. By inserting in the item after the word "Rods" the word "(plain)"</p> | | |
| <p>198. By inserting in the item after the word "Rod" the word "(plain)"</p> | | |
| <p>206. By inserting in the item after the words "hooks and eyes" the words "for apparel,"</p> | | |
| <p>224. By inserting in the item after the word "empty" the words "but not including Tubes having printed paper attached thereto"</p> | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|-----------------|---|
| <p>227. By omitting from the item after the word “(plain)” the word “, and ” and inserting in the item after the word “(plain)” a semicolon.</p> <p>By inserting in the item after the words “Zinc Sheets” the words “in size not less than 7 feet by 3 feet or its equivalent”</p> <p>By omitting the words “, for meat safes and covers”</p> | | |
| 229. By omitting from sub-item (D) the words “, and Parts” | | |
| 230. By inserting in the item after the words “Furniture Oils, Pastes, and Polishes;” the words “Floor Polishes;” | | |
| <p>231. By inserting in the item before the word “Graphite” the letter “(A)”</p> <p>By adding a new sub-item as follows:—</p> <p>“(B) French Chalk and other preparations of Steatite, n.e.i. ad val.</p> | 25 per cent. | 20 per cent.” |
| <p>234. By omitting the whole of sub-items (F) (G) (H) and (I) and inserting in their stead the following sub-items:—</p> <p>“(F) Vegetable Oils, Edible, including Salad, Cooking and Fish-frying Oils per gallon</p> <p>(G) Vegetable Oils, Edible, n.e.i., when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-laws per gallon</p> <p>(H) China, Sesame and Soya Bean Oils, when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-laws</p> <p>(I) Castor; Turkey Red Oil; Commercial Oleic Acid; Linseed, Tung and other Vegetable Paint Oils per gallon</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (K) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—</p> <p>“(K) Mineral and Coal Tar, viz.—Naphtha, Benzine, Benzoline, Gasoline, Pentane, Petrol, Turpentine Substitutes, and all Petroleum Spirit under 790 gravity per gallon</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (N)</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (O)</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (P) after the word “Petroleum” the word “Burning”</p> | 2s. | |
| | 6d. | |
| | Free | |
| | 6d.” | |
| | ½d. | ½d.” |
| <p>235. By inserting in the item after the words “Cloth Oil” the words “for use in the manufacture of Textile Goods, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws”</p> <p>By omitting from the item the words “China Oil when denaturated as prescribed by Departmental By-laws;”</p> | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|--|--|---|
| 236. By omitting the whole of sub-item (B) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :— | | |
| “(B) Ground in liquid in packages containing 14 lb. and under; Paints and Colours prepared for use; and Tattoo Oil .. per cwt. or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.” | 6s. 20 per cent. | 6s. 15 per cent. |
| By omitting the whole of sub-item (C) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :— | | |
| “(C) (1) Barytes crude per cwt. | 2s. ; and on and after 14th December, 1911, 2s. 6d. 3s.” | |
| (2) Barytes ground per cwt. | | |
| By inserting a new sub-item as follows :— | | |
| “(H) Kalsomine, Water Paints, and Distempers, in powder form per cwt. | 4s.” | |
| 237. By inserting in the item after the word “Blacks” the words “and substitutes therefor” | | |
| 240. By inserting in the item before the word “Portland” the letter “(A)” | | |
| By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word “basis;” the words “Magnesia, Magnesium Carbonate, and Magnesium Chloride, in packages over 14 lb.;” | | |
| By adding a new sub-item as follows :— | | |
| “(B) Articles, n.e.i., composed wholly or in chief value of cement, and articles of reinforced cement per cwt. or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.” | 2s. 25 per cent. | 1s. 6d. 20 per cent. |
| 247. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| “247. Fire and Glazed Bricks; Fire Lumps; Fibro-Cement n.e.i.; Fire Clay Manufactures, n.e.i.; and Asphalt Tiles ad val. | 20 per cent. | 15 per cent.” |
| 250. By inserting in sub-item (B) after the word “Sheet” the words “, viz. :—Plain Clear” | | |
| By omitting from sub-item (C) the words “up to 25 superficial feet” and inserting in their stead the words “not exceeding 25 superficial feet” | | |
| 253. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words “including Smelling and Perfume Bottles, Glass Stoppers” | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 255. By inserting in the item before the word "Glass" the letter "(A)" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— "(B) Tubes and Rods of Resistant Glass; Articles of Fused Silica; Glass Retorts exceeding a quart in capacity ad val. | 5 per cent. | Free " |
| 259. By inserting in sub-item (B) after the word "Bottles" the word "empty" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— "(C) Bottles, fancy ground or cut glass, empty, over 5 drams fluid capacity, and Glass Stoppers ad val. | 25 per cent. | 20 per cent." |
| 260. By inserting in the item after the word "duty" the words ", and not exempted from duty under Item 450" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— "(F) Bottles, fancy ground or cut glass, over 5 drams fluid capacity; also stoppers for such bottles ad val. | 25 per cent. | 20 per cent." |
| 261. By omitting the whole of sub-item (B) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :— "(B) Cements and Prepared Adhesives n.e.i., including Acetylated Starch, Caseine, Mucilage; also Belting Compounds ad val. | 30 per cent. | 25 per cent." |
| 268. By inserting in sub-item (A) after the word "Marble" the words "and Granite" .. By omitting from sub-item (D) the words "30 per cent." and inserting in their stead the words "35 per cent. and on and after 14th December, 1911 .. ad val. | 40 per cent. | 35 per cent." |
| 271. By omitting from the item the word "—Agate" and inserting in its stead the words "of any material" | | |
| 275. By inserting in the item before the word "Carbonate" the letter and word "(A) Acetate," By omitting from sub-item (A) the words "Muriate, and Sulphate" and inserting before the word "Liquid" the word "and" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— "(B) Muriate and Sulphate | Free " | |
| 282. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— "282. Bromide Salts; Cyanide of Potassium and Cyanide of Sodium | Free " | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|-----------------|---|
| <p>284. By omitting the whole of sub-item (A) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p> <p>“(A) Sheep Washes and Cattle and Horse Washes ; Insecticides and Disinfectants in liquid form in drums containing not less than 5 gallons and, when in other than liquid form, in packages containing not less than 28 lb.</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (B) before the word “Insecticides” the word “Formalin ;”</p> | Free” | |
| <p>285. By omitting from the item the word “Free” and inserting in its stead the words “ad val. 10 per cent.”</p> | | |
| <p>287. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :—</p> <p>“287. Chemicals and Drugs, n.e.i., other than those packed for use in the household ..</p> | Free” | |
| <p>292. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words “Medicinal Compounds (not chemical) ;” and inserting in their stead the words “Chemicals and Drugs packed for use in the household, n.e.i. ;”</p> | | |
| <p>295. By omitting from sub-item (A) the word “including”</p> <p>By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :—</p> <p>“(c) Fuller’s Earth, in bulk per cwt.</p> | 1s.” | |
| <p>303. By omitting the whole of sub-item (B) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p> <p>“(B) New Zealand White Pine and Rimu, undressed, n.e.i. .. per 100 super. ft.</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (D) before the word “Timber” the figure “(1)”</p> | 6d.” | |
| <p>By adding to sub-item (D) the following words :—</p> <p>“(2) Timber undressed, cut to size for making boxes per 100 super. ft.</p> <p>By omitting from sub-item (T) the words “per 100 feet super. face .. 2s. 6d.” and inserting in their stead the words “per 100 super. feet 5s.”</p> | 4s.” | |
| <p>By omitting from sub-item (x) the word “Free” and inserting in its stead the words “ad val. 10 per cent.”</p> <p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (z) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p> | | |
| <p>“(z) Hubs, Elm, with or without metal bands ad val.</p> <p>By omitting from sub-item (DD) the words “, Rims, and Felloes” and inserting in sub-item (DD) before the word “Spokes” the figure “(1)”</p> | 10 per cent.” | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|--|---|
| <p>By omitting from sub-item (DD) (1) the words "in the rough" and inserting in their stead the words "rough-turned, but not shouldered or tenoned"</p> <p>By adding to sub-item (DD) the following words :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) Felloes of Hickory, cut, shaped, or bent, plain, in the rough... .. ad val.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(3) Rims of Hickory, bent, squared, plain, in the rough... .. ad val.</p> <p>By omitting the whole of the note defining "super. face", immediately following the item 303.</p> | <p>10 per cent.</p> <p>10 per cent."</p> | |
| <p>306. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words "Wire-doors;"</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (A) after the words "Mitre Boxes;" the words "Wood Split Pulleys;"</p> | | |
| <p>307. By omitting from sub-item (D) the words "ad val. 10 per cent." and "Free" and inserting in their stead the word "Free"</p> | | |
| <p>309. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"309. (A) Tool Handles of Wood, n.e.i., attached to exempt tools; also handles, not in excess of one for each unhandled exempt tool imported therewith ..</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(B) Tool Handles of wood, unattached, n.e.i. ad val.</p> | <p>Free</p> <p>20 per cent.</p> | <p>15 per cent."</p> |
| <p>310. By omitting the whole of the item</p> | | |
| <p>311. By inserting in the item after the word "wood" the words "including Fly Doors"</p> | | |
| <p>312. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"312. Photograph Frames, Stands for Pictures, and Picture Frames, on pictures or otherwise, of any material.. .. ad val.</p> | <p>35 per cent.</p> | <p>30 per cent."</p> |
| <p>326. By omitting from the item the words "Purses n.e.i.; Wallets;" also the words "other than dolls undressed" also the words "including fancy, ground, and cut glass bottles of over 5 drams of fluid capacity, containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty, and stoppers for such bottles"</p> | | |
| <p>327. By omitting the whole of the item</p> | | |
| <p>339. By omitting from the item the words ", and parts thereof"</p> | | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|--|---|
| 340. By inserting in the item before the word "Compasses" the word "Magnetic" | | |
| 342. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— "342. Gramophones, Phonographs, and other Talking Machines, including cases (but not horns) imported with machines; and Records ad val. | 5 per cent. | Free " |
| 345. By inserting in the item after the words "Soles" the letters "n.e.i." | | |
| 350. By inserting in the item before the words "Rubber Manufactures" the letter "(A)" By omitting from the item the words "Tyres; Tubes, valved or unvalved;" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— " (B) Pneumatic Rubber Tyres, and Tubes therefor, valved or unvalved— (1) Covers weighing each 2½ lbs. or less; Tubes weighing each 1 lb. or less ad val. (2) Covers weighing each over 2½ lbs.; Tubes weighing each over 1 lb. per lb. or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty. (c) Rubber Tyres other than pneumatic ad val. By adding a new sub-item as follows :— " (D) Floor and Carriage Mats of Rubber ad val. | 25 per cent. 25 per cent. 25 per cent. 25 per cent. | 20 per cent. 20 per cent. 20 per cent. 20 per cent." |
| 351. By inserting in the item before the words "Indiarubber, crude" the letter "(A)" By omitting from the item the words "or powdered and reclaimed" By inserting in the item before the word "Surgical" the word "cut-sheet" By adding to the item a new sub-item as follows :— " (B) Indiarubber, powdered or reclaimed ad val. | 15 per cent. | 10 per cent." |
| 352. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— "352. (A) Leather Manufactures n.e.i.; Leather cut into shape; Harness n.e.i.; Razor Straps; Whips, including keepers, thongs and lashes ad val. (B) Harness and Buggy Saddles each or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty." | 30 per cent. 6s. 30 per cent. | 25 per cent. 5s. 25 per cent. |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

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AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
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| (D) Motor Cars Lorries and Waggon— (1) Bodies, including Dash boards, Footboards and Mudguards ad val. and on and after 15th December, 1911— | 35 per cent. | 30 per cent. |
| (D) Bodies of Motor Cars Lorries and Waggon including Dashboards Footboards and Mudguards— | | |
| (1) Single-seated Bodies each | £17 | £15 |
| (2) Double-seated Bodies each | £24 10s. | £21 |
| (3) Bodies with fixed or movable canopy tops, e.g., Landaulette, Limousine, Taxi-cab, and similar types and N.E.I. each | £42 | £36 |
| (E) Chassis of Motor Cars Lorries and Waggon (but not including rubber tyres) ad val. | 5 per cent. | Free |
| (F) Aeroplanes | Free | |
| (G) Vehicle Parts, viz. :—Wheels, n.e.i. ad val. and on and after 21st December, 1911 | 35 per cent. | 30 per cent. |
| ad val. | 40 per cent. | 35 per cent." |
| 381. By inserting in the item after the word "Articles" the letters "n.e.i.," | | |
| 384. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| "384. Pianos and Pianola-Pianos— | | |
| (A) Grand each | £14 | £12 |
| or ad val. | 35 per cent. | 30 per cent. |
| whichever rate returns the higher duty. | | |
| (B) Upright each | £7 | £6 |
| or ad val. | 35 per cent. | 30 per cent. |
| whichever rate returns the higher duty. | | |
| (C) Parts thereof, n.e.i., under Departmental By-laws ad val. | 20 per cent. | 15 per cent." |
| 387. By inserting in the item after the word "Bags" the words "Purses n.e.i., Wallets," | | |
| 389. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| "389. Articles of an advertising character, and which would not otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate of duty under any other heading, including all Articles which would be free but for their advertising characteristics ad val. | 30 per cent. | 25 per cent." |
| 392. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— | | |
| "392. Vessels, including all fittings imported therewith— | | |
| (A) Marine, Mining, and similar Dredges ad val. | 30 per cent. | 25 per cent. |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(B) Vessels, n.e.i., not exceeding 500 tons gross register, trading intra-State or inter-State, or otherwise employed in Australian waters for any continuous period of three months .. ad val.</p> <p>(C) Yachts, the property of tourists visiting Australia, under such conditions as may be prescribed by Departmental By-laws</p> <p>(D) Yachts, n.e.i., Launches and Boats ad val.</p> <p>(E) Vessels built in Australia ; Vessels upon which duty has been collected under this item ; Vessels owned and registered in Australia on 30th November, 1911</p> <p>(F) Vessels specified in sub-item (B), ordered for the purpose of Australian trade, and for the construction of which a contract was signed within twelve months before 1st December, 1911, provided such vessels arrive in Australia on or before 31st December, 1912</p> | <p>30 per cent.</p> <p>Free</p> <p>30 per cent.</p> <p>Free</p> <p>Free "</p> | <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> |
| <p>408. By adding at the end of the item the following words :— "and on and after the 15th December, 1911— Corks— (A) Small Corks (up to 8-oz. bottles), bungs and rings per lb. or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty (B) N.E.I. per lb. or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty "</p> | <p>1s. 30 per cent.</p> <p>6d. 30 per cent.</p> | |
| <p>411. By inserting in the item before the word "lenses" the word "mounted "</p> | | |
| <p>416. By omitting from the item the words "Clay Smoking Pipes" and inserting in their stead the following words "Smoking Pipes wholly of clay "</p> | | |
| <p>419. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— "419. (A) Pictures n.e.i., including Scripture Cards of all kinds</p> | <p>Free</p> | |

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908-10—continued.

| Tariff Items. | General Tariff. | Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom. |
|---|--|---|
| (B) Oil or Water Colour Paintings n.e.i. other than those by Australian students or Australian artists abroad ad val. and on and after 15th December, 1911 each or ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty | 25 per cent. £1 25 per cent. | |
| (c) Oil or Water Colour Paintings imported by or presented to Public Art Galleries other Public Institutions Cathedrals or Churches | Free " | |
| 425. By adding a new item as follows :— " 425. Thermit and other welding compounds ad val. | 20 per cent." | |
| 440. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :— " 440. (A) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, and materials for scientific purposes, for use in Universities, Colleges, Schools, Public Hospitals or any Public Institution, and which cannot reasonably be manufactured or produced within the Commonwealth, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws | Free | |
| (B) Metal Furniture for Public Hospitals, and which cannot reasonably be manufactured within the Commonwealth, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws | Free " | |
| 448. By omitting from sub-item (c) the words " Vacuum Gauges." | | |

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment which has since been made is the omission of the sliding scale in the case of sugar, the Excise duty on manufactured sugar being 4s. per cwt.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State

imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to overseas imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not observed in that year.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the eleven years 1901-1911 are set forth hereunder:—

Overseas imports and exports.

VALUES OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1901 TO 1911.

| Year. | Imports Oversea | | Exports Oversea. | |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per head of population | Total. | Per head of population. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1901 ... | 12,686,880 | 10 10 6 | 13,075,259 | 10 16 11 |
| 1902 ... | 12,857,725 | 10 11 5 | 10,369,335 | 8 10 6 |
| 1903 ... | 12,339,615 | 10 2 7 | 11,185,012 | 9 3 8 |
| 1904 ... | 12,743,375 | 10 9 1 | 16,172,694 | 13 5 4 |
| 1905 ... | 12,957,855 | 10 11 5 | 14,028,641 | 11 8 11 |
| 1906 ... | 14,855,163 | 12 0 0 | 18,110,020 | 14 12 6 |
| 1907 ... | 17,101,022 | 13 12 10 | 17,112,298 | 13 13 0 |
| 1908 ... | 16,433,382 | 12 19 6 | 15,165,031 | 11 19 6 |
| 1909 ... | 16,531,981 | 12 18 1 | 17,842,876 | 13 18 6 |
| 1910 ... | 20,002,606 | 15 7 11 | 18,188,236 | 14 0 0 |
| 1911 ... | 21,850,963 | 16 10 9 | 18,915,716 | 14 6 4 |

During the period covered by the above table imports from overseas countries have increased by £9,164,083, and exports to those countries by £5,840,457, these figures representing increases of £6 os. 3d. and £3 9s. 5d. per head of population respectively.

The values of total imports and exports, which are only available up to 1909, and their values per head of the population, are shown in the following table for the ten years 1900-9:—

Total imports and exports, 1900-9.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

| Year. | Imports. | | Exports. | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per Head of Population. | Gold. | Merchandise. | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1900 ... | 18,301,811 | 15 6 9 | 4,132,061 | 13,290,491 | 17,422,552 | 14 12 0 |
| 1901 ... | 18,927,340 | 15 14 8 | 4,298,528 | 14,347,569 | 18,646,097 | 15 10 0 |
| 1902 ... | 18,270,245 | 15 2 8 | 4,305,697 | 13,904,826 | 18,210,523 | 15 1 8 |
| 1903 ... | 17,859,171 | 14 15 6 | 5,420,974 | 14,286,094 | 19,707,068 | 16 6 0 |
| 1904 ... | 20,096,442 | 16 12 10 | 4,444,011 | 19,960,906 | 24,404,917 | 20 4 2 |
| 1905 ... | 22,337,886 | 18 8 5 | 1,999,297 | 20,759,531 | 22,758,828 | 18 15 5 |
| 1906 ... | 25,234,402 | 20 11 4 | 4,910,177 | 24,007,815 | 28,917,992 | 23 11 4 |
| 1907 ... | 28,198,257 | 22 12 4 | 2,660,544 | 26,074,460 | 28,735,004 | 23 0 11 |
| 1908 ... | 27,197,696 | 21 10 2 | 4,363,078 | 22,833,123 | 27,196,201 | 21 10 2 |
| 1909 ... | 28,150,198 | 21 18 6 | 2,846,981 | 27,049,294 | 29,896,275 | 23 5 8 |

Imports
from and
exports to
principal
countries.

The value of Victorian trade with various overseas countries, and the surplus of imports or exports in each case during 1911 are as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1911.

| Country. | Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country. | Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country. | Victorian Excess of— Imports (+) Exports (—) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 12,502,234 | 10,507,025 | +1,995,209 |
| Canada | 241,170 | 2,841 | +238,329 |
| Ceylon | 281,976 | 198,069 | +83,907 |
| Fiji | 56,249 | 25,552 | +30,697 |
| Hong Kong | 92,820 | 155,688 | -62,868 |
| India (including Burmah) | 846,678 | 604,186 | +242,492 |
| Mauritius | 11,545 | 24,767 | -13,222 |
| New Zealand | 978,677 | 805,029 | +173,648 |
| Ocean Island | 130,436 | 10,616 | +119,820 |
| South African Union | 16,454 | 567,781 | -551,327 |
| Straits Settlements | 128,397 | 143,469 | -15,072 |
| Other British Possessions | 2,523 | 6,487 | -3,964 |
| Argentina | .. | 91,209 | -91,209 |
| Belgium | 608,891 | 755,106 | -146,215 |
| Borneo (Dutch) | 11,822 | 10,972 | +850 |
| Canary Islands | .. | 572,615 | -572,615 |
| Chili | .. | 45,877 | -45,877 |
| China | 50,728 | 34,792 | +15,936 |
| Egypt | 16,933 | 52,320 | -35,387 |
| France | 250,411 | 2,407,978 | -2,157,567 |
| Germany | 1,631,455 | 801,302 | +830,153 |
| Holland | 63,175 | 28,696 | +34,479 |
| Italy | 96,796 | 100,955 | -4,159 |
| Japan | 258,662 | 40,141 | +218,521 |
| Java | 200,985 | 146,768 | +54,217 |
| Madeira Island | .. | 31,639 | -31,639 |
| Norway | 380,853 | 40 | +380,813 |
| Peru | 3,626 | 143,831 | -140,205 |
| Philippine Islands | 47,698 | 89,541 | -41,843 |
| Portuguese East Africa | .. | 28,263 | -28,263 |
| Russia | 98,620 | 2,272 | +96,348 |
| Siam | 24 | 21,700 | -21,676 |
| Sumatra | 18,099 | 6,091 | +12,008 |
| Sweden | 202,541 | 413 | +202,128 |
| United States of America | 2,592,032 | 412,160 | +2,179,872 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 28,453 | 39,525 | -11,072 |
| Total | 21,850,963 | 18,915,716 | +2,935,247 |

The overseas trade in 1911 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £2,935,247, and it will be observed that this excess is due principally to the state of the trade with British countries. The excess in favour of imports from these countries was £2,237,649, there being a balance of imports to the amount of £2,884,102 as regards the United Kingdom, India, Canada, New Zealand, Ocean Island, Ceylon, and Fiji; and a balance of exports amounting to

£646,453 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the value of the imports from the United States was greater by £2,179,872 than that of exports thereto, while, on the other hand, exports to France showed a surplus over imports of £2,157,567. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £675,293.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

**IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,
1907 TO 1911.**

| Countries. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports. | | | | | |
| From— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Other Australian States | 11,097,235 | 10,764,314 | 11,618,217 | * | * |
| New Zealand ... | 852,470 | 802,847 | 861,313 | 925,819 | 978,677 |
| United Kingdom ... | 10,294,691 | 9,345,736 | 9,946,089 | 11,643,160 | 12,502,234 |
| India and Ceylon ... | 972,123 | 862,126 | 980,719 | 1,358,721 | 1,128,654 |
| South Africa ... | 11,609 | 121,284 | 16,663 | 26,114 | 16,454 |
| Other British Possessions | 352,408 | 482,761 | 452,736 | 625,927 | 663,140 |
| Belgium ... | 342,572 | 370,293 | 338,908 | 418,719 | 608,891 |
| France ... | 174,106 | 178,631 | 152,441 | 184,207 | 250,411 |
| Germany ... | 1,310,917 | 1,305,602 | 1,205,359 | 1,338,612 | 1,631,455 |
| United States of America | 1,954,102 | 2,081,594 | 1,556,997 | 2,211,517 | 2,592,032 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 836,024 | 882,508 | 1,020,756 | 1,264,810 | 1,479,015 |
| Total ... | 28,198,257 | 27,197,696 | 28,150,198 | 20,002,606† | 21,850,963† |
| Exports. | | | | | |
| To— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Other Australian States | 11,622,706 | 12,031,170 | 12,053,399 | * | * |
| New Zealand ... | 962,932 | 773,557 | 1,117,807 | 945,019 | 805,029 |
| United Kingdom ... | 8,514,274 | 7,528,932 | 8,871,161 | 10,259,719 | 10,507,025 |
| India and Ceylon ... | 1,038,339 | 559,027 | 548,070 | 334,936 | 802,255 |
| South Africa ... | 608,755 | 444,644 | 643,870 | 569,055 | 567,781 |
| Other British Possessions | 329,301 | 215,471 | 243,136 | 297,418 | 369,420 |
| Belgium ... | 871,997 | 500,007 | 747,510 | 809,609 | 755,106 |
| France ... | 2,318,227 | 1,589,428 | 1,954,548 | 2,441,502 | 2,407,978 |
| Germany ... | 626,572 | 2,015,536 | 872,461 | 1,071,391 | 801,302 |
| United States of America | 936,982 | 575,863 | 1,169,762 | 473,467 | 412,160 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 904,919 | 962,566 | 1,674,551 | 986,120 | 1,487,660 |
| Total ... | 28,735,004 | 27,196,201 | 29,896,275 | 18,188,236† | 18,915,716† |

* No record.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed 42 per cent. of the total in 1905, 41 per cent. in 1906, 39 per cent. in 1907, 39½ per cent. in 1908, and 41 per cent. in 1909, or an average of 41 per cent. over the five years 1905-1909. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 38 per cent. in 1905, 37 per cent. in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, 44 per cent. in 1908, and 40 per cent. in 1909, or an average of 40 per cent. for the five years 1905-1909. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, Belgium, and France; but, in trade with the United Kingdom and the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with New Zealand in 1907, 1909, and 1910, with India and Ceylon in 1907, and with Germany in 1908; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. In interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of exports in each of the three years for which figures are available.

Principal
articles of
trade.

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and overseas countries during the last five years is as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1907 TO 1911.

| Articles. | Value in Year. | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i> | | | | | |
| Piece Goods | 2,891,452 | 2,691,767 | 2,904,304 | 3,267,755 | 3,388,987 |
| Machines and Machinery .. | 855,458 | 760,077 | 818,657 | 1,013,728 | 1,218,516 |
| Iron and Steel | 822,566 | 705,260 | 781,347 | 1,064,648 | 1,177,275 |
| Metal Manufactures | 1,010,033 | 894,337 | 859,687 | 970,688 | 1,145,484 |
| Timber | 628,886 | 735,353 | 616,348 | 847,139 | 1,107,317 |
| Apparel and Attire | 673,228 | 544,701 | 536,574 | 699,809 | 797,566 |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures | 229,272 | 258,424 | 305,696 | 396,419 | 568,740 |
| Gold—Bullion | 398,009 | 343,054 | 407,260 | 411,976 | 541,268 |
| Vehicles and parts | 233,293 | 283,603 | 315,332 | 403,548 | 530,012 |
| Paper | 451,315 | 512,880 | 433,459 | 524,450 | 600,585 |
| Tea | 484,340 | 360,446 | 420,720 | 503,152 | 517,172 |
| Oils | 352,438 | 364,403 | 379,212 | 472,160 | 432,768 |
| Tobacco | 305,508 | 297,028 | 261,344 | 312,699 | 369,191 |
| All Other Articles | 7,765,224 | 7,682,049 | 7,442,041 | 9,114,435 | 9,456,132 |
| Total | 17,101,022 | 16,433,382 | 16,531,931 | 20,002,606 | 21,850,963 |
| <i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i> | | | | | |
| Wool | 7,237,716 | 6,009,568 | 7,004,623 | 7,190,789 | 6,255,599 |
| Wheat and Flour | 2,295,703 | 1,048,330 | 3,440,777 | 3,701,039 | 4,221,961 |
| Butter | 1,544,836 | 1,037,628 | 1,100,459 | 1,780,044 | 2,361,587 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,009,181 | 885,225 | 1,088,384 | 1,296,516 | 1,089,451 |
| Gold—Specie | 1,123,898 | 2,976,081 | 2,037,927 | 428,264 | 1,084,479 |
| Meat | 671,636 | 526,301 | 513,866 | 912,192 | 996,388 |
| Tallow | 205,758 | 133,644 | 214,080 | 378,924 | 480,256 |
| Tin Ingots | 378,628 | 305,711 | 249,669 | 241,896 | 338,982 |
| All Other Articles | 2,644,942 | 2,292,543 | 2,193,091 | 2,258,572 | 2,087,013 |
| Total | 17,112,298 | 15,165,031 | 17,842,876 | 18,188,236 | 18,915,716 |

It is worthy of notice that, during the last five years, the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, or mineral products. The value of wool exported exceeded that of the five principal items included in the imports, while the three leading articles exported were valued at much more than the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 55 per cent. of the total value; in the case of the exports, on the other hand, 87 per cent. of the value came under eight headings.

Since 1907 Victorian trade with the United Kingdom has increased from £18,808,965 to £23,009,259. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,780,417 in 1907, and by £1,995,209 in 1911. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last five years were as follows:—

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom. | | | | | |
| Piece Goods— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cotton and Linen | 1,133,056 | 1,064,356 | 1,248,104 | 1,424,097 | 1,511,023 |
| Woollen ... | 804,829 | 665,632 | 643,832 | 724,447 | 791,258 |
| Velvets, &c. ... | 300,342 | 358,984 | 448,431 | 459,633 | 352,376 |
| Silk ... | 362,008 | 295,572 | 293,066 | 323,947 | 323,193 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 639,285 | 524,988 | 606,430 | 770,696 | 800,117 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements .. | 487,366 | 451,195 | 550,399 | 641,408 | 688,147 |
| Apparel and Attire ... | 571,376 | 464,917 | 494,324 | 581,195 | 651,798 |
| Paper ... | 239,317 | 260,404 | 277,096 | 326,348 | 339,937 |
| Books ... | 186,661 | 174,746 | 205,041 | 208,635 | 251,904 |
| Vessels (Ships) ... | 260,000 | 460,000 | 264,000 | 310,500 | 10,000 |
| All other articles ... | 5,310,451 | 4,624,942 | 4,915,366 | 5,877,254 | 6,782,481 |
| Total ... | 10,294,691 | 9,345,736 | 9,946,089 | 11,648,160 | 12,502,234 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1911—*continued.*

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911 |
| Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom. | | | | | |
| Wool | £ 3,472,248 | £ 3,269,901 | £ 2,905,230 | £ 3,365,410 | £ 3,261,235 |
| Butter | 1,323,673 | 868,068 | 936,675 | 1,595,268 | 2,178,650 |
| Wheat and Flour ... | 1,205,062 | 533,332 | 2,547,669 | 2,424,848 | 2,137,643 |
| Meat, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Beef, Mutton, and | | | | | |
| Lamb | 467,131 | 407,078 | 414,443 | 796,255 | 815,147 |
| Rabbits and Hares | 153,421 | 82,335 | 80,729 | 67,921 | 65,351 |
| Hides and Skins ... | 481,598 | 407,405 | 553,529 | 568,619 | 442,005 |
| Tallow | 176,271 | 104,555 | 174,096 | 286,850 | 318,730 |
| Gold | 177,412 | 811,160 | 213,020 | 34,098 | 313,372 |
| Tin Ingots | 370,524 | 294,358 | 233,184 | 219,162 | 294,363 |
| Leather | 135,457 | 147,111 | 130,566 | 92,704 | 84,782 |
| Copper | 7,297 | 189,991 | 250,882 | 285,320 | 48,299 |
| All other articles ... | 544,180 | 413,638 | 426,138 | 523,264 | 547,448 |
| Total | 8,514,274 | 7,528,932 | 8,871,161 | 10,259,719 | 10,507,025 |

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed in the figures for 1911 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent 29 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 31 per cent., and if to its value be added that of butter, wheat, and flour, 72 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

In 1911 the value of imports from New Zealand was about 15 per cent. more, and that of exports thereto about 16 per cent. less than in 1907. The principal articles imported and exported during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
NEW ZEALAND, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from New Zealand. | | | | | |
| Gold—Bullion ... | £ 397,873 | £ 342,659 | £ 407,215 | £ 411,052 | £ 541,132 |
| Timber ... | 122,250 | 160,142 | 134,093 | 151,631 | 173,828 |
| Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) ... | 24,979 | 14,527 | 30,522 | 91,482 | 71,190 |
| Skins and Hides ... | 122,651 | 105,080 | 110,146 | 99,847 | 68,248 |
| Fish ... | 23,288 | 13,646 | 16,705 | 17,150 | 21,679 |
| Flax and Hemp ... | 53,305 | 53,992 | 59,750 | 57,717 | 17,965 |
| Seeds ... | 9,287 | 16,425 | 13,952 | 18,667 | 9,254 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements ... | 14,008 | 7,224 | 7,083 | 6,226 | 6,220 |
| Wool ... | 23,900 | 7,195 | 13,995 | 4,624 | 4,745 |
| Hops ... | 2,624 | 1,667 | 706 | 3,745 | 2,274 |
| All other Articles ... | 58,305 | 80,290 | 67,146 | 63,678 | 62,142 |
| Total ... | 852,470 | 802,847 | 861,313 | 925,819 | 978,677 |
| Exported from Victoria to New Zealand. | | | | | |
| Gold—Specie ... | 352,000 | 50,000 | 600,000 | 306,108 | 100,000 |
| Rubber manufactures ... | 36,999 | 40,833 | 38,396 | 60,626 | 91,181 |
| Tobacco, manufactured ... | 54,320 | 65,699 | 69,435 | 64,058 | 65,425 |
| Tea ... | 17,953 | 22,194 | 18,745 | 38,912 | 42,850 |
| Books ... | 19,632 | 22,802 | 24,396 | 26,846 | 36,964 |
| Machinery ... | 46,433 | 34,097 | 35,692 | 37,579 | 31,575 |
| Manures ... | 10,609 | 22,687 | 14,915 | 19,542 | 27,798 |
| Leather ... | 21,699 | 25,429 | 22,900 | 26,938 | 24,375 |
| Wheat and Flour ... | 34,423 | 107,197 | 31,614 | 13,665 | 15,727 |
| Wine ... | 16,689 | 15,347 | 15,610 | 16,985 | 13,913 |
| All other Articles ... | 352,175 | 367,272 | 246,104 | 333,760 | 355,221 |
| Total ... | 962,932 | 773,557 | 1,117,807 | 945,019 | 805,029 |

In 1911 the exports to New Zealand were less than the imports therefrom by 17.7 per cent. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as the nine leading items account for 86 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that the nine leading items make up only 50 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which was less than 5 per cent. of the Victorian overseas trade in 1911, has declined by £108,193 since 1907, the value of the exports being less by £240,381 (principally gold), but that of the imports greater by £132,188. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bags, Sacks, &c. ... | 300,540 | 336,739 | 414,848 | 600,472 | 405,166 |
| Tea ... | 416,697 | 313,122 | 363,165 | 422,943 | 400,641 |
| Rice ... | 40,870 | 48,761 | 49,544 | 55,578 | 67,854 |
| Hessian ... | 65,101 | 53,370 | 46,159 | 56,332 | 50,847 |
| Coffee ... | 9,101 | 10,677 | 16,886 | 17,606 | 22,087 |
| Pig Iron ... | 9,719 | 7,288 | 6,675 | 13,927 | 20,229 |
| Oils in Bulk .. | 12,203 | 8,639 | 8,397 | 12,641 | 16,463 |
| Cotton (raw) ... | 20,375 | 8,458 | 8,425 | 21,476 | 14,563 |
| Nuts .. | 9,257 | 3,428 | 6,801 | 10,589 | 11,301 |
| Skins ... | 19,025 | 39,996 | 25,619 | 64,126 | 10,628 |
| All other Articles ... | 93,578 | 78,861 | 80,644 | 133,995 | 108,875 |
| Total .. | 996,466 | 909,339 | 1,027,163 | 1,409,685 | 1,128,654 |
| Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon. | | | | | |
| Gold ... | 822,265 | 372,889 | 399,602 | 162,601 | 611,792 |
| Horses ... | 129,121 | 63,156 | 60,171 | 80,880 | 67,764 |
| Wool ... | 13,773 | 21,600 | 15,915 | 21,693 | 20,797 |
| Wheat and Flour ... | 11,587 | 56,019 | 17,761 | 9,888 | 11,683 |
| Hay and Chaff ... | 9,185 | 4,647 | 4,562 | 8,644 | 10,606 |
| Soap ... | 8,855 | 7,562 | 6,890 | 7,800 | 8,969 |
| Butter ... | 6,019 | 5,366 | 4,705 | 6,307 | 6,531 |
| Biscuits ... | 5,944 | 5,097 | 6,195 | 6,475 | 6,179 |
| Oats ... | 3,995 | 2,595 | 5,392 | 5,890 | 5,952 |
| Tallow ... | 7,919 | 3,384 | 2,897 | 3,367 | 3,200 |
| All other Articles ... | 23,973 | 25,200 | 31,519 | 30,922 | 48,782 |
| Total ... | 1,042,636 | 567,515 | 555,609 | 344,467 | 802,255 |

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea and jute goods, whose value in 1911 formed 76 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses and wool was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1911 being responsible for only 13 per cent. of the total.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 78 per cent. in the last five years, but exports thereto have decreased by 13 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in each of the years 1907 and 1911. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last five years were as follows:—

Trade with
Belgium.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
BELGIUM, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from Belgium. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Iron and Steel ... | 68,719 | 78,287 | 73,758 | 121,098 | 168,073 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones | 28,712 | 43,105 | 35,567 | 34,858 | 59,419 |
| Glass and Glassware... | 41,857 | 31,845 | 40,531 | 39,671 | 52,672 |
| Vehicles, and parts ... | 9,536 | 8,660 | 14,452 | 16,771 | 30,205 |
| Paper ... | 13,461 | 22,408 | 14,807 | 20,748 | 24,722 |
| Wire ... | 12,109 | 19,785 | 21,415 | 20,868 | 23,028 |
| Wine ... | 12,528 | 15,472 | 14,819 | 7,554 | 20,656 |
| Piece Goods ... | 11,195 | 9,296 | 9,815 | 16,506 | 19,552 |
| Copper ... | 6,237 | 15,699 | 11,714 | 9,748 | 3,802 |
| Manures ... | 13,544 | 2,411 | 2,737 | 10,786 | 3,080 |
| All other articles ... | 124,674 | 123,325 | 99,293 | 120,111 | 203,682 |
| Total ... | 342,572 | 370,293 | 338,908 | 418,719 | 608,891 |
| Exported from Victoria to Belgium. | | | | | |
| Wool ... | 612,551 | 335,589 | 458,475 | 381,183 | 365,026 |
| Hides and Skins ... | 153,338 | 96,999 | 204,490 | 241,635 | 194,814 |
| Wheat ... | 6,415 | ... | 9,896 | 105,239 | 78,800 |
| Tallow ... | 6,702 | 1,502 | 9,040 | 18,993 | 55,650 |
| Ores—Silver Lead, &c. | 32,278 | 35,689 | 34,936 | 23,342 | 22,098 |
| Leather ... | 31,283 | 23,755 | 22,700 | 23,397 | 9,050 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones | 6,753 | 3,087 | 1,626 | 1,791 | 3,132 |
| All other articles ... | 22,677 | 3,386 | 6,347 | 14,029 | 26,536 |
| Total ... | 871,997 | 500,007 | 747,510 | 809,609 | 755,106 |

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports, of which the principal articles in 1911 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 74 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is unaccounted for.

Trade with
France.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1911 amounted to £2,407,978, as against imports of £250,411. The increase in the total trade in the last five years was £166,056, viz., exports £89,751, and imports £76,305. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1907 to 1911 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
FRANCE, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from France. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cream of Tartar ... | 43,104 | 48,668 | 41,778 | 33,314 | 50,002 |
| Piece Goods ... | 7,730 | 10,218 | 11,443 | 15,504 | 28,935 |
| Vehicles, and parts | 539 | 2,860 | 2,116 | 22,524 | 26,117 |
| Wine ... | 6,002 | 6,660 | 2,957 | 12,817 | 11,874 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones ... | 28,610 | 3,953 | 17,707 | 3,183 | 9,774 |
| Acids ... | 11,435 | 14,437 | 6,162 | 4,951 | 9,691 |
| Corks, Cork Mats, &c. | 8,973 | 7,639 | 6,090 | 5,201 | 6,965 |
| Tiles ... | 5,432 | 3,500 | 5,361 | 5,057 | 6,086 |
| Pipes (Smoking) ... | 3,178 | 4,763 | 3,427 | 4,721 | 2,559 |
| All other articles ... | 59,103 | 75,933 | 55,400 | 76,935 | 98,408 |
| Total ... | 174,106 | 178,631 | 152,441 | 184,207 | 250,411 |
| Exported from Victoria to France. | | | | | |
| Wool ... | 1,973,829 | 1,330,715 | 1,683,732 | 1,967,053 | 1,465,492 |
| Wheat ... | ... | 4,103 | 5,040 | 49,075 | 499,428 |
| Hides and Skins ... | 334,653 | 246,893 | 243,352 | 397,204 | 390,989 |
| Tallow ... | ... | 4,366 | 10,325 | 24,074 | 38,822 |
| Horns ... | 448 | 827 | 1,093 | 255 | 995 |
| Ore-Tin ... | ... | ... | 5,848 | ... | ... |
| All other articles ... | 9,297 | 2,519 | 5,098 | 3,841 | 12,252 |
| Total ... | 2,318,227 | 1,589,428 | 1,954,548 | 2,441,502 | 2,407,978 |

Imports direct from France, of which one-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1911 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 383 that goods of French origin to the extent of £847,883 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool, hides and skins, and wheat, as all other items accounted for only 2 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany amounted to £1,937,489 in 1907, and £2,432,757 in 1911, or to about 6 per cent. of the total with overseas countries in each of these years. The imports for 1911 were worth £320,538, and the exports £174,730 more, than in 1907. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the last five years were as follows:—

Trade with
Germany.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from Germany. | | | | | |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | £ 96,931 | £ 89,810 | £ 70,191 | £ 84,557 | £ 127,718 |
| Wire | 135,442 | 131,718 | 112,284 | 136,739 | 125,627 |
| Pianos | 96,812 | 78,784 | 69,753 | 81,523 | 119,392 |
| Rubber Manufactures | 32,459 | 57,777 | 95,373 | 60,279 | 110,029 |
| Paper | 110,390 | 110,103 | 56,024 | 77,494 | 91,416 |
| Apparel and Attire ... | 63,420 | 46,009 | 62,059 | 74,351 | 82,381 |
| Piece Goods | 55,753 | 68,819 | 53,956 | 65,851 | 60,900 |
| Glass and Glassware ... | 30,810 | 34,673 | 26,758 | 33,523 | 39,973 |
| Iron and Steel | 38,653 | 24,213 | 31,662 | 61,167 | 39,174 |
| Leather | 23,802 | 37,233 | 30,129 | 29,234 | 25,758 |
| All other Articles ... | 626,496 | 626,463 | 597,170 | 633,894 | 809,087 |
| Total | 1,310,917 | 1,305,602 | 1,205,359 | 1,338,612 | 1,631,455 |
| Exported from Victoria to Germany. | | | | | |
| Gold—Specie | ... | 1,410,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wool | 549,669 | 533,050 | 792,840 | 952,760 | 688,166 |
| Apples—Fresh | 10,971 | 9,630 | 17,405 | 14,080 | 17,213 |
| Tallow | 1,251 | 59 | 940 | 11,100 | 15,803 |
| Sausage Casings | 27,206 | 11,698 | 10,596 | 12,431 | 13,400 |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 9,003 | 39,089 | 11,931 |
| Hides and Skins | 365 | 31,961 | 17,733 | 9,908 | 7,711 |
| Cameos and Precious Stones | 4,184 | 1,685 | 2,052 | 713 | 6,223 |
| Eucalyptus Oil | 6,379 | 1,415 | 2,155 | 2,465 | 3,072 |
| All other Articles ... | 26,547 | 16,038 | 19,737 | 28,845 | 37,783 |
| Total | 626,572 | 2,015,536 | 872,461 | 1,071,391 | 801,302 |

The articles imported from Germany are very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value is accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, only half their value was returned in merchandise in

1911. Of the exports for that year 86 per cent. consisted of wool, but Germany also supplied a good market for Victorian apples, tallow, and sausage casings.

Trade with
United
States.

Trade with the United States amounted in 1911 to £3,004,192, of which £2,592,032 represented imports. As compared with the year 1907, this trade had increased by £113,108, there having been a growth of £637,930 in imports and a reduction of £524,822 in exports. The exports in 1911 were worth 65 per cent. less than in 1909, and 56 per cent. less than in 1907, the reduction since 1909 being due principally to a shrinkage in exports of wool. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1911.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Imported into Victoria from the United States. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements ... | 353,878 | 316,072 | 275,114 | 386,178 | 477,271 |
| Timber ... | 201,524 | 292,139 | 141,269 | 249,808 | 325,668. |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ... | 183,908 | 190,792 | 140,945 | 249,345 | 286,783 |
| Rails, Fishplates, &c. ... | 165 | 109,368 | 53,203 | 129,530 | 139,686 |
| Kerosene ... | 143,451 | 150,610 | 172,817 | 229,381 | 119,485 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 51,469 | 58,801 | 51,422 | 76,225 | 115,671 |
| Wire ... | 84,872 | 78,440 | 51,923 | 52,978 | 89,781 |
| Oil (lubricating) ... | 46,823 | 33,411 | 37,873 | 44,065 | 54,357 |
| Leather ... | 38,757 | 50,045 | 54,319 | 30,207 | 50,396 |
| Paper ... | 78,989 | 96,685 | 51,054 | 56,530 | 43,592 |
| Fish ... | 20,501 | 36,666 | 29,409 | 28,013 | 23,154 |
| All other Articles ... | 749,765 | 668,565 | 497,649 | 679,257 | 866,188 |
| Total ... | 1,954,102 | 2,081,594 | 1,556,997 | 2,211,517 | 2,592,032 |
| Exported from Victoria to the United States. | | | | | |
| Wool ... | 501,578 | 496,739 | 1,103,807 | 391,985 | 362,072 |
| Hides and Skins ... | 35,204 | 41,025 | 57,867 | 63,719 | 35,687 |
| Eucalyptus Oil ... | 1,311 | 1,102 | 1,747 | 1,986 | 3,926 |
| Leather ... | ... | 1,555 | 1,762 | 3,208 | 3,601 |
| Copper in matte ... | 315,459 | 21,264 | ... | 535 | ... |
| Silver in matte ... | 39,134 | 3,895 | ... | 61 | ... |
| Gold in matte ... | 36,487 | 4,138 | ... | 54 | ... |
| All other Articles ... | 7,809 | 6,145 | 4,579 | 11,919 | 6,874 |
| Total ... | 936,982 | 575,863 | 1,169,762 | 473,467 | 412,160 |

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the four leading items, which account for 47 per cent., the next largest seven are responsible for only 19 per cent. of the total, and more than one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports to that country in 1911 were equivalent to less than one-sixth of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 88 per cent. of the total.

The value of the imports from different countries is not a true indication of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. Origin of imports.

The next table contrasts the country of shipment with the country of origin of the oversea imports for 1911.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1911—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Country. | Value of Oversea Imports. | | Percentage of Oversea Imports. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country |
| | £ | £ | | |
| Canada | 241,170 | 290,799 | 1·10 | 1·33 |
| Ceylon | 281,976 | 273,340 | 1·29 | 1·25 |
| India (including Burmah) | 846,678 | 864,733 | 3·87 | 3·96 |
| New Zealand | 978,677 | 958,382 | 4·48 | 4·39 |
| Ocean Island | 130,436 | 130,374 | ·60 | ·60 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 128,397 | 70,484 | ·59 | ·32 |
| United Kingdom ... | 12,502,234 | 9,910,822 | 57·21 | 45·36 |
| Other British Countries | 179,591 | 131,217 | ·82 | ·60 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 732 | 100,849 | ·01 | ·46 |
| Belgium | 608,891 | 426,233 | 2·79 | 1·95 |
| China | 50,728 | 160,159 | ·23 | ·73 |
| France | 250,411 | 847,883 | 1·15 | 3·88 |
| Germany | 1,631,455 | 2,297,256 | 7·47 | 10·51 |
| Holland (Netherlands) ... | 63,175 | 133,726 | ·29 | ·61 |
| Italy | 96,796 | 190,772 | ·44 | ·87 |
| Japan | 258,662 | 260,847 | 1·18 | 1·19 |
| Java | 200,985 | 211,972 | ·92 | ·97 |
| Norway | 380,853 | 416,006 | 1·74 | 1·90 |
| Russia | 98,620 | 143,228 | ·45 | ·66 |
| Sweden | 202,541 | 235,373 | ·93 | 1·08 |
| Switzerland | 192 | 447,607 | ·01 | 2·05 |
| United States | 2,592,032 | 2,756,454 | 11·86 | 12·62 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 125,731 | 592,447 | ·57 | 2·71 |
| Total | 21,850,963 | 21,850,963 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The countries in which the imports of 1908 and 1909 were produced or manufactured are given in the succeeding statement:—

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, 1908 AND 1909.

| Countries which produced the Imports into Victoria. | Value of Imports the Produce of each Country. | | Percentage of Total. | |
|---|---|------------|----------------------|--------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1908. | 1909. |
| | £ | £ | | |
| Australian States ... | 9,937,236 | 10,653,317 | 36·54 | 37·85 |
| New Zealand ... | 794,399 | 847,008 | 2·92 | 3·01 |
| United Kingdom ... | 7,971,902 | 8,312,417 | 29·31 | 29·53 |
| India and Ceylon ... | 909,185 | 1,025,721 | 3·34 | 3·64 |
| Canada ... | 197,587 | 180,423 | ·73 | ·64 |
| Other British Countries... | 440,432 | 343,693 | 1·62 | 1·22 |
| Belgium ... | 251,047 | 230,207 | ·92 | 1·00 |
| France ... | 698,906 | 744,311 | 2·57 | 2·64 |
| Germany ... | 1,722,343 | 1,701,024 | 6·33 | 6·04 |
| Japan ... | 210,041 | 223,834 | ·77 | ·80 |
| Norway ... | 192,296 | 254,523 | ·71 | ·90 |
| Switzerland ... | 318,259 | 344,698 | 1·17 | 1·22 |
| United States ... | 2,377,037 | 2,040,057 | 8·74 | 7·25 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,177,026 | 1,198,965 | 4·33 | 4·26 |
| Total ... | 27,197,696 | 28,150,198 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

It has been shown that imports to the value of £10,764,314, or 39½ per cent. of the total in 1908, and of £11,618,217, or 41 per cent. of the total in 1909, came from the Australian States, and to the value of £9,345,736, or 34 per cent. of the total in 1908, and of £9,946,089, or 35 per cent. of the total in 1909, from the United Kingdom; but it will be seen from the figures in the above table that much smaller proportions of the total are the produce of those places. On the other hand, while the imports from foreign countries in 1908 amounted to £4,818,628, or 18 per cent. of the total, and in 1909 to £4,274,461, or 15 per cent. of the total, the produce of foreign countries received was valued at £6,946,955, or 25½ per cent. of the total in the former year, and at £6,787,619, or 24 per cent. of the total in the latter year.

An examination of the various articles of Australian merchandise exported from Victoria to overseas countries reveals the fact that about 89 per cent. of the total is covered by the seven articles specified below:—

Australian
produce
exported.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM
VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1907 TO 1911.

| Principal Articles. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter | 1,544,836 | 1,037,409 | 1,100,459 | 1,780,044 | 2,361,587 |
| Flour | 534,467 | 461,534 | 642,508 | 609,960 | 629,427 |
| Wheat | 1,761,236 | 586,796 | 2,798,269 | 3,091,079 | 3,592,534 |
| Meat, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Mutton and Lamb ... | 479,712 | 401,883 | 402,376 | 760,575 | 798,508 |
| Other | 180,760 | 114,457 | 100,651 | 127,426 | 142,898 |
| Skins and Hides ... | 1,009,131 | 833,049 | 1,088,271 | 1,296,421 | 1,089,258 |
| Tallow | 205,758 | 132,761 | 214,080 | 378,924 | 480,256 |
| Wool | 7,237,716 | 6,008,992 | 7,004,623 | 7,190,789 | 6,255,599 |
| Other Merchandise ... | 2,320,065 | 1,770,273 | 1,797,771 | 1,890,564 | 1,950,637 |
| Total Merchandise | 15,273,681 | 11,347,154 | 15,149,008 | 17,125,782 | 17,300,704 |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) | 1,109,239 | 3,424,048 | 1,932,981 | 262,926 | 635,313 |
| TOTAL | 16,382,920 | 14,771,202 | 17,081,989 | 17,388,708 | 17,936,017 |
| Per Head of Population | £ s. d. 13 1 8 | £ s. d. 11 13 5 | £ s. d. 13 6 9 | £ s. d. 13 7 9 | £ s. d. 13 11 6 |
| Percentage of Total Exports | 95·74 | 97·40 | 95·74 | 95·60 | 94·82 |

Those articles of Australian produce exported overseas which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "Other Merchandise," represent only 15 per cent. of the total in 1907, 15½ per cent. in 1908, 12 per cent. in 1909, 11 per cent. in 1910, and 11 per cent. in 1911.

The most conspicuous variations in 1911, as compared with 1910, are butter, which shows an increase of £581,543, and wool, which shows a decrease of £935,190, the decline being due principally to reduced prices.

Distribution
of
Australian
produce.

The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria in each of the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1907 TO 1911.

| Destination. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Australian States | 8,665,759 | 9,121,076 | 9,067,782 | * | * |
| United Kingdom ... | 8,417,272 | 7,445,129 | 8,800,572 | 10,092,947 | 10,222,247 |
| Other British Possessions | 2,333,660 | 1,708,368 | 1,892,028 | 1,550,563 | 1,906,761 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 5,631,988 | 5,617,705 | 6,389,389 | 5,745,198 | 5,807,009 |
| Total ... | 25,048,679 | 23,892,278 | 26,149,771 | 17,388,708† | 17,936,017† |

* No record.

† Exclusive of exports to Australian States.

Of the Australian produce exported, 35 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1907, 38 per cent. in 1908, and 35 per cent. in 1909. Thirty-four per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1907, 31 per cent. in 1908, and 34 per cent. in 1909. Nine per cent was sent to "Other British Possessions" in 1907, and 7 per cent. in each of the years 1908 and 1909. Twenty-two per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1907, and 24 per cent. in each of the years 1908 and 1909. Compared with 1908 the total value of Australian produce exported in 1909 shows an increase of £2,257,493, or over 9 per cent.

Unlike the table on page 385, the following table includes exports to Australian States, and deals only with Victorian produce. It relates, however, to the years 1905-1909, as owing to the cessation

of Inter-State records, it is not possible to give similar particulars for later years:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,
1905 TO 1909.

| Principal Articles. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Animals—Cattle ... | 293,241 | 512,569 | 248,776 | 364,356 | 331,053 |
| Horses ... | 278,033 | 275,445 | 336,942 | 347,272 | 314,825 |
| Sheep ... | 326,526 | 429,775 | 480,349 | 585,737 | 405,345 |
| Apparel and Attire | 437,672 | 468,960 | 593,579 | 659,513 | 744,706 |
| Boots and Shoes ... | 294,913 | 337,056 | 415,031 | 430,839 | 512,586 |
| Butter and Cheese | 1,576,189 | 2,038,900 | 1,895,910 | 1,313,254 | 1,345,965 |
| Fruit—Dried ... | 56,808 | 56,776 | 141,935 | 108,347 | 108,329 |
| Fresh ... | 68,522 | 73,620 | 139,783 | 89,651 | 147,213 |
| Jams and Jellies ... | 73,233 | 75,254 | 76,536 | 87,891 | 97,208 |
| Grain—Oats ... | 165,585 | 111,859 | 112,058 | 31,971 | 140,063 |
| Wheat ... | 1,835,204 | 2,277,533 | 1,787,325 | 627,484 | 2,828,275 |
| Other ... | 68,553 | 35,239 | 41,935 | 76,616 | 62,304 |
| Grain prepared— | | | | | |
| Flour ... | 590,297 | 582,494 | 582,285 | 554,887 | 733,916 |
| Hay and Chaff ... | 97,471 | 127,722 | 129,296 | 149,483 | 235,215 |
| Fodder ... | 63,260 | 41,065 | 48,655 | 27,725 | 35,008 |
| Meat—Bacon and | | | | | |
| Ham ... | 89,943 | 125,338 | 140,317 | 104,387 | 96,046 |
| Frozen Beef | 22,697 | 16,882 | 15,333 | 19,878 | 19,319 |
| „ Mutton | 275,195 | 373,757 | 456,245 | 402,699 | 402,985 |
| „ Rabbits | | | | | |
| & Hares | 220,940 | 221,516 | 154,829 | 85,820 | 82,733 |
| Potatoes ... | 102,184 | 189,224 | 55,198 | 96,054 | 111,743 |
| Skins and Hides ... | 535,086 | 682,783 | 873,884 | 814,228 | 1,019,505 |
| Leather ... | 252,569 | 300,106 | 317,235 | 325,559 | 335,966 |
| Tallow ... | 135,489 | 203,471 | 196,120 | 119,652 | 171,409 |
| Wool ... | 2,501,990 | 2,602,088 | 4,261,526 | 3,928,558 | 3,748,193 |
| Other Articles ... | 2,836,801 | 3,730,521 | 4,163,409 | 4,913,981 | 5,447,967 |
| Total Merchandise | 13,198,401 | 15,889,953 | 17,664,485 | 16,265,842 | 19,477,877 |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) ... | 1,078,560 | 3,991,280 | 1,820,959 | 3,443,003 | 1,300,011 |
| Total ... | 14,276,961 | 19,881,233 | 19,485,444 | 19,708,845 | 20,777,888 |
| Per head of Population ... | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| ... .. | 11 15 6 | 16 4 1 | 15 12 7 | 15 11 9 | 16 3 8 |
| Percentage of Total Exports ... | 62·731 | 68·750 | 67·811 | 72·469 | 69·500 |

The exports of Victorian produce were greater in 1909 than in any previous year, exceeding in value those for 1906, the next highest year, by £896,655, although representing 5d. less *per capita*. Compared with 1908 these exports show an increase of £1,069,043, merchandise being £3,212,035 in excess of the amount for that year, but gold £2,142,992 less. The item chiefly responsible for the increase in merchandise is wheat, the value of which in 1909 exceeded that for the previous year by £2,200,791.

The value and proportion of Victorian produce sent to countries beyond Australia in 1900 and in each of the four years 1907 to 1910 are detailed in the following return:—

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,
1900, AND 1907 TO 1910.

| Countries. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported in— | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1900. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom ... | 5,559,669 | 6,140,305 | 5,496,630 | 6,848,205 | 7,461,695 |
| Ceylon ... | 574,149 | 275,971 | 95,488 | 139,396 | 40,909 |
| Hong Kong ... | 76,255 | 174,575 | 96,393 | 102,994 | 59,610 |
| India ... | 664,298 | 441,442 | 427,588 | 349,531 | 235,496 |
| New Zealand ... | 257,781 | 602,178 | 445,987 | 428,092 | 354,554 |
| South Africa* ... | 1,817,302 | 538,469 | 418,894 | 547,660 | 536,375 |
| Other British ... | 40,401 | 97,119 | 92,154 | 122,247 | 154,183 |
| Total British ... | 8,989,855 | 8,270,059 | 7,073,134 | 8,508,125 | 8,842,822 |
| Belgium ... | 173,071 | 498,961 | 316,172 | 539,764 | 528,475 |
| France ... | 546,832 | 1,390,836 | 942,255 | 1,055,288 | 1,387,574 |
| Germany ... | 208,844 | 376,519 | 1,916,077 | 271,860 | 932,316 |
| Japan ... | 3,282 | 101,192 | 467,631 | 988,223 | 47,721 |
| Peru ... | ... | 184,020 | 17,586 | 70,987 | 133,373 |
| Philippines ... | 27,348 | 115,143 | 106,053 | 127,086 | 63,791 |
| Portuguese East Africa ... | ... | 145,306 | 87,594 | 98,973 | 162,430 |
| United States of America ... | 94,554 | 321,914 | 332,905 | 631,717 | 200,891 |
| Other Foreign ... | 441,423 | 232,311 | 240,469 | 324,861 | 511,853 |
| Total Foreign ... | 1,495,354 | 3,416,202 | 4,426,742 | 4,108,759 | 3,968,374 |
| Total ... | 10,485,209 | 11,686,261 | 11,499,876 | 12,616,884 | 12,811,196 |
| | Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported— | | | | |
| United Kingdom ... | 53·02 | 52·54 | 47·80 | 54·28 | 58·24 |
| Ceylon ... | 5·48 | 2·36 | ·83 | ·87 | ·32 |
| Hong Kong ... | ·73 | 1·50 | ·84 | ·82 | ·46 |
| India ... | 6·33 | 3·78 | 3·72 | 2·77 | 1·84 |
| New Zealand ... | 2·46 | 5·15 | 3·88 | 3·39 | 2·77 |
| South Africa* ... | 17·33 | 4·61 | 3·64 | 4·34 | 4·19 |
| Other British ... | ·39 | ·83 | ·80 | ·96 | 1·20 |
| Total British ... | 85·74 | 70·77 | 61·51 | 67·43 | 69·02 |

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,
1900, AND 1907 TO 1910—*continued.*

| Countries. | Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1900. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
| Belgium | 1·65 | 4·27 | 2·75 | 4·28 | 4·12 |
| France | 5·22 | 11·90 | 8·19 | 8·36 | 10·83 |
| Germany | 1·99 | 3·22 | 16·66 | 2·16 | 7·28 |
| Japan | ·03 | ·87 | 4·07 | 7·83 | ·37 |
| Peru | ... | 1·58 | ·15 | ·56 | 1·04 |
| Philippines | ·26 | ·98 | ·92 | 1·01 | ·50 |
| Portuguese East Africa | ... | 1·24 | ·76 | ·78 | 1·27 |
| United States of America | ·90 | 2·75 | 2·90 | 5·01 | 1·57 |
| Other Foreign | 4·21 | 2·42 | 2·09 | 2·58 | 4·00 |
| Total Foreign | 14·26 | 29·23 | 38·49 | 32·57 | 30·98 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* Comprising Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, Rhodesia, Transvaal.

A noticeable feature of the above table is the revival of the trade in Victorian produce with British countries in 1909 and 1910, which trade, in the years 1907 and 1908, had steadily receded from the proportion existing in 1900.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the five years ended with 1909 was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1905 TO 1909.

| State. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Imports. | | | | | |
| From— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales... | 5,477,163 | 6,640,333 | 6,668,888 | 6,155,738 | 7,109,071 |
| Queensland | 1,172,771 | 904,678 | 1,271,163 | 1,422,682 | 1,326,140 |
| South Australia | 770,778 | 812,454 | 941,725 | 1,169,819 | 917,251 |
| Western Australia | 207,623 | 212,000 | 337,981 | 260,603 | 780,822 |
| Tasmania | 1,751,696 | 1,809,774 | 1,877,478 | 1,755,472 | 1,484,933 |
| Total | 9,380,031 | 10,379,239 | 11,097,235 | 10,764,314 | 11,618,217 |
| Exports | | | | | |
| To— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales... | 3,932,531 | 5,265,169 | 5,561,294 | 5,631,562 | 5,486,994 |
| Queensland | 717,399 | 844,291 | 977,711 | 1,180,233 | 1,300,275 |
| South Australia | 1,392,222 | 1,380,820 | 1,701,781 | 1,788,959 | 1,863,692 |
| Western Australia | 1,331,877 | 1,569,340 | 1,530,445 | 1,524,138 | 1,575,136 |
| Tasmania | 1,356,158 | 1,748,352 | 1,851,475 | 1,906,278 | 1,827,302 |
| Total | 8,730,187 | 10,807,972 | 11,622,706 | 12,031,170 | 12,053,399 |

Trade with
Australian
States.

This statement includes for 1909, under the head of exports, £3,892,395 worth of goods other than those of Victorian origin, which serves to illustrate the importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent on scrutinizing the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports comprised chiefly raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 1909 the nine articles of highest value accounted for 75 per cent. of the total as follows:—Wool, £3,391,225; live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs), £1,723,021; gold and silver, £1,193,510; sugar, £686,967; coal, £535,760; hides and skins, £473,333; tin ingots, £297,244; copper in matte, £250,882; and butter, £147,024. On the other hand, the exports were mainly in a manufactured form, intended for consumption in the States. They were also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items accounted for 44 per cent. of the total, and were as follows:—Live stock, £1,079,216; apparel and attire, £983,071; machines, tools, and implements, £732,344; piece goods, £596,253; boots and shoes, £571,640; gold, £449,000; tobacco, £376,671; butter, £264,690; and jewellery, £261,852. During the five years dealt with the exports showed an annual increase, and they exceeded the imports in each year excepting 1905. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £401,300 in exports, made up of an excess in exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounting to £1,851,500, less an excess of imports from New South Wales and Queensland, amounting to about £1,450,200. In 1909, as compared with 1905, imports from New South Wales increased by £1,631,908, from Queensland by £153,369, from South Australia by £146,473, and from Western Australia by £573,199; while those from Tasmania decreased by £266,763. Comparing the same years, viz.:—1909 with 1905, exports to New South Wales increased by £1,554,463, or 40 per cent.; to Queensland by £582,876, or 81 per cent.; to South Australia by £471,470, or 34 per cent.; to Western Australia by £243,259, or 18 per cent.; and to Tasmania by £471,144, or 35 per cent.

Since the abolition of Inter-State duties towards the end of 1901, trade with the other States has increased considerably. In 1901 this trade was valued at £11,811,298, of which the imports formed 53, and the exports 47 per cent. In 1909 it had increased to £23,671,616, or by 100 per cent., the imports representing 49, and

the exports 51 per cent. of the total. Particulars of the Inter-State imports and exports of articles of Australian and oversea production during these two years are shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA AND OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM AND TO THE OTHER STATES, 1901 AND 1909.

| State from which Imported or to which Exported. | 1901. | | | 1909. | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|--|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—) | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—) |
| PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales | 4,076,009 | 2,210,815 | —1,865,194 | 6,393,200 | 4,381,393 | —2,011,807 |
| Queensland ... | 511,164 | 255,537 | —255,627 | 1,302,234 | 1,045,074 | —257,160 |
| South Australia ... | 403,497 | 320,998 | —82,499 | 812,325 | 1,291,998 | +479,673 |
| Western Australia ... | 265,642 | 781,277 | +515,635 | 695,859 | 1,341,720 | +645,861 |
| Tasmania ... | 335,499 | 317,241 | —18,258 | 1,442,753 | 1,007,597 | —435,156 |
| Total ... | 5,591,811 | 3,885,868 | —1,705,943 | 10,646,371 | 9,067,782 | —1,578,589 |
| PRODUCE OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales | 521,852 | 781,527 | +259,675 | 715,871 | 1,105,601 | +389,730 |
| Queensland ... | 6,532 | 111,246 | +104,714 | 23,906 | 255,201 | +231,295 |
| South Australia ... | 89,157 | 202,980 | +113,823 | 104,926 | 571,694 | +466,768 |
| Western Australia ... | 11,190 | 207,204 | +196,014 | 84,963 | 233,416 | +148,453 |
| Tasmania ... | 19,918 | 382,013 | +362,095 | 42,180 | 819,705 | +777,525 |
| Total ... | 648,649 | 1,684,970 | +1,036,321 | 971,846 | 2,985,617 | +2,013,771 |

In the interchange of Australian produce great expansion took place in imports from and exports to the other States during the period covered by the above table, and of the two the exports showed the more substantial improvement, especially in the case of trade with South Australia and Western Australia. In the trade in oversea produce, Victoria showed a great advance in its position as a distributing centre for Australia between 1901 and 1909, there being an increase in the value of exports of 77 per cent., whilst the increase

in imports was only 50 per cent. The State whose share of these exports showed the greatest increase was Tasmania, followed by South Australia and New South Wales.

The following is a statement of the values of some of the principal articles imported from the States of Australia in 1909, compared with the values of similar imports in 1901 :—

IMPORTS OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1901 AND 1909.

| Articles. | Year. | Value of Imports from— | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australian States. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wool | 1901 | 1,540,161 | 158,310 | 116,443 | 2,490 | 21,906 | 1,839,310 |
| | 1909 | 2,495,105 | 287,339 | 322,288 | 93,336 | 193,157 | 3,391,225 |
| Animals(horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) | 1901 | 969,255 | .. | 85,579 | 22 | 27,508 | 1,082,424 |
| | 1909 | 1,612,576 | 6,650 | 72,662 | 1,275 | 29,858 | 1,723,021 |
| Gold and Silver .. | 1901 | 305,717 | 263 | 125,039 | 254,434 | 148,388 | 833,841 |
| | 1909 | 452,852 | .. | 27,442 | 542,468 | 170,748 | 1,193,510 |
| Sugar | 1901 | 11,344 | 229,044 | 8,502 | .. | .. | 248,890 |
| | 1909 | 45,604 | 638,364 | 2,932 | .. | 7 | 686,967 |
| Coal | 1901 | 446,053 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 446,058 |
| | 1909 | 535,077 | .. | 427 | 29 | 227 | 535,760 |
| Hides and Skins .. | 1901 | 143,652 | 52,703 | 2,388 | 3 | 30,113 | 228,859 |
| | 1909 | 212,537 | 98,385 | 18,841 | 20,499 | 123,071 | 473,333 |
| Tin Ingots | 1901 | .. | .. | .. | 194 | 33,183 | 33,377 |
| | 1909 | .. | .. | 7,850 | .. | 289,394 | 297,244 |
| Copper in matte .. | 1901 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 250,882 | 250,882 |
| Butter | 1901 | 24,006 | 2,957 | 25 | .. | 337 | 27,325 |
| | 1909 | 91,057 | 33,177 | 3,274 | .. | 19,516 | 147,024 |
| Fruits—Fresh .. | 1901 | 60,060 | 18,581 | 2,203 | 278 | 6,368 | 87,490 |
| | 1909 | 44,107 | 64,678 | 9,082 | 55 | 6,970 | 124,892 |
| Leather | 1901 | 22,777 | 1,448 | 6,062 | .. | 760 | 25,591 |
| | 1909 | 85,053 | 5,608 | 20,596 | 4,320 | 6,009 | 121,586 |
| All other Articles .. | 1901 | 1,074,836 | 54,390 | 151,869 | 19,408 | 83,792 | 1,387,295 |
| | 1909 | 1,535,043 | 191,939 | 431,857 | 118,840 | 395,094 | 2,672,773 |
| Total | 1901 | 4,597,861 | 517,696 | 492,654 | 276,832 | 355,417 | 6,240,460 |
| | 1909 | 7,109,071 | 1,326,140 | 917,251 | 780,822 | 1,484,933 | 11,618,217 |

Between 1901 and 1909 the increase in Inter-State imports, though substantial, was not so great as that in exports. It was due chiefly to larger importations from New South Wales and Tasmania, the principal articles contributing to the increase being wool and animals received from the former and minerals from the latter State. There was a growth in the imports from Queensland and South

Australia, the increase in the former case having been derived mainly from wool and sugar, and in the latter from wool. The importations from Western Australia were unimportant if gold be left out of account.

In the next table the values of the principal articles exported to the other States in 1909 are compared with the values of similar exports in 1901 :—

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1901 AND 1909.**

| Articles. | Year. | Value of Exports to— | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australian States. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs) .. | 1901 | 316,363 | 5,492 | 52,506 | 86,783 | 31,611 | 492,755 |
| | 1909 | 842,395 | 10,617 | 123,396 | 46,251 | 56,557 | 1,079,216 |
| Apparel and Attire .. | 1901 | 136,210 | 5,430 | 18,838 | 50,883 | 51,065 | 262,426 |
| | 1909 | 378,051 | 92,661 | 188,435 | 150,413 | 173,511 | 983,071 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements .. | 1901 | 181,722 | 25,220 | 27,316 | 49,068 | 35,573 | 318,899 |
| | 1909 | 326,027 | 95,221 | 131,336 | 90,803 | 88,957 | 732,344 |
| Piece Goods .. | 1901 | 85,263 | 6,307 | 27,363 | 9,003 | 24,850 | 152,786 |
| | 1909 | 254,248 | 66,154 | 126,124 | 46,699 | 103,028 | 596,253 |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 1901 | 39,154 | 499 | 3,198 | 15,076 | 11,208 | 69,135 |
| | 1909 | 234,253 | 55,035 | 106,093 | 105,605 | 70,654 | 571,640 |
| Gold .. | 1901 | 893,686 | .. | 50,000 | .. | 17,000 | 960,686 |
| | 1909 | 443,720 | .. | .. | .. | 5,280 | 449,000 |
| Tobacco, &c. .. | 1901 | 29,890 | 8,194 | 11,185 | 15,801 | 27,716 | 92,786 |
| | 1909 | 107,896 | 78,335 | 51,716 | 81,273 | 57,451 | 376,671 |
| Butter .. | 1901 | 7,886 | 194 | 31,763 | 176,408 | 10,054 | 226,305 |
| | 1909 | 14,771 | 2 | 58,607 | 133,236 | 58,074 | 264,690 |
| Jewellery .. | 1901 | 18,559 | 6,368 | 8,595 | 2,674 | 11,610 | 47,806 |
| | 1909 | 126,657 | 25,198 | 37,086 | 29,983 | 42,928 | 261,852 |
| Hay and Chaff .. | 1901 | 22,753 | 21,485 | 4 | 1,254 | 6 | 45,502 |
| | 1909 | 198,534 | 49,251 | 109 | 391 | 5,739 | 254,024 |
| Leather .. | 1901 | 35,317 | 7,256 | 8,343 | 10,316 | 6,911 | 68,143 |
| | 1909 | 96,269 | 26,168 | 58,108 | 17,058 | 26,952 | 224,555 |
| Rubber Manufactures .. | 1901 | 6,353 | 989 | 6,611 | 5,862 | 2,167 | 21,973 |
| | 1909 | 54,361 | 26,863 | 45,151 | 24,392 | 19,366 | 200,633 |
| All other Articles .. | 1901 | 1,219,181 | 279,358 | 278,256 | 565,353 | 469,433 | 2,811,631 |
| | 1909 | 2,379,812 | 774,770 | 937,531 | 843,532 | 1,118,805 | 6,059,450 |
| Total .. | 1901 | 2,992,342 | 366,783 | 523,978 | 988,481 | 699,254 | 5,570,838 |
| | 1909 | 5,486,994 | 1,300,275 | 1,863,692 | 1,575,136 | 1,827,302 | 12,053,399 |

Between 1901 and 1909 the exports to other States increased by 116 per cent. The greatest increase in amount was to New South Wales, but the highest rate of increase was to South Australia, followed by Queensland and Tasmania. The items which showed the greatest expansion of trade during that period were apparel and

attire, followed by live stock and boots and shoes. The leading items exported to New South Wales were animals, gold, apparel and attire, machines, &c., and piece goods, which, in 1909, made up more than two-fifths of the total export, and accounted for 25 per cent. of the increase since 1901; to Queensland, machines, &c., apparel and attire, tobacco, piece goods, and boots and shoes, which represented 30 per cent. of the total, and 37 per cent. of the increase; to South Australia, apparel and attire, machines, &c., piece goods, animals, and boots and shoes, which represented 36 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively of the total and increased export; to Western Australia, apparel and attire, butter, boots and shoes, machines, &c., and tobacco, which accounted for 36 per cent. of the whole and 43 per cent. of the increase; and to Tasmania, apparel and attire, piece goods, machines, &c., boots and shoes, and butter, which represented 27 per cent. of the exports and 32 per cent. of the increase.

Trade
between
Australian
States.

The following statement illustrates the great development which has taken place in the Inter-State trade of Victoria, as compared with that of each of the other States, since the inauguration of Federation and the introduction of free-trade between the States:—

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900 AND 1909.

| State. | Value of Trade with Other States. | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1900. | | | 1909. | | |
| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-) |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 6,364,167 | 5,257,188 | +1,106,979 | 11,618,217 | 12,053,399 | -435,182 |
| New South Wales .. | 10,164,080 | 9,979,214 | +184,866 | 17,146,943 | 15,792,608 | +1,354,335 |
| Queensland | 3,067,278 | 5,412,881 | -2,345,603 | 5,594,309 | 8,982,846 | -3,388,537 |
| South Australia .. | 4,225,870 | 4,018,678 | +207,192 | 6,239,257 | 4,177,986 | +2,061,271 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,675,156 | 1,125,081 | +1,550,125 | 3,084,578 | 2,060,537 | +1,024,041 |
| Tasmania | 1,372,552 | 1,071,829 | +300,723 | 2,387,854 | 3,003,782 | -615,928 |

The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of £6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, by £1,042,934 in Queensland, by £526,084 in Western Australia, and by £916,651 in Tasmania; whereas the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,169,469 in New South Wales, and by £1,854,079 in South Australia.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

Net revenue
of Customs
Depart-
ment.

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1906-7. | 1907-8 | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Import Duty— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alcoholic Liquors ... | 567,743 | 559,842 | 552,780 | 549,828 | 615,332 |
| Narcotics ... | 260,550 | 320,122 | 253,229 | 266,715 | 440,328 |
| Sugar... .. | 86,933 | 16,343 | 36,886 | 47,005 | 45,351 |
| All other Articles ... | 1,207,402 | 1,602,510 | 1,353,676 | 1,495,213 | 2,014,175 |
| Total ... | 2,122,628 | 2,498,817 | 2,196,571 | 2,358,761 | 3,115,186 |
| Excise Duty— | | | | | |
| Spirits | 94,624 | 114,362 | 68,486 | 84,139 | 101,587 |
| Beer | 173,928 | 187,468 | 181,303 | 189,868 | 208,254 |
| Tobacco | 169,862 | 163,938 | 169,842 | 175,156 | 249,104 |
| Sugar... .. | 138,982 | 226,638 | 229,409 | 229,981 | 270,656 |
| Starch | 9,943 | 9,237 | 5,748 | 895 | ... |
| Agricultural machinery ... | ... | 4 | Dr. 41 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 587,339 | 701,684 | 654,747 | 680,039 | 829,601 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 9,464 | 11,637 | 10,650 | 10,211 | 85,383 |
| Grand Total ... | 2,719,431 | 3,212,138 | 2,861,968 | 3,049,011 | 4,030,170 |

The amounts given for the first four years are net, after making Inter-State adjustments and deducting drawbacks and refunds; but those for 1910-11 have been reduced by drawbacks and refunds only. No record has been kept since 1st July, 1910 of goods which, after being imported into or manufactured in the State, afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to £564,746 for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shewn for 1910-11 may be assumed to be an overstatement to about that extent.

Drawback.

Imported goods on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last ten years:—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS (DRAWBACK), 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | | | | | | | Amount Paid as Drawback. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | £ |
| 1902 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,022 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,096 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,840 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,275 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,962 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,103 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,920 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,873 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,295 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,955 |

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1911, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £3,048,017. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but light in later years.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables, which refer to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries. Vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 402 *post*, shipping entered and cleared coastwise is included. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1907 TO 1911.

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Vessels Entered— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,219 | 2,293 | 2,174 | 2,308 | 2,335 |
| Tons | 4,203,614 | 4,488,768 | 4,506,973 | 4,952,273 | 5,148,184 |
| Average tonnage | 1,894 | 1,958 | 2,073 | 2,146 | 2,205 |
| Crews | 127,669 | 137,450 | 137,128 | 145,845 | 153,184 |
| Vessels Cleared— | | | | | |
| Number | 2,216 | 2,290 | 2,157 | 2,312 | 2,347 |
| Tons | 4,192,360 | 4,472,302 | 4,514,298 | 4,954,773 | 5,156,952 |
| Average tonnage | 1,892 | 1,953 | 2,093 | 2,143 | 2,197 |
| Crews | 127,067 | 137,398 | 136,833 | 145,567 | 152,683 |

The vessels entered from inter-state and overseas ports during 1911 were greater in number than in any other year except 1853 and 1854. It is to the tonnage, not the number, of vessels, however, that we must look for an indication of the increase or decrease in shipping. The aggregate net tonnage of 1911 was greater than that of any previous year, and exceeded that of 1910, the next in volume, by 195,911 tons, and that of 1906 by 1,110,835 tons. The departures to inter-state and overseas ports in 1911 represented an increase over the previous year of 35 vessels, and of 202,179 in the aggregate net tonnage, whilst in comparison with 1906 there was an increase of 187 in the number of vessels, and of 1,115,552 in the net tonnage.

In 1911 steamers numbered 2,150 of the vessels entered, and 2,151 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 5,028,862 and 5,020,280 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1911 included 42 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 96,854, whilst the outward shipping included 273 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 363,122.

Vessels
entered
and
cleared.

Shipping in
ballast.

Shipping
with
principal
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1911 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1911.

| Countries. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Australian States | 1,648 | 2,959,551 | 1,765 | 3,233,531 |
| United Kingdom | 207 | 961,108 | 237 | 1,002,583 |
| New Zealand | 111 | 217,013 | 106 | 278,774 |
| Other British | 102 | 255,570 | 94 | 213,408 |
| Total British Countries | 2,068 | 4,393,242 | 2,202 | 4,728,296 |
| France | 16 | 44,845 | 45 | 131,542 |
| Germany | 75 | 256,776 | 36 | 140,257 |
| United States | 67 | 199,227 | 1 | 2,788 |
| Other Foreign | 109 | 254,094 | 63 | 154,069 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 267 | 754,942 | 145 | 428,656 |
| Total | 2,335 | 5,148,184 | 2,347 | 5,156,952 |

Nationality
of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1907 to 1911 was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | NUMBER OF VESSELS. | | | | TONNAGE OF VESSELS. | | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Entered. | | | | | | | | |
| 1907... | 1,351 | 648 | 220 | 2,219 | 1,646,404 | 1,946,055 | 611,155 | 4,203,614 |
| 1908... | 1,394 | 693 | 206 | 2,293 | 1,825,906 | 2,056,934 | 605,928 | 4,488,768 |
| 1909... | 1,249 | 682 | 243 | 2,174 | 1,679,938 | 2,156,974 | 670,061 | 4,506,973 |
| 1910... | 1,327 | 746 | 235 | 2,308 | 1,765,041 | 2,504,249 | 682,983 | 4,952,273 |
| 1911... | 1,347 | 724 | 264 | 2,335 | 1,855,341 | 2,534,846 | 757,997 | 5,148,184 |
| Cleared. | | | | | | | | |
| 1907.. | 1,351 | 655 | 210 | 2,216 | 1,635,531 | 1,971,706 | 585,123 | 4,192,360 |
| 1908... | 1,393 | 690 | 207 | 2,290 | 1,828,770 | 2,032,916 | 610,616 | 4,472,302 |
| 1909... | 1,245 | 673 | 239 | 2,157 | 1,695,525 | 2,152,599 | 666,174 | 4,514,298 |
| 1910... | 1,327 | 752 | 233 | 2,312 | 1,772,253 | 2,501,349 | 681,171 | 4,954,773 |
| 1911... | 1,351 | 729 | 267 | 2,347 | 1,852,717 | 2,544,239 | 759,996 | 5,156,952 |

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1907 to 1911 are, Australian vessels, 61, 61, 58, 58, 58 per cent., Australian tonnage, 39, 41, 37, 36, 36 per cent.; other British vessels, 29, 30, 31, 32, 31 per cent.; other British tonnage 47, 46, 48, 50, 49 per cent.; foreign vessels, 10, 9, 11, 10, 11 per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 14, 13, 15, 14, 15 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1911 are given:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1911.

| Nationality. | ENTERED. | | CLEARED. | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| British— | | | | |
| Australian ... | 1,347 | 1,855,341 | 1,351 | 1,852,717 |
| United Kingdom ... | 547 | 2,313,332 | 551 | 2,322,438 |
| New Zealand... | 177 | 221,514 | 178 | 221,801 |
| Total British ... | 2,071 | 4,390,187 | 2,080 | 4,396,956 |
| Foreign— | | | | |
| American (United States) | 1 | 902 | 1 | 902 |
| Danish ... | 1 | 2,040 | 1 | 2,040 |
| Dutch ... | 12 | 23,174 | 12 | 23,174 |
| French ... | 34 | 95,738 | 34 | 97,690 |
| German ... | 132 | 457,126 | 129 | 448,717 |
| Greek ... | 1 | 2,901 | 1 | 2,901 |
| Italian ... | 1 | 1,942 | 1 | 1,677 |
| Japanese ... | 18 | 53,622 | 18 | 53,622 |
| Norwegian ... | 46 | 80,218 | 51 | 86,409 |
| Russian ... | 5 | 7,650 | 5 | 7,650 |
| Spanish ... | 1 | 2,800 | 1 | 2,800 |
| Swedish ... | 12 | 29,884 | 13 | 32,414 |
| Total Foreign ... | 264 | 757,997 | 267 | 759,996 |
| Total ... | 2,335 | 5,148,184 | 2,347 | 5,156,952 |

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1911, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1911.

| Port of Registration. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Melbourne | 189 | 117,281 | 203 | 35,092 | 392 | 152,373 |
| Geelong | 3 | 430 | 4 | 353 | 7 | 783 |
| Port Fairy | 3 | 621 | ... | ... | 3 | 621 |
| Total | 195 | 118,332 | 207 | 35,445 | 402 | 153,777 |

During 1911 there were added to the register 7 steamers with net tonnage of 5,558, and 5 sailing vessels with net tonnage of 578; whilst 8 steamers having net tonnage of 7,184, and 4 sailing vessels having net tonnage of 689, were taken off the register.

Vessels on
Austral-
asian
registers

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, shews the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1911:—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1911.

| States, &c. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Tons. | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| Victoria | 183 | 123,959 | 200 | 35,729 | 383 | 159,688 |
| New South Wales | 536 | 74,913 | 561 | 48,092 | 1,097 | 123,005 |
| Queensland | 102 | 15,353 | 224 | 9,984 | 326 | 25,337 |
| South Australia | 115 | 45,006 | 239 | 19,184 | 354 | 64,190 |
| Western Australia | 41 | 11,982 | 375 | 9,919 | 416 | 21,901 |
| Tasmania | 59 | 8,688 | 162 | 8,514 | 221 | 17,202 |
| Total Australia | 1,036 | 279,901 | 1,761 | 131,422 | 2,797 | 411,323 |
| New Guinea | ... | ... | 2 | 28 | 2 | 28 |
| New Zealand | 272 | 109,988 | 333 | 39,006 | 605 | 148,994 |
| Total | 1,308 | 389,889 | 2,096 | 170,456 | 3,404 | 560,345 |

Compared with 1910, vessels owned in Australia and New Zealand have increased by 5 in number but diminished by 3,941 in tonnage.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS, 1911.

| Where situated. | Description. | Nature. | Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.) | | | Colour. | Distance Visible. | Persons employed. | Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1910-11. | Capital Cost. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | White. | Red. | Green. | | | | £ | £ |
| Cape Nelson | Dioptric .. | Fixed .. | 4½ | 3½ | .. | White* | 19 | 3 | 463 | 16,178 |
| " Auxiliary | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 3 | | 312 | 2,573 |
| Portland | Dioptric .. | Fixed and Flashing | .. | .. | .. | Green .. | 12 | | 310 | 3,857 |
| Port Fairy | " .. | " .. | .. | { 10 f. 1 ½ f. } | .. | Red .. | 9 | 2 | 220 | 7,917 |
| Warrnambool (upper light) | " .. | Fixed .. | ½ | .. | .. | White .. | 14 | 2 | 562 | 10,367 |
| " (lower light) | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 5 | | 493 | 11,838 |
| Cape Otway | " .. | Triple Flashing | 24 | .. | .. | White .. | 24 | | 524 | 4,113 |
| " Auxiliary | Fixed .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 4 to 8 | 3 | 1,238 | 19,071 |
| Split Point | Dioptric .. | " .. | 7½ | 5½ | .. | Red† | 18 | 3 | 523 | 9,456 |
| " Auxiliary | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | White .. | 3 | | 51 | 5,005 |
| Port Phillip— | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | White .. | 3 | | 499 | 5,005 |
| Point Lonsdale | Dioptric .. | Occulting | 22 | 13 | .. | White and Red | 17 | 3 | 538 | 19,278 |
| Queenscliff (high) | Catadioptric | Fixed .. | 2½ | .. | .. | White .. | 17 | 8 | 744 | 24,433 |
| " (low) | Dioptric .. | " .. | 2 | ½ | .. | Red and White | 10 & 14 | | 443 | 13,225 |
| West Channel Pile Light | " .. | " .. | 2 | 1 | .. | " .. | 11 | | 580 | 21,785 |
| South Channel (Eastern Light) | " .. | " .. | 2½ | 2½ | .. | " .. | 13 | 4 | 984 | 22,631 |
| " (pile) | " .. | " .. | ½ | 1½ | .. | " .. | 10 | | 8,474 | 191,727 |
| Schnapper Point | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | White .. | 10 | | .. | .. |
| Gellibrand Point (Pile Light) | Dioptric .. | Occulting | 2½ | 1½ | .. | Red and White | 12 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Cape Schanck | Catadioptric | Fixed and Flashing | { 4½ f. 48½ f. } | .. | .. | White .. | 23 | 3 | .. | .. |
| " Auxiliary | " .. | Fixed .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 3 | | .. | .. |
| Wilson's Promontory | Catoptric .. | " .. | 24 | .. | .. | White .. | 24 | | .. | .. |
| Cliff Island | Dioptric .. | Flashing .. | 44 | .. | .. | " .. | 15 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Cape Everard | Holophotal | Double Flashing | 30 | 12 | .. | White* | 21 | 3 | .. | .. |
| " Auxiliary | " .. | Fixed .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 2 | | .. | .. |
| Gabo Island | Catadioptric | " .. | 4½ | .. | .. | White .. | 20 | | .. | .. |
| " Auxiliary | " .. | " .. | .. | .. | .. | Red .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 8,474 | 191,727 |

* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.
† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS.

Interchange.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Port of
Melbourne.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.33 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 47 acres 0 roods 25½ perches, of which 14 acres 0 roods 16 perches are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1911 comprised 4,457 steamers, 45 ships, 107 barques, 3 brigs, 63 schooners, 457 ketches, and 479 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 6,076,897. The tonnage of imports was 2,762,851, and that of exports 1,517,457. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 5 dredges, 1 steam tug, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, and 1 Lobnitz rock breaker. The material dredged and disposed of during 1911 amounted to 1,269,819 cubic yards, viz., 197,030 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 1,072,789 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 26,646,571, and the bay dredgings to 15,227,091 cubic yards, making a total of 41,873,662 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 28,518,022 cubic yards were deposited in deep water, and 13,355,640 were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1911 was 7.85d. per cubic yard.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

Rates of
postage.

The rates of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and to Oversea Dominions, British Colonies and protectorates, except New Hebrides, were reduced to 1d. per half-ounce on 1st May, 1911. On the same date the following reduced rates of postage on the undermentioned postal articles came into operation throughout the Commonwealth and Papua:—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Letters | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per half ounce |
| Letter-cards | ... | ... | ... | { Single, 1d. each Reply, 1d. each half |
| Post-cards | ... | ... | ... | |
| Printed papers as prescribed | ... | ... | ... | { Single, 1d. each Reply, 1d. each half |
| Books printed outside Australia | ... | ... | ... | |
| Books printed in Australia | ... | ... | ... | ¾d. per 2 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published in Australia | ... | ... | ... | ¾d. per 4 ounces |
| Magazines printed and published outside Australia | ... | ... | ... | ¾d. per 8 ounces |
| Hansard | ... | ... | ... | ¾d. per 8 ounces |
| Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 4 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published in Australia | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 12 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published outside Australia | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 2 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published outside Australia | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 10 ounces |
| Newspapers printed and published outside Australia | ... | ... | ... | 1d. per 4 ounces |

NOTE.—For further details relating to post and telegraph rates see part Interchange of the Statistical Register, 1911.

The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1911, numbered 1,720, and in addition there were 824 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 90 travelling offices, and 1,460 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 3,889 persons, and there were in addition 4,480 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and casual employes. The postal routes in 1911 covered a distance of 15,174 miles, of which 3,387 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,201,402 miles, including 4,338,803 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1907 TO 1911.

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Posted and Received— | | | | | |
| Letters and Post-cards ... | 122,508,040 | 128,985,872 | 133,601,053 | 143,483,191 | 159,092,001 |
| Newspapers ... | { 27,959,631 | { 49,435,511 | { 32,294,427 | { 53,058,881 | { 36,125,728 |
| Packets ... | { 14,383,278 | { 17,568,819 | { 17,568,819 | { 53,058,881 | { 20,951,712 |
| Parcels ... | 556,017 | 562,822 | 620,536 | 682,104 | 720,245 |
| Total ... | 165,406,966 | 178,984,205 | 184,084,835 | 197,224,176 | 216,889,686 |

Registered letters are included in this statement, and numbered 1,256,390 in 1911. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1911 exceeded the number for 1907 by 31 per cent. A clear idea will be obtained of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with when it is stated that in 1911 the letters posted and received represented 120, and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 44 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL:
1907 TO 1911.

| Service. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LETTERS AND POSTCARDS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland .. | 98,997,371 | 104,678,946 | 107,177,515 | 115,297,888 | 121,078,121 |
| " " in other States .. | 8,422,698 | 8,491,992 | 9,679,546 | 9,862,272 | 13,636,148 |
| " " outside the States .. | 3,111,604 | 3,156,174 | 3,160,464 | 3,492,222 | 5,179,176 |
| Total .. | 110,531,673 | 116,327,112 | 120,017,525 | 128,652,382 | 139,893,445 |
| Received from other States .. | 8,552,938 | 8,851,163 | 9,467,320 | 10,166,441 | 13,248,800 |
| " " outside the States .. | 3,423,429 | 3,807,597 | 4,116,208 | 4,664,368 | 5,949,756 |
| Total .. | 11,976,367 | 12,658,760 | 13,583,528 | 14,830,809 | 19,198,556 |

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL:
1907 TO 1911—*continued.*

| Service. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| NEWSPAPERS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 9,896,754 | 13,266,159 | 10,868,160 | 12,881,083 | 13,658,570 |
| " " in other States | 9,616,010 | 9,804,772 | 12,135,234 | 11,036,628 | 11,926,548 |
| " " outside the States .. | 2,352,126 | 2,238,737 | 2,333,076 | 2,556,198 | 3,200,478 |
| Total | 21,864,890 | 25,309,668 | 25,336,470 | 26,473,909 | 27,785,596 |
| Received from other States | 2,780,677 | 3,691,799 | 3,430,794 | 3,477,307 | 3,984,990 |
| " " outside the States .. | 3,314,064 | 4,185,915* | 3,527,163 | 5,097,664* | 4,355,142 |
| Total | 6,094,741 | .. | 6,957,957 | .. | 8,340,132 |
| PACKETS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 8,482,761 | 11,502,345 | 11,111,471 | 12,214,311 | 13,577,951 |
| " " in other States | 2,099,972 | 2,174,076 | 2,565,516 | 2,348,168 | 2,669,704 |
| " " outside the States .. | 880,050 | 882,984 | 980,376 | 1,194,054 | 1,213,746 |
| Total | 11,462,783 | 14,559,405 | 14,657,363 | 16,256,533 | 17,451,401 |
| Received from other States | 1,815,808 | 1,688,724 | 1,735,735 | 1,753,468 | 2,048,596 |
| " " outside the States .. | 1,104,687 | † | 1,175,721 | † | 1,451,715 |
| Total | 2,920,495 | .. | 2,911,456 | .. | 3,500,311 |
| PARCELS. | | | | | |
| Posted for delivery inland | 335,788 | 332,164 | 365,228 | 399,173 | 410,290 |
| " " in other States | 118,946 | 125,844 | 142,648 | 156,501 | 169,352 |
| " " outside the States .. | 17,786 | 18,555 | 19,245 | 19,367 | 18,784 |
| Total | 472,520 | 476,563 | 527,121 | 575,041 | 598,426 |
| Received from other States | 53,514 | 56,810 | 63,033 | 74,609 | 82,678 |
| " " outside the States .. | 29,983 | 29,449 | 30,382 | 32,454 | 39,141 |
| Total | 83,497 | 86,259 | 93,415 | 107,063 | 121,819 |

* Other articles, no distinction having been made in the post-office between newspapers and packets from outside the Commonwealth for these years. † Included with newspapers.

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 29,361,772 since 1907, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 22,080,750, those for other States of 5,213,450, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth of 2,067,572. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States have increased by 4,695,862, and those from outside countries by 2,526,327. Compared with 1907, newspapers posted for delivery inland show an increase of 2,761,816, those posted for other States of 2,310,538, and those for outside countries of 848,352, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 1,204,313, and those from outside countries of 1,041,078. Packets and parcels posted for inland delivery increased by 5,169,692 between 1907 and 1911, those for delivery in other States by 610,138, and those for delivery outside the Commonwealth by 334,694, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 261,952, and those from outside countries by 356,186, in the same period.

Dead letters in 1911 numbered 443,610, of which 25,457 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £14,869, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 317,039; destroyed, 66,649; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 59,922. There were also 604,795 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 64,840 were returned to the senders, 474,100 were destroyed, and 65,855 were returned to other States and countries.

There are 525 money order offices in the State, which, in 1911, issued 279,622 orders for £1,139,505. Of these 185,211 for £825,051 were inland, 38,038 for £189,440 Inter-State, and 56,373 for £125,014 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 338,384, and were for an aggregate amount of £1,437,537, the inland being 185,149 for £824,644, the Inter-State 107,389 for £474,019, and the international 45,846 for £138,874. Inland postal notes paid totalled 2,061,221 for £770,740, Victorian notes paid in other States 491,700 for £164,301, and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 373,029 for £160,462. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1906:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1907 TO 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Money Orders Issued— | | | | | |
| Number ... | 236,954 | 236,520 | 245,911 | 262,925 | 279,622 |
| Amount ... £ | 938,198 | 975,441 | 1,031,215 | 1,101,609 | 1,139,505 |
| Money Orders Paid— | | | | | |
| Number ... | 320,107 | 318,365 | 324,240 | 332,522 | 338,384 |
| Amount ... £ | 1,266,235 | 1,311,557 | 1,363,064 | 1,418,857 | 1,437,537 |
| Postal Notes— | | | | | |
| Victorian—Paid in Victoria £ | 645,831 | 659,208 | 702,642 | 739,754 | 770,740 |
| Victorian—Paid in Other States £ | 90,102 | 104,409 | 124,354 | 138,674 | 164,301 |
| Of Other States—Paid in Victoria £ | 133,960 | 138,696 | 147,515 | 151,737 | 160,462 |

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1911 exceeding those of 1910 by £37,896, and those of 1907 by £201,307. Of orders paid those of 1911 exceed those of 1910 by £18,680, and those of 1907 by £171,302.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during 1911 being £124,909 in excess of the amount paid in 1907. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1911 showing an increase of £74,199 over 1907, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £26,502 for the same period.

Telegraphs
and tele-
grams.

There are 1,455 telegraph offices in the State, 468 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,055 miles of line carrying 12,420 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,218 miles of line carrying 4,983 miles of wire by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years were as follows:—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1907 TO 1911.

| — | | | | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Stations ... | | | | 1,115 | 1,212 | 1,258 | 1,374 | 1,455 |
| Miles open— | | | | | | | | |
| Line (poles) ... | | | | 7,008 | 7,037 | 7,161 | 7,182 | 7,273 |
| Wire ... | | | | 15,326 | 15,516 | 16,386 | 16,405 | 17,403 |
| Telegrams despatched— | | | | | | | | |
| Inland ... | | | | 1,812,253 | 1,829,807 | 1,795,539 | 1,943,019 | 2,017,997 |
| Inter-State ... | | | | 679,518 | 674,960 | 685,412 | 733,051 | 790,403 |
| International ... | | | | 75,518 | 75,351 | 75,649 | 81,667 | 86,264 |
| Total ... | | | | 2,567,289 | 2,580,118 | 2,556,600 | 2,757,737 | 2,894,664 |
| Telegrams received— | | | | | | | | |
| Inter-State ... | | | | 733,504 | 764,258 | 779,603 | 842,104 | 923,911 |
| International ... | | | | 72,200 | 74,857 | 73,645 | 79,730 | 84,129 |
| Total ... | | | | 805,704 | 839,115 | 853,248 | 921,834 | 1,008,040 |

The total telegrams despatched in 1911 exceeded those despatched in the previous year by 136,927, of which number 74,978 were inland, 57,352 Inter-State, and 4,597 international. Compared with 1907 the telegrams despatched in 1911 showed an increase of 327,375, of which 205,744 were inland, 110,885 Inter-State, and 10,746 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 202,336 since 1907. In 1911 the value of inland telegrams was £88,176, of Inter-State despatched £62,369, of Inter-State received £71,172, of international despatched £97,160, and of international received, £82,530.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open and the number of subscribers, telephones, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES, 1907 TO 1911.

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Miles Open— | | | | | |
| Lines (Poles and under-ground | | | | | |
| Cables) | 1,228 | 1,372 | 1,553 | 1,820 | 2,071 |
| Wire | 41,391 | 50,687 | 56,967 | 85,725 | 118,521 |
| Subscribers | 12,935 | 14,868 | 16,673 | 20,236 | 22,859 |
| Telephones | 18,412 | 20,628 | 23,928 | 26,627 | 30,817 |
| Private Lines | 443 | 470 | 462 | 471 | 525 |

The length of wire has increased by 186 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 77 per cent., since 1907.

The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 30,817 in 1911. This number represents an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with 1910, and of 67 per cent. as compared with 1907.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £1,005,027 in 1911, the items being postage £611,312, commission on money orders and postal notes £28,889, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £143,768, telephones, &c., £180,300, and various £40,758. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £5,761. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1911 was 141,216,897, and the value thereof £723,488. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £935,821 in 1911, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £315,728. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £575,908; inland mail services, £120,553; British and foreign mail services, £61,939; cable subsidies, &c., £7,000; maintenance of buildings, &c., £92,038; and miscellaneous, £78,383. In the following table the

Revenue
and
expen-
diture,
Post and
Telegraph
Depart-
ment.

revenue and expenditure of the Department are summarized for the last five years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1907 TO 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue | 813,662 | 848,934 | 883,682 | 962,495 | 1,005,027 |
| Value of unpaid Services ... | 5,761 | 5,761 | 5,761 | 5,761 | 5,761 |
| Revenue Earned | 819,423 | 854,695 | 889,443 | 968,256 | 1,010,788 |
| Expenditure (ordinary) ... | 687,015 | 730,802 | 766,267 | 835,920 | 935,821 |
| Surplus | 132,408 | 123,893 | 123,176 | 132,336 | 74,967 |
| Capital Expenditure ... | 113,474 | 129,544 | 167,031 | 243,875 | 315,728 |

RAILWAYS.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the one exception referred to on page 413, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, and include particulars of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121.9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years:—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1907,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Length of Lines on 30th June— | | | | | |
| Double Lines (miles) | 311.46 | 307.51 | 307.51 | 307.51 | 321.03 |
| Single Lines (miles) | 3,135.61 | 3,139.56 | 3,155.36 | 3,236.42 | 3,255.42 |
| Total ... | 3,447.07 | 3,447.07 | 3,462.87 | 3,543.93 | 3,576.45 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost of Construction | 32,448,468 | 32,618,177 | 32,987,611 | 33,332,350 | 33,784,264 |
| Average Cost per mile | 9,413 | 9,463 | 9,497 | 9,405 | 9,446 |

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1911:—

| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | Mileage. |
|--|----------|
| White Cliffs to Yelta | 9.75 |
| Ouyen to Kow Plains and Murrayville | 68.75 |
| Cressy to Newtown | 24.75 |
| Gheringhap to Maroona | 100.75 |
| Eltham to Hurst's Bridge | 6.75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 210.75 |
| | <hr/> |

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:—

| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. | Mileage. |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Noradjuha to Toolondo | 11.25 |
| Bairnsdale to Orbest | 60.00 |
| Jeparit to Lorquon | 14.50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 85.75 |
| | <hr/> |

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock, and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1907 TO 1911.

| 30th June. | £ |
|-------------|------------|
| 1907 | 41,547,223 |
| 1908 | 41,919,376 |
| 1909 | 42,392,007 |
| 1910 | 43,091,478 |
| 1911 | 44,021,212 |

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. On the capital expended to 30th June, 1911, £3,879,249 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£40,141,963) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £41,468,048 on which the annual interest payable is £1,480,824, or at the average rate of 3.57 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,326,085—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1911, was 3.57 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.69 per cent.

Cost of
railways
and
equipment

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £392,741, and for surveys of lines not constructed £348,558.

Railway
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1906, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Miles Constructed ... | 3,447·07 | 3,447·07 | 3,462·87 | 3,543·93 | 3,576·45 |
| „ Dismantled ... | 16·07 | 16·07 | 18·03 | 18·03 | 18·03 |
| „ Closed to Traffic | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 | 29·93 |
| „ Open for Traffic | 3,401·07 | 3,401·07 | 3,414·91 | 3,495·97 | 3,528·49 |
| Train Mileage ... | 10,339,691 | 10,718,415 | 11,628,792 | 12,045,866 | 13,319,572 |
| Passengers carried ... | 71,200,331 | 76,053,909 | 82,286,112 | 86,642,160 | 95,206,713 |
| Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ... | 3,965,792 | 3,754,861 | 4,166,786 | 4,468,440 | 4,967,627 |

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1911, was 3,868·79 miles of main tracks, and 629·16 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1910-11 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1909-10—by 8,564,553, and those of 1908-9, the next in volume, by 12,920,601. Of the passenger journeys in 1910-11, 87,887,564 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 7,319,149 by country passengers, these exceeding by 7,887,604 and 676,949 respectively the corresponding numbers of journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1910-11 exceeded that for 1909-10 by 499,187, and that for 1908-9, which comes next to it in importance, by 800,841. The items of goods carried in 1910-11 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 815,892 tons; firewood, 543,834 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 408,380 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 305,915 tons; and timber, 282,503 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 380,723 tons, and comprised 53,158 horses, 297,617 cattle, 5,432,034 sheep, and 269,205 pigs. Comparing 1910-11 with 1906-7 the passenger traffic had increased by 24,006,382 passengers, or 34 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 1,001,835 tons, or 25 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 2,979,881 miles, or by 29 per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

Railway receipts and expenditure.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| | Year ended 30th June. | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Receipts— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Passenger Fares... | 1,644,247 | 1,712,420 | 1,797,000 | 1,884,614 | 2,076,498 |
| Freight on Goods and Live Stock | 2,096,167 | 1,883,689 | 2,083,378 | 2,238,895 | 2,476,563 |
| Sundries ... | 281,817 | 287,633 | 308,687 | 332,239 | 356,001 |
| Total ... | 4,022,231 | 3,883,742 | 4,189,065 | 4,455,748 | 4,909,062 |
| Working Expenses— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Way and Works... | 599,948 | 658,425 | 626,532 | 645,279 | 804,810 |
| Rolling-stock ... | 1,011,441 | 973,762 | 998,028 | 1,230,784 | 1,268,264 |
| Transportation ... | 596,309 | 616,132 | 644,660 | 687,952 | 770,663 |
| General Charges* | 162,997 | 201,999 | 254,709 | 263,720 | 265,586 |
| Total ... | 2,370,695 | 2,450,318 | 2,523,929 | 2,827,735 | 3,109,323 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,651,536 | 1,433,424 | 1,665,136 | 1,628,013 | 1,799,739 |
| Percentage of Expenses to Receipts | 58·94 | 63·09 | 60·25 | 63·46 | 63·34 |

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1910-11 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1909-10 by £453,314, or 10 per cent. The passenger fares received in 1910-11 exceeded those received in 1909-10 by £127,494 in the case of country passengers, and by £64,390 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable items in the receipts from goods for 1910-11, as compared with the previous year, were increases of £61,464 and £25,226 for the carriage of wheat and minerals respectively, and decreases of £24,991 and £20,441 for the carriage of timber and firewood. The freight on live stock in 1910-11 exceeded that of the previous year by £30,719. Working expenses in 1910-11 included payments into the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, £91,386, and into the Rolling-stock Replacement Fund, £100,000, and exceeded the expenditure of 1909-10 by £281,588, or 10 per cent. They were in excess of the expenditure of 1906-7 by £738,628, or 31 per cent., whilst there was an increase of 22 per cent. in the receipts in the same interval. The net receipts of 1910-11 exceeded those of the previous year by £171,726, or 10½ per cent.

Railway
interest
charges
compared
with net
revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE,
1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| Year. | | | | Interest, &c. | Net Revenue. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1906-7 | ... | ... | ... | 1,483,284 | 1,651,536 |
| 1907-8 | ... | ... | ... | 1,483,807 | 1,433,424 |
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | ... | 1,430,093 | 1,665,136 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | 1,472,917* | 1,628,013 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | 1,516,764* | 1,799,739 |

* After deduction of interest credited on Railway Surplus, &c., viz., £8,052 in 1909-10, and £12,126 in 1910-11.

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in four out of the last five years there were considerable surpluses after payment of working expenses, pensions, and gratuities, special expenditure and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses. These surpluses were £168,252 in 1906-7, £235,043 in 1908-9, £155,096 in 1909-10, and £282,975 in 1910-11.

Railway
earnings
and ex-
penses per
mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1907 to 1911, were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE,
1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic | 3,400 | 3,401 | 3,402 | 3,446 | 3,510 |
| Gross Earnings per Mile | £ 1,183 | £ 1,142 | £ 1,231 | £ 1,293 | £ 1,399 |
| Expenses per Mile | 697 | 720 | 742 | 821 | 886 |
| Net Profits per Mile | 486 | 422 | 489 | 472 | 513 |

The receipts per mile of open railway for the year 1910-11 were in excess of those for the preceding year by £106, and of those for the year 1906-7 by £216, whilst the expenses per mile showed increases of £65 and £189 over the amounts for those respective years. Net profits per mile were in excess of those for 1909-10 by £41, and of those for 1906-7 by £27. This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying same which are given in the preceding table.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1911, showed that there were at that time 547 locomotives, 1,345 carriages, 12,069 trucks, and 554 vans and sundry stock, of which 10 locomotives, 21 carriages, 189 trucks, and 1 luggage van, were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 18 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1910-11, the following new stock (built at the Newport workshops, with the exception of 75 trucks) was put into service:—27 locomotives, 70 carriages, 717 trucks, and 49 vans and sundry stock. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £6,953,104, of the narrow-gauge £62,488, and of the electric railway stock, £15,682.

The number of officers and employés in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

| Year. | Number of Employés. | Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid. |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | £ |
| 1905-6 | 12,913 | 1,543,673 |
| 1906-7 | 14,094 | 1,653,991 |
| 1907-8 | 13,847 | 1,744,299 |
| 1908-9 | 14,639 | 1,846,754 |
| 1909-10 | 16,839 | 2,006,433 |
| 1910-11 | 19,927 | 2,366,873 |

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1907, 41,713 tons were consumed; in 1908, 33,799 tons; in 1909, 39,487 tons; in 1910, 202,327 tons; and in 1911, 324,443 tons. The quantity carried for the general public was 87,913 tons in 1907, 69,935 tons in 1908, 88,100 tons in 1909, 146,704 tons in 1910, and 274,481 tons in 1911. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is $\frac{3}{5}$ d. per ton per mile, of which 1-10d. per ton per mile is paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. or less per ton per mile, according to the distance.

The one railway in Victoria open for general traffic, but not belonging to the State system, is that from Kerang to Koondrook, which is owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length, and up to the end of 1911 cost £38,972 for construction and equipment. For the year

1911 the gross receipts were £4,863, the working expenses were £1,866, and the amount paid in interest and towards redemption was £1,816. The train mileage for the same year was 18,900.

TRAMWAYS.

Victorian
tramways

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45.925 miles of cable lines, double track, 33.867 miles of electric lines, of which 11.213 miles are double, and 22.654 miles single track, 14.725 miles of horse-lines, of which 5.975 miles are double, and 8.75 miles single track, and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are, Ballarat with 12 miles 45 chains of electric lines, and 1 mile 60 chains of horse lines; Bendigo with 8 miles 53 chains of electric lines; and Sorrento with 1 mile of steam tramway.

Electric tramways have been constructed at Geelong, but were not opened for traffic until March, 1912. They comprise 3.55 miles single track, and .23 of a mile double track. The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 AND 1910-11.

| Financial Year. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. | Expenditure. | Rolling Stock. | Persons Employed. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | | |
| 1909-10 | 12,241,747 | 80,342,341 | 669,683 | 556,957* | 1,093 | 2,200* |
| 1910-11 | 13,069,693 | 89,168,324 | 747,065 | 583,891* | 1,098 | 2,424* |

* Including particulars relating to omnibus lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

Melbourne
tramways.

The tramways worked by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company are held under lease expiring on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust, under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust is composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways, the Trust issued debentures, at 4½ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company leasing the tramways are to provide its own rolling stock, keep the tramways in repair and hand same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. The sinking fund amounted to £1,377,200 at 1st January, 1912.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company :—

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,
1901-2 TO 1910-11.

| Year ended 30th June. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ |
| 1902 | 9,226,883 | 47,261,572 | 454,683 |
| 1903 | 9,044,282 | 46,832,910 | 432,505 |
| 1904 | 8,968,928 | 49,183,742 | 444,495 |
| 1905 | 8,932,073 | 50,297,357 | 448,740 |
| 1906 | 9,032,523 | 52,925,654 | 469,079 |
| 1907 | 9,536,397 | 59,069,280 | 506,635 |
| 1908 | 9,810,808 | 63,954,512 | 545,269 |
| 1909 | 9,856,345 | 66,522,463 | 565,601 |
| 1910 | 10,010,975 | 68,695,853 | 581,390 |
| 1911 | 10,636,440 | 76,295,825 | 644,187 |

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1911, comprised 43 miles 54 chains of double track cable tramways, and 4 miles 38 chains of double track horse tramways. The traffic of each of the last eight years has successively eclipsed that of any former year, 1910-11 exceeding 1909-10 by 7,599,972 passengers. The number of tram miles run in 1910-11 shows an increase of 625,465 over the number for 1909-10.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 12.642 miles of electric tramways (7.988 miles being double track and 4.654 miles single track), 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track), and 8.5 miles of horse tramways (1.5 being double and 7 miles single track). Of these, the most recently constructed are the Prahran-Malvern electric tramways, which are controlled by a Trust representing the municipalities of Prahran and Malvern, and were opened on 30th May, 1910. They are 4½ miles in length, and have cost £136,925 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan tramways and their mileage are the North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7.9 miles, the Northcote-Preston cable line, 2½ miles, the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, 1½ miles. The traffic particulars of these lines are as follows :—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

| Financial Year. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ |
| 1908-9 | 860,000 | 4,755,000 | 28,500 |
| 1909-10 | 1,104,164 | 6,713,825 | 42,071 |
| 1910-11 | 1,306,688 | 7,997,735 | 56,940 |

Country
tramways.

In country towns there were in 1911 $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles of electric tramways, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of horse tramway, and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last three financial years are subjoined.

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Financial Year. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. | Traffic Receipts. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ |
| 1908-9 | 1,166,000 | 4,700,000 | 43,623 |
| 1909-10 | 1,126,608 | 4,932,663 | 46,222 |
| 1910-11 | 1,126,565 | 4,874,764 | 45,938 |

As already stated, 3.78 miles of electric tramways have been constructed in the city of Geelong and suburbs, but as they were not opened for traffic until March, 1912, they are not included in the above statement.

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1911, was 1,585, of which 762 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,912. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1907 TO 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>For Passenger Traffic.</i> | | | | | |
| Cabs (4 wheel) | 581 | 562 | 547 | 528 | 527 |
| " (Hansoms) | 225 | 239 | 238 | 238 | 235 |
| Omnibuses | 48 | 48 | 51 | 40 | 28 |
| Tram Cars | 393 | 401 | 422 | 428 | 429 |
| " Dummies | 352 | 401 | 353 | 360 | 359 |
| Motor Cars | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Total | 1,599 | 1,651 | 1,611 | 1,594 | 1,585 |
| <i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i> | | | | | |
| Drivers licensed | 1,770 | 1,884 | 1,826 | 1,732 | 1,912 |

Motor cars
&c.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2237, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 30th June, 1912, the number of motor cars registered was 3,944, and the number of motor cycles 2,784. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 30th June, 1912, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 8,467.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or by a duly appointed registrar of marriages. It is essential that every marriage be preceded by the parties making a declaration as to age and the absence of any legal impediment, and by three days' notice, except in cases of emergency, also that two witnesses be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the event of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (*a*) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (*b*) of a guardian appointed by him; if there be no such guardian (*c*) of the mother if within Victoria; if the parent be incapable of consenting, or if there be no such parent or guardian in Victoria (*d*) of a police magistrate, or a justice appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. If the mother has been deserted by the father, or has obtained a protection order against him, or if, through divorce or judicial separation, she has become the guardian *de facto*, her consent is sufficient authority for the marriage. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In all cases a statement to the effect that the consent has been obtained must be made on the marriage certificate. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of the same denomination who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration by untruly representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but, if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. To guard against the abuse of the system of matrimonial agencies, the Governor in Council is empowered, if deemed expedient, to prohibit ministers from celebrating marriages in any undesirable place or building; and ministers are now practically prevented from entering into business relations with such agencies. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalised in Victoria in 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

Registra-
tion.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *primâ facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into about 550 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or registrar of marriages who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married.

and witnesses (in case of a marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the minister or registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or minister; one is forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. Births must be registered within 60 days by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the birth occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. A person who fails in his duty to register within 60 days is liable to a penalty of £10, although he still may register within twelve months on payment of a fee of 5s. To insure registration of all births, parents and the occupiers of houses where births occur are required to, and doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases to the registrars. After twelve months, registration can only be effected after proper legal authority has been obtained, and on payment of a fee of 10s. Deaths must, under a penalty of £10, be notified within seven days to the local registrar by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or the doctor or nurse, and must be registered within twenty-one days by some person present at death or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of such persons by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. An exception is made in regard to sudden deaths, and deaths of boarded-out children under the age of 5 years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth, or death under the age of 5, of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days to the local registrar or police officer in charge, if elsewhere, provided that if the mother is the occupier, the period for notification is extended to three weeks. Offenders against this provision are liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a penalty of £25. Illegitimate children may be legitimized within six months of the marriage of the parents on application to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 5s. to 12s. 6d. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages.

Marriages in Victoria in 1911 numbered 11,088, which was the highest total recorded, and 1,586 above the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1892 TO 1911.

| Year. | No. of Marriages. | Year. | No. of Marriages. |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1892 | 7,723 | 1902 | 8,477 |
| 1893 | 7,004 | 1903 | 7,605 |
| 1894 | 7,029 | 1904 | 8,210 |
| 1895 | 7,181 | 1905 | 8,774 |
| 1896 | 7,625 | 1906 | 8,930 |
| 1897 | 7,568 | 1907 | 9,575 |
| 1898 | 7,620 | 1908 | 9,334 |
| 1899 | 8,140 | 1909 | 9,431 |
| 1900 | 8,308 | 1910 | 10,240 |
| 1901 | 8,406 | 1911 | 11,088 |

Between 1891 and 1894, a period of commercial depression, a fall in the number of marriages amounting to 20 per cent. took place. A slight recovery occurred in 1895, and with three exceptions this was followed by varying increases in subsequent years. The substantial nature of this improvement is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 11,036 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1902-6. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of present and future prospects, the relatively large number of marriages in each of the past five years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

Marriage rates.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years :—

MARRIAGE RATES, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Marriage Rate. | Year. | Marriage Rate. |
|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1902 | 6.97 | 1907 | 7.64 |
| 1903 | 6.24 | 1908 | 7.37 |
| 1904 | 6.73 | 1909 | 7.36 |
| 1905 | 7.16 | 1910 | 7.83 |
| 1906 | 7.21 | 1911 | 8.39 |

The marriage rate in 1911 was the highest experienced during the past twenty-two years. The increase over the rate for the previous year was 7 per cent., the whole of which was due to the larger number of marriages in the metropolitan area.

The proportion of marriages to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.

| Year of Census. | Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---|--|--|
| | Enumerated Population. | Number of Unmarried and Widowed. | | Marriages. | Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the— | | |
| | | Men (aged 21 to 55). | Women (aged 18 to 50). | | Population. | Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55). | Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50). |
| 1857 .. | 383,668 | 88,456 | 18,128 | 4,465 | 11.64 | 50.48 | 246.30 |
| 1861 .. | 513,896 | 98,665 | 24,009 | 4,528 | 8.81 | 45.89 | 188.00 |
| 1871 .. | 712,263 | 77,078 | 40,836 | 4,715 | 6.62 | 61.17 | 115.46 |
| 1881 .. | 849,438 | 77,250 | 75,098 | 5,732 | 6.75 | 74.20 | 76.33 |
| 1891 .. | 1,130,463 | 133,576 | 113,276 | 9,007 | 7.97 | 67.43 | 79.51 |
| 1901 .. | 1,193,340 | 123,691 | 137,267 | 8,468 | 7.10 | 68.46 | 61.69 |
| 1911 .. | 1,309,950 | 132,642 | 158,556 | 10,984 | 8.39 | 82.81 | 69.28 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the central point.

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows that the crude marriage rate is materially affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. This is evidenced by the fact that the maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to

Marriages to marriageable men and women.

Factors in marriage rates.

50 rose from 4.7 in 1857 to 12.1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

Marriage
rate in
age groups.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

| Age Group. | Men. | | | | Women. | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
| 15—21 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.6 | 23.6 | 18.8 | 23.3 |
| 21—25* .. | 57.8 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 55.2 | 118.8 | 106.0 | 87.2 | 105.6 |
| 25—30 .. | 114.2 | 85.9 | 90.5 | 118.6 | 105.7 | 100.5 | 84.7 | 112.1 |
| 30—35 .. | 82.9 | 75.2 | 82. | 101.1 | 73.1 | 66.4 | 57.9 | 66.0 |
| 35—40 .. | 56.4 | 51.1 | 62.6 | 72.9 | 53.8 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 43.0 |
| 40—45 .. | 30.5 | 33.4 | 39.9 | 44.7 | 32.5 | 27.7 | 22.3 | 20.7 |
| 45—50 .. | 21.8 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 34.9 | 22.1 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 15.5 |
| 50 and upwards | 10.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 |

* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men at each age (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and the marriages to marriageable women were more numerous at every age except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 105, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85,

and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911:—

Marriage rates of bachelors, widowers, spinsters, and widows.

MARRIAGES, PER 1,000, BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1911.

| Age Group. | Marriages to every 1,000. | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Bachelors. | Widowers. | Spinsters. | Widows. |
| 15—21 | .. | .. | 22·3 | 40·0 |
| 21—25* | 55·3 | 64·5 | 105·3 | 145·6 |
| 25—30 | 118·8 | 120·1 | 111·1 | 147·6 |
| 30—35 | 99·6 | 151·2 | 63·8 | 80·8 |
| 35—40 | 69·0 | 113·2 | 38·9 | 60·5 |
| 40—45 | 38·1 | 94·4 | 16·5 | 30·7 |
| 45—50 | 27·0 | 66·8 | 12·6 | 17·2 |
| 50 and upwards | 7·4 | 16·8 | 3·7 | 2·3 |

* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rates for widows with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of

widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

Ages of
bride-
grooms and
brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1911 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA,
1911.

| | Ages of Brides. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Bridegrooms. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|
| Ages of Bride- grooms. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21 to 25. | 25 to 30. | 30 to 35. | 35 to 40. | 40 to 45. | 45 to 50. | 50 to 55. | 55 to 60. | 60 to 65. | 65 to 70. | 70 to 75. | | |
| 16 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 17 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| 18 | ... | 2 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | |
| 19 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 21 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | |
| 20 | 1 | 6 | 21 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 61 | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 218 | |
| 21 to 25 | 2 | 24 | 76 | 190 | 261 | 300 | 1,511 | 435 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,849 | |
| 25 to 30 | 4 | 14 | 34 | 79 | 129 | 191 | 1,631 | 1,407 | 248 | 52 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,798 | |
| 30 to 35 | ... | 3 | 11 | 24 | 29 | 64 | 497 | 707 | 381 | 110 | 28 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,862 | |
| 35 to 40 | ... | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 24 | 148 | 299 | 249 | 183 | 37 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 971 | |
| 40 to 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 57 | 111 | 137 | 115 | 50 | 27 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 513 | |
| 45 to 50 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 21 | 56 | 55 | 75 | 60 | 60 | 11 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 346 | |
| 50 to 55 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 15 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 39 | 24 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 195 | |
| 55 to 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | 72 | |
| 60 to 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 49 | |
| 65 to 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 44 | |
| 70 to 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | |
| 75 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | |
| Total Brides | 10 | 54 | 174 | 366 | 502 | 649 | 3,960 | 3,055 | 1,157 | 606 | 255 | 174 | 66 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 11,088 | |

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 16 to 80 years, and those of brides from 15 to over 70. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between 65 and 70 married a girl of 20, while four women between 45 and 50 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 716 were older and 177 younger than their brides, and 107 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1905-9, also for the year 1911:—

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1905-9, AND 1911.

| Age Group. | | | Proportion per 1,000 of total. | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Bridegrooms. | | | Brides. | | |
| | | | 1881-90. | 1905-9. | 1911. | 1881-90. | 1905-9. | 1911. |
| Under 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·15 | ·17 | ... |
| 15 to 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·17 | ·96 | ·90 |
| 16 to 17 | ... | ... | ·03 | ·09 | ·18 | 6·53 | 4·83 | 4·87 |
| 17 to 18 | ... | ... | ·29 | ·41 | ·27 | 20·32 | 14·21 | 15·69 |
| 18 to 19 | ... | ... | 1·46 | 2·80 | 3·69 | 42·94 | 31·95 | 33·01 |
| 19 to 20 | ... | ... | 5·62 | 8·48 | 9·20 | 65·03 | 45·76 | 45·28 |
| 20 to 21 | ... | ... | 15·19 | 14·69 | 19·66 | 73·84 | 56·55 | 58·53 |
| 21 to 25 | ... | ... | 321·02 | 254·52 | 256·95 | 432·34 | 368·20 | 357·15 |
| 25 to 30 | ... | ... | 365·48 | 327·51 | 342·54 | 223·83 | 266·62 | 275·53 |
| 30 to 35 | ... | ... | 134·57 | 174·97 | 167·94 | 62·07 | 108·23 | 104·34 |
| 35 to 40 | ... | ... | 58·29 | 102·63 | 87·57 | 29·53 | 52·83 | 54·66 |
| 40 to 45 | ... | ... | 32·54 | 53·30 | 46·27 | 17·10 | 25·73 | 23·00 |
| 45 to 50 | ... | ... | 24·77 | 29·20 | 31·20 | 12·23 | 12·74 | 15·69 |
| 50 to 55 | ... | ... | 18·40 | 12·95 | 17·58 | 6·74 | 5·99 | 5·95 |
| 55 to 60 | ... | ... | 11·49 | 7·16 | 6·49 | 3·40 | 2·13 | 2·43 |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | 10·85 | 11·29 | 10·46 | 2·78 | 3·10 | 2·97 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 |

It will be observed that the age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent years. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1911, 515 were under 25 years, and 275 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As the fertility of married women is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that owing to the altered age distribution of wives the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1911 the mean age at marriage of bachelors 28.89—with that of divorced men and of widowers—40.52 and 46.63 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25.44, as against 35.60 for divorced women and 40.65 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages has declined, the average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides has increased considerably during the past three decades. The average age at marriage

Age at marriage.

for certain periods during the past forty years is shown in the following table:—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

| Period. | Average Age of— | |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Brides under 45. | Bridegrooms of Brides under 45. |
| | years. | years. |
| 1870-4 | 24.13 | 29.93 |
| 1880-4 | 23.83 | 28.61 |
| 1890-4 | 24.66 | 28.66 |
| 1900-4 | 25.44 | 29.70 |
| 1905 | 25.77 | 29.76 |
| 1906 | 25.97 | 29.90 |
| 1907 | 25.82 | 29.78 |
| 1908 | 25.85 | 29.77 |
| 1909 | 25.99 | 29.78 |
| 1910 | 25.88 | 29.58 |
| 1911 | 25.54 | 29.46 |

The most notable feature of the figures for 1911 is the marked alteration in the average age of brides, which was about six months below that for 1909. Notwithstanding this improvement, the brides of last year were on the average $1\frac{3}{4}$ years older than those of thirty years ago. For Victoria in 1911 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26.24, as compared with 26.69 in England and Wales and 26.32 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 30.09, 28.88, and 29.91 years respectively. For women the mean age at marriage is somewhat similar in the three countries, but for men it is less by over a year in England and Wales than in Victoria and New Zealand.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6 and for each of the last five years:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|---------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 6.92 | 7.33 | 6.15 | 6.73 | 9.02 | 7.58 | 7.11 | 8.26 |
| 1907 .. | 7.64 | 7.84 | 7.58 | 7.94 | 8.02 | 7.91 | 7.78 | 8.91 |
| 1908 .. | 7.37 | 7.97 | 7.22 | 7.84 | 7.50 | 7.74 | 7.64 | 8.82 |
| 1909 .. | 7.36 | 8.21 | 7.96 | 8.30 | 7.54 | 8.13 | 7.86 | 8.33 |
| 1910 .. | 7.83 | 8.81 | 8.05 | 9.21 | 7.75 | 7.98 | 8.37 | 8.30 |
| 1911 .. | 8.39 | 9.18 | 8.41 | 9.82 | 8.45 | 7.77 | 8.78 | 8.67 |
| Average | | | | | | | | |
| 1907-11 | 7.72 | 8.40 | 7.84 | 8.62 | 7.85 | 7.91 | 8.09 | 8.61 |

In all the States, except Tasmania, the marriage rates for 1911 were the highest experienced during the past five years. By comparison with 1902-6, the marriage rates in 1907-11 increased by 11.6 per cent. in Victoria, 14.6 in New South Wales, 27.5 per cent. in Queensland, 28.1 per cent. in South Australia, 4.2 per cent. in Tasmania, and 13.8 per cent. in the Commonwealth.

The average marriage rate in Australia—8.09—for the period 1907-11 was higher than in fourteen of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Marriage Rate. | Country. | Marriage Rate. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Servia | 9.86 | Austria | 7.76 |
| Roumania | 9.66 | Switzerland | 7.60 |
| Bulgaria | 9.62 | Denmark | 7.44 |
| Ontario, Province of | 9.30 | England and Wales | 7.40 |
| Hungary | 8.94 | The Netherlands | 7.32 |
| Russia | 8.30 | Spain | 7.08 |
| Japan | 8.28 | Scotland | 6.70 |
| German Empire | 8.00 | Sweden | 6.08 |
| France | 7.92 | Norway | 6.04 |
| Belgium | 7.90 | Ireland | 5.15 |
| Italy | 7.84 | | |

For reasons already given, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911:—

Marriages to marriageable males in Australasia.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

| — | 1900-2. | 1911. | Increase per cent. in 1911. |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Victoria | 56.0 | 67.3 | 20.2 |
| New South Wales | 58.3 | 68.0 | 16.6 |
| Queensland | 41.6 | 54.9 | 32.0 |
| South Australia | 56.8 | 81.3 | 43.1 |
| Western Australia | 41.9 | 45.8 | 9.3 |
| Tasmania | 65.7 | 69.3 | 5.5 |
| Total Australia | 55.7 | 64.7 | 16.0 |
| New Zealand | 55.1 | ... | ... |

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50, the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

Marriage
rates in
districts.

The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1911:—

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1911.

| Usual Residence of Bridegrooms. | Usual Residence of Brides. | | | | Total Bridegrooms. | Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population. |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | Metro-politan. | Other Urban. | Rural. | Outside Victoria. | | |
| In Victoria— | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Dis-tricts | 4,744 | 196 | 312 | 64 | 5,316 | 8·9 |
| Other Urban Dis-tricts | 132 | 1,116 | 247 | 16 | 1,511 | 7·1 |
| Rural Districts | 494 | 384 | 2,765 | 30 | 3,673 | 7·1 |
| Outside Victoria .. | 261 | 74 | 123 | 130 | 588 | .. |
| Total Brides | 5,631 | 1,770 | 3,447 | 240 | 11,088 | .. |
| Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Popu-lation .. | 9·5 | 8·4 | 6·7 | .. | .. | .. |

Of the 458 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 200 were residents of New South Wales, 34 of Queensland, 51 of South Australia, 53 of Western Australia, 43 of Tasmania, 23 of New Zealand, 8 of the United Kingdom, 4 of South Africa, 5 of India, and 10 of other countries, while 27 were seafaring men.

Marriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.

The extent to which the higher crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the last census. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst the reverse is the case in the remainder of the State. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock in 1911 were compared with the marriageable population of each sex and the resulting proportions are shown in the following statement:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1911.

| District. | Men. | Women. |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Melbourne and Suburbs | 96·0 | 66·8 |
| Rest of the State | 64·9 | 70·2 |

The results show that the chance of marrying within a year is slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying is nearly 48 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed. This has been based upon 42,764 marriages for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations:—

Marrying
age
according
to occupa-
tion.

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

| Occupation. | Number Married. | Average Age at Marriage. | Percentage Marrying at Age Group. | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | Under 25. | 25 to 35. | 35 to 45. | 45 and over. |
| Hairdresser, Tobacconist | 334 | 27·65 | 42·81 | 45·52 | 9·28 | 2·39 |
| Ironworker, Foundry Em- ployé, &c. ... | 824 | 27·78 | 42·72 | 45·76 | 7·76 | 3·76 |
| Carter, Driver, Carrier ... | 2,139 | 28·04 | 43·43 | 42·92 | 9·54 | 4·11 |
| Blacksmith ... | 876 | 28·37 | 38·47 | 47·26 | 10·50 | 3·77 |
| Salesman, Storeman ... | 1,147 | 28·86 | 30·34 | 56·06 | 10·81 | 2·79 |
| Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ... | 2,680 | 29·01 | 33·62 | 51·23 | 10·78 | 4·37 |
| Jockey, Trainer ... | 181 | 29·12 | 35·91 | 46·41 | 14·36 | 3·32 |
| Labourer ... | 7,172 | 29·28 | 35·11 | 46·79 | 12·90 | 5·20 |
| Bootmaker ... | 754 | 29·34 | 39·39 | 43·90 | 9·15 | 7·56 |
| Coachbuilder ... | 342 | 29·37 | 30·99 | 49·42 | 15·79 | 3·80 |
| Miner ... | 2,269 | 29·57 | 35·17 | 45·53 | 13·84 | 5·46 |
| Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ... | 2,772 | 29·64 | 35·82 | 44·16 | 13·31 | 6·71 |
| Mechanical Engineer, Fit- ter, Engine-driver ... | 1,739 | 29·79 | 28·23 | 54·46 | 11·79 | 5·52 |
| Printer, Stationer, News- agent ... | 695 | 29·89 | 30·06 | 49·68 | 15·53 | 4·73 |
| Railway, Tramway Em- ployé ... | 1,331 | 29·86 | 27·88 | 53·12 | 14·34 | 4·66 |
| Constable, Warder, Soldier | 410 | 29·82 | 26·10 | 54·39 | 14·39 | 5·12 |
| Tailor ... | 754 | 29·94 | 28·91 | 52·79 | 11·67 | 6·63 |
| Clerk ... | 2,290 | 30·24 | 23·05 | 57·86 | 14·50 | 4·59 |
| Cook, Steward, Waiter ... | 352 | 30·26 | 30·68 | 48·86 | 12·79 | 7·67 |
| School Teacher ... | 339 | 31·67 | 15·04 | 63·72 | 12·68 | 8·56 |
| Market Gardener ... | 473 | 31·83 | 20·51 | 53·91 | 16·28 | 9·30 |
| Civil Servant ... | 539 | 32·11 | 24·30 | 48·97 | 23·19 | 8·54 |
| Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ... | 8,370 | 32·25 | 15·90 | 55·77 | 20·83 | 7·50 |
| Commercial Traveller, Agent ... | 1,316 | 32·32 | 14·74 | 57·68 | 18·69 | 8·89 |
| Sailor, Mariner ... | 395 | 32·50 | 24·30 | 48·86 | 17·22 | 9·62 |
| Professional ... | 1,207 | 32·69 | 13·67 | 58·99 | 17·56 | 9·78 |
| Builder, Contractor ... | 630 | 33·08 | 19·20 | 48·41 | 20·17 | 12·22 |
| Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ... | 434 | 33·10 | 18·89 | 47·24 | 21·43 | 12·44 |

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. It should be remembered, however, that the average age of the persons in the community who belong to the two last mentioned classes is higher than that of the wage-earners. It is further shown that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive the highest wage of their occupations in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, mechanical engineers, fitters, &c., and railway employés may be taken as examples. This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35.11 per cent., with that of school teachers (15.04), civil servants (24.30), and clerks (23.05) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with three exceptions (professional, commercial travellers, and school teachers), the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4.60 years; of ironworkers and foundry employés by 4.47; of carters, drivers, and carriers by 4.21; of blacksmiths by 3.88; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.24; of labourers by 2.97; of miners by 2.68; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.61 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

Birthplaces
of persons
married.

The birthplaces of persons married in the years 1907-11 show that only a small proportion—equivalent to 18 per 1,000 bridegrooms and 6 per 1,000 brides—were born in foreign countries, of whom Germany contributed one-fourth. Of every 1,000 men married, 870 were born in Australia, 63 in England and Wales, 16 in Scotland, 14 in Ireland, and 19 in other British Possessions. The corresponding proportions for women married were 933, 32, 8, 7, and 14 respectively.

Marriages
in quarters.

The experience of the period 1881-1911 shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. During last year 27.4 per cent. of the total marriages were solemnized in the Autumn, 25.6 per cent in the Spring, 23.9 per cent. in the Winter, and 23.1 per cent. in the Summer.

Former con-
dition of
persons
married.

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty-one years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying

ages, and also to the later marrying age of bachelors and spinsters in recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married in the periods mentioned:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1911.

| Conjugal Conditions. | Percentage of total Marriages. | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|-------|
| | 1871-80. | 1881-90. | 1891-1900. | 1901-5. | 1911. |
| Bachelors and Spinsters | 80.59 | 85.84 | 87.22 | 88.06 | 90.66 |
| Bachelors and Widows | 7.10 | 4.72 | 4.23 | 3.73 | 2.95 |
| Widowers and Spinsters | 7.75 | 6.17 | 6.07 | 5.94 | 4.71 |
| Widowers and Widows | 4.56 | 3.27 | 2.48 | 2.27 | 1.68 |

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 64 were widowers and 46 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1911 was 171, which was considerably above the average for the preceding five years. Of the 99,336 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 625, or 1 in every 159 persons, as compared with 1 in every 707 in England and Wales in 1909. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1906:—

Divorced
persons re-
marrying.

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1907 | 52 | 57 | 109 |
| 1908 | 44 | 58 | 102 |
| 1909 | 49 | 63 | 112 |
| 1910 | 59 | 72 | 131 |
| 1911 | 66 | 105 | 171 |

The divorced persons in the State at the last census numbered 1,240, of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11.5 per cent. of the males and 15.8 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

Marriages of
minors

During the year 1911, the proportion of brides under 21 years of age in Victoria was the lowest of all the Australian States, and the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 was higher than in any other State except New South Wales and Tasmania. The percentages for each State were as follows:—

| | | Percentage under 21 years of age. | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | | Bridegrooms. | Brides. |
| Victoria | ... | 3'30 | 15'83 |
| New South Wales | ... | 4'59 | 22'92 |
| Queensland | ... | 2'95 | 22'98 |
| South Australia | ... | 3'27 | 17'07 |
| Western Australia | ... | 2'55 | 21'60 |
| Tasmania | ... | 3'81 | 20'33 |

These ratios show that in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia between one-fourth and one-fifth, in Tasmania one-fifth, and in South Australia and Victoria about one-sixth of the brides were under 21 years of age. In England and Wales in 1909 the percentage of bridegrooms under 21 years of age—3.98—was 20 per cent. greater, whilst that of brides—13.67—was about 14 per cent. less than in Victoria.

Marriages in
religious
denomi-
nations.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and those performed by registrars of marriages for the average of the period 1904-8, and for the year 1911, are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

| Denomination. | | Annual Average, 1904-8. | | 1911. | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. | Number. | Percentage of Total Marriages. |
| Church of England | ... | 1,899 | 21.18 | 2,821 | 25.44 |
| Roman Catholic Church | ... | 1,387 | 15.49 | 1,864 | 16.81 |
| Presbyterian Church | ... | 1,468 | 16.37 | 1,992 | 17.97 |
| Methodist Church | ... | 1,382 | 15.42 | 1,749 | 15.77 |
| Congregational Church | ... | 1,001 | 11.17 | 1,124 | 10.14 |
| Baptist Church | ... | 335 | 3.74 | 462 | 4.17 |
| Lutheran Church | ... | 60 | .67 | 67 | .60 |
| Independent Presbyterian Church | ... | 602 | 6.72 | 198 | 1.79 |
| Free Christian Church | ... | 358 | 3.99 | 36 | .32 |
| Salvation Army | ... | 34 | .38 | 37 | .33 |
| Jews | ... | 25 | .28 | 44 | .40 |
| Other Sects | ... | 316 | 3.52 | 401 | 3.62 |
| Registrars of Marriages | ... | 98 | 1.07 | 293 | 2.64 |
| Total | ... | 8,965 | 100.00 | 11,088 | 100.00 |

In 1911 there was a marked increase in the marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, the number being equal to 25.44 per cent. of the total marriages, as compared with 21.18 for the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1911, 2.6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1.6 per cent. in the previous year, 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 160 per cent. shown by the rate for 1911 over that for 1909 was probably due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who were making a business of celebrating marriages. The percentages of civil marriages in the Australian States, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were as follows:—

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

| Country. | Year. | Civil Marriages—per cent. of total. |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| England and Wales | 1910 | 20.5 |
| New Zealand... .. | 1911 | 17.0 |
| Western Australia | 1911 | 11.3 |
| Scotland | 1909 | 6.7 |
| Queensland | 1911 | 4.3 |
| South Australia | 1911 | 3.2 |
| Victoria | 1911 | 2.6 |
| New South Wales | 1911 | 2.3 |
| Ireland | 1910 | 1.9 |
| Tasmania | 1911 | 1.1 |

The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is smaller than in South Australia and Queensland, considerably lower than in Western Australia, and only about one-seventh of that in New Zealand, and one-eighth of that in England and Wales.

Marriages
at matri-
monial
and adver-
tising
agencies.

The number of marriages solemnized at matrimonial and advertising agencies gradually rose from 1,409 in 1898 to 1,701 in 1900, and fell to 1,188 in 1902, but it increased again to 1,353 in 1903, 1,502 in 1904, 1,792 in 1905, 1,941 in 1906, and 2,140 in 1907. In the following year it fell to 2,004, and there was a further decrease to 1,782 in 1909. About 20 per cent. of the total marriages were performed in such agencies in 1900, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, 20 per cent. in 1905, nearly 22 per cent. in 1906, 22 per cent. in 1907, over 21 per cent. in 1908, and nearly 19 per cent. in 1909. As clergymen of the Congregational and Independent Presbyterian churches and of the Free Christian Church acted for such agencies the marriages in these denominations for 1904-8, as shown in a preceding table, are unduly numerous.

The clergymen who advertised prior to the passing of the Marriage Act of 1909 celebrated fewer marriages in 1911 than in the preceding year, although their marriages are still greatly out of proportion to their congregations. Such unions will, however, gradually diminish as the names of those ministers become less widely known.

BIRTHS.

Number of
births.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1911 was 33,044, of which 16,944 were of males and 16,100 of females. This was 1,607 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and 1,784 higher than the average of the period 1906-10. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 971, and corresponded to a ratio of 2.9 per 100 infants born alive in 1911. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3.7, as against 2.4 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,052 male to every 1,000 female births in 1911, as compared with 1,056 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1891 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1892 TO 1911.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1892 .. | 19,405 | 18,426 | 37,831 | 1902 .. | 15,583 | 14,878 | 30,461 |
| 1893 .. | 18,823 | 17,729 | 36,552 | 1903 .. | 15,115 | 14,454 | 29,569 |
| 1894 .. | 17,501 | 16,757 | 34,258 | 1904 .. | 15,313 | 14,450 | 29,763 |
| 1895 .. | 17,372 | 16,334 | 33,706 | 1905 .. | 15,523 | 14,584 | 30,107 |
| 1896 .. | 16,460 | 15,718 | 32,178 | 1906 .. | 15,716 | 15,128 | 30,844 |
| 1897 .. | 16,013 | 15,297 | 31,310 | 1907 .. | 15,989 | 15,380 | 31,369 |
| 1898 .. | 15,435 | 14,737 | 30,172 | 1908 .. | 16,073 | 15,028 | 31,101 |
| 1899 .. | 15,785 | 15,223 | 31,008 | 1909 .. | 16,092 | 15,457 | 31,549 |
| 1900 .. | 15,834 | 14,945 | 30,779 | 1910 .. | 16,411 | 15,026 | 31,437 |
| 1901 .. | 15,876 | 15,132 | 31,008 | 1911 .. | 16,944 | 16,100 | 33,044 |

The increase in the number of births in 1911 was nearly equal to the total increase for the preceding seven years. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1892 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1911:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1870 TO 1911.

| Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. | Year. | Birth Rate. |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1870 .. | 38·07 | 1895 .. | 28·46 | 1904 .. | 24·42 |
| 1875 .. | 33·94 | 1896 .. | 27·19 | 1905 .. | 24·57 |
| 1880 .. | 30·75 | 1897 .. | 26·49 | 1906 .. | 24·91 |
| 1885 .. | 31·33 | 1898 .. | 25·51 | 1907 .. | 25·03 |
| 1890 .. | 33·60 | 1899 .. | 26·14 | 1908 .. | 24·56 |
| 1891 .. | 33·57 | 1900 .. | 25·79 | 1909 .. | 24·62 |
| 1892 .. | 32·51 | 1901 .. | 25·72 | 1910 .. | 24·20 |
| 1893 .. | 31·18 | 1902 .. | 25·05 | 1911 .. | 25·01 |
| 1894 .. | 29·05 | 1903 .. | 24·28 | | |

The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect of these changes is shown on page 439.

Birth rates
in
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.

The births in Australia for 1911 numbered 122,369, as against 116,894 in the previous year, and 114,070 in 1909. Of the total births 33,044 occurred in Victoria, 47,677 in New South Wales, 16,991 in Queensland, 11,057 in South Australia, 8,095 in Western Australia, 5,444 in Tasmania, 31 in the Northern Territory, and 30 in the Federal Capital Territory. The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, 1901, and each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND :
FOR 1891, 1901, AND 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queens- land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1891 .. | 33·57 | 34·50 | 36·35 | 33·92 | 34·85 | 33·37 | 34·23 | 29·01 |
| 1901 .. | 25·78 | 27·60 | 28·28 | 25·09 | 30·32 | 28·40 | 27·05 | 26·34 |
| 1907 .. | 25·03 | 27·14 | 26·87 | 23·82 | 29·24 | 29·68 | 26·44 | 27·30 |
| 1908 .. | 24·56 | 26·77 | 26·71 | 24·59 | 28·90 | 30·36 | 26·20 | 27·45 |
| 1909 .. | 24·62 | 27·55 | 27·24 | 25·48 | 28·68 | 29·90 | 26·61 | 27·29 |
| 1910 .. | 24·20 | 28·07 | 27·31 | 26·38 | 27·89 | 29·87 | 26·73 | 26·17 |
| 1911 .. | 25·01 | 28·68 | 27·66 | 26·89 | 28·25 | 28·63 | 27·23 | 25·97 |
| Mean of 1907-11 | 24·68 | 27·64 | 27·16 | 25·43 | 28·59 | 29·69 | 26·64 | 26·84 |

Factors in
birth rates

All the States except Tasmania had higher birth rates in 1911 than in the previous year. The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. An investigation of the results of the last census shows that to every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106.0 in Victoria, 115.4 in New South Wales, 107.2 in Queensland, 109.9 in South Australia, 123.6 in Western Australia, 110.5 in Tasmania, and 111.2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned is accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3.5

than in New South Wales, by 1.4 than in Queensland, by 1.8 than in South Australia, by 4.2 than in Western Australia, and by 2.5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2.0 less than in the whole of Australia.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State. It was also below the rates in all of the following countries excepting Ireland, Ontario and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

Birth rates
in various
countries.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Births per 1,000 of population. | Country. | Births per 1,000 of population. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Russia (European) ... | 47.7 | New South Wales ... | 27.6 |
| Bulgaria ... | 42.3 | Queensland ... | 27.2 |
| Roumania ... | 40.8 | Scotland ... | 27.0 |
| Servia ... | 38.9 | New Zealand ... | 26.8 |
| Hungary ... | 36.2 | Switzerland ... | 26.4 |
| Austria ... | 34.4 | Norway ... | 26.3 |
| Spain ... | 33.6 | England and Wales ... | 26.1 |
| Italy ... | 32.4 | Sweden ... | 25.5 |
| Prussia ... | 32.3 | South Australia ... | 25.4 |
| German Empire ... | 32.3 | Belgium ... | 25.2 |
| Japan ... | 31.5 | Victoria ... | 24.7 |
| Tasmania ... | 29.7 | Ireland ... | 23.4 |
| The Netherlands ... | 29.6 | Ontario, Province of ... | 23.3 |
| Western Australia ... | 28.6 | France ... | 20.0 |
| Denmark ... | 28.2 | | |

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years.

Corrected
birth rates
per 1,000
wives in
Victoria.

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

| Census Year. | Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45. | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—35. | 35—40. | 40—45. |
| 1871 .. | 20.3 | 130.4 | 211.4 | 230.7 | 233.2 | 174.0 |
| 1881 .. | 17.3 | 159.5 | 204.6 | 206.0 | 209.7 | 202.9 |
| 1891 .. | 13.5 | 156.9 | 275.2 | 244.1 | 172.1 | 138.2 |
| 1901 .. | 8.1 | 99.0 | 198.3 | 249.6 | 249.2 | 195.8 |
| 1911 .. | 12.4 | 113.8 | 206.9 | 226.6 | 221.2 | 219.1 |

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

| (1) Census Year. | (2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age. | (3) Legitimate Births. | (4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45. | (5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45. | (6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4. |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1871 .. | 88,561 | 26,805 | 302.67 | .. | .. |
| 1881 .. | 84,831 | 25,675 | 302.66 | 303.14 | 1.0016 |
| 1891 .. | 120,700 | 35,853 | 297.04 | 231.98 | 0.9493 |
| 1901 .. | 127,858 | 29,279 | 229.00 | 238.75 | 1.0426 |
| 1911 .. | 139,398 | 31,080 | 222.96 | 231.50 | 1.0383 |

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women

between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married woman of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than 30 years ago, 50 fewer than 20 years ago, and 7 fewer than at the preceding census period.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages, in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

| Year. | Enumerated Population. | Legitimate Births. | Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates). | Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population. | Correction factor for variations in— | | Corrected Birth Rate. | Difference between crude and corrected rates. |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Proportion of wives aged 15-45. | Age distribution of wives aged 15-45. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 26,805 | 36.64 | 121.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 25,675 | 29.77 | 98.4 | 1.2307 | 1.0016 | 36.69 | 6.92 |
| 1891 | 1,140,405 | 35,853 | 31.44 | 105.8 | 1.1446 | 0.9493 | 34.39 | 2.95 |
| 1901 | 1,201,341 | 29,279 | 24.37 | 106.4 | 1.1382 | 1.0426 | 28.7 | 4.40 |
| 1911 | 1,315,551 | 31,080 | 23.63 | 106.0 | 1.1425 | 1.0383 | 27.89 | 4.26 |

Corrected legitimate birth rate for Victoria.

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6.87 in 1881, 5.20 in 1891, 12.27 in 1901, and 13.01 in 1911, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6.87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of .05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5.20 to 2.25, that of 1901 from 12.27 to 7.87, and that of 1911 from 13.01 to 8.75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

Births to
wives in
Australia.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS
OF AGE.

| State. | Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45. | | | Decrease per cent in 20 years. |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | |
| Victoria.. .. | 297.0 | 229.0 | 223.0 | 24.9 |
| New South Wales | 298.9 | 235.6 | 235.4 | 21.2 |
| Queensland .. | 315.0 | 251.0 | 244.8 | 22.3 |
| South Australia .. | 311.1 | 235.0 | 235.9 | 24.2 |
| Western Australia | 352.8 | 244.0 | 221.8 | 37.1 |
| Tasmania .. | 315.9 | 254.6 | 244.8 | 22.5 |
| New Zealand .. | 279.1 | 246.1 | .. | .. |

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the past twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

A reduction in the proportion of births to married women is not limited to Australia. Investigations made by the Registrar-General of England show that there were decreases in the ratios of births to wives of reproductive ages in nearly all of the undermentioned European countries during the twenty years ended 1901. The results of his inquiries were given in his Seventy-Second Annual Report, from which the following particulars are copied:—

Births to
wives in
European
countries.

LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

| COUNTRY. | Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years. | | | Increase + or Decrease - per cent. in Fertility during 20 years. |
|-------------------|--|----------|----------|--|
| | Approximate Periods. | | | |
| | 1880-82. | 1890-92. | 1900-02. | |
| The Netherlands | 347.5 | 338.8 | 314.6 | -9.5 |
| Norway | 314.5 | 306.8 | 302.8 | -3.7 |
| Prussia | 312.6 | 307.6 | 290.4 | -7.1 |
| Ireland | 282.9 | 287.6 | 289.4 | +2.3 |
| German Empire | 310.2 | 300.9 | 284.2 | -8.4 |
| Austria | 281.4 | 292.4 | 283.7 | +0.8 |
| Scotland | 311.5 | 296.4 | 271.8 | -12.7 |
| Italy | 276.2 | ? | 269.4 | -2.5 |
| Sweden | 293.0 | 280.0 | 269.0 | -8.2 |
| Switzerland | 284.1 | 274.0 | 265.9 | -6.4 |
| Denmark | 287.1 | 278.1 | 259.1 | -9.8 |
| Spain | 257.7 | 263.9 | 258.7 | +0.4 |
| Belgium | 312.7 | 285.1 | 250.7 | -19.8 |
| England and Wales | 286.0 | 263.8 | 235.5 | -17.7 |
| France | 196.2 | 173.5 | 157.5 | -19.7 |

The births per 1,000 wives aged 15-45 in Victoria for 1901 and 1911, as given in a preceding table, are below the proportionate numbers in all of the above countries except France for 1900-2.

The birth records for 1911 show that the proportion of parents born in Australia has increased by comparison with the ratio for even such a recent period as 1903-5. Unless affected by immigration, a further increase in this proportion may be expected in future years. In the year under review, over 84 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 97 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 79.88 per cent. were born in Victoria; 88.11 in Australia; 1.29 in New Zealand; 5.66 in England and Wales; 1.39 in Scotland; 1.41 in Ireland; .31 in other British Possessions; and 1.83 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria,

Birthplaces
of parents
of legiti-
mate
children.

84.30; Australia, 93.20; New Zealand, 1.28; England and Wales, 3.02; Scotland, .79; Ireland, .78; other British Possessions, .27; and foreign countries, .66.

Chinese and
half-caste
Chinese
births.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 86, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 273 during the eight years 1904-11.

Ages of
parents of
legitimate
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1911 were 34.44 and 30.19 years respectively, which were 4.98 and 4.65 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1911.

| Father. | | | Mother. | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------------------|
| Age Group. | | Proportion per 100 Births. | Age Group. | | Proportion per 100 Births. |
| Under 20 | ... | 28 | Under 20 | ... | 2.73 |
| 20 to 25 | ... | 9.37 | 20 to 25 | ... | 20.69 |
| 25 to 30 | ... | 23.57 | 25 to 30 | ... | 29.32 |
| 30 to 35 | ... | 23.47 | 30 to 35 | ... | 23.59 |
| 35 to 40 | ... | 19.36 | 35 to 40 | ... | 16.17 |
| 40 to 45 | ... | 13.57 | 40 to 45 | ... | 6.78 |
| 45 to 50 | ... | 7.26 | 45 and over | ... | .72 |
| 50 and over | ... | 3.12 | | | |
| Total | ... | 100.00 | Total | ... | 100.00 |

It will be seen that on the experience of 1911, 50.01 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 39.76 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 32.94 and 42.83 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 27 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 7 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

Ages of
mothers of
first births.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 27.42 per cent. in 1911, as compared with 26.22 in the previous year, 26.20 in 1909, 25.43 in 1908, 24.98 in 1907, 24.78 in 1906, and 21.87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent. for the period 1901-11. The percentages of mothers of first births at

various ages are shown in the following table for the last five years :—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS,
1907-1911.

| Ages. | Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1907. | 1909. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Under 20 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| 20 to 25 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.9 |
| 25 to 30 | 30.2 | 31.5 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 30.9 |
| 30 to 35 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 13.7 |
| 35 to 40 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| 40 to 45 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The experience of the period 1907-11 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.5 were under 20 years of age, 48.9 were under 25, 80.2 were under 30, and only one 1.2 were aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which show that 9.9 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51.6 per cent. were under 25, 78.5 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.5 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last six years :—

Birth rates
in town and
country.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL
DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1911.

| Year. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Metropolitan District. | Other Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Victoria. |
| 1875 | 33.63 | 38.63 | 31.54 | 33.94 |
| 1880 | 31.19 | 34.21 | 28.72 | 30.75 |
| 1885 | 34.94 | 31.87 | 28.12 | 31.33 |
| 1890 | 37.71 | 34.43 | 28.93 | 33.60 |
| 1895 | 29.46 | 34.03 | 25.49 | 28.46 |
| 1900 | 24.54 | 32.29 | 24.26 | 25.79 |
| 1901-5 | 24.03 | 32.14 | 23.46 | 24.81 |
| 1906 | 23.58 | 32.90 | 23.40 | 24.91 |
| 1907 | 23.97 | 32.70 | 23.36 | 25.03 |
| 1908 | 23.68 | 32.43 | 22.70 | 24.56 |
| 1909 | 23.75 | 32.09 | 22.65 | 24.62 |
| 1910 | 22.99 | 32.21 | 22.31 | 24.20 |
| 1911 | 24.51 | 31.85 | 22.79 | 25.01 |

Of the three divisions of the State the metropolitan area was the only one in which the birth rate for 1911 exceeded the average of the previous five years.

Birth rates
in seven
principal
country
towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1907 to 1911:—

**BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS,
1907 TO 1911.**

| Year. | Births, per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Castle-maine and Suburbs. | Mary-borough. | Warrnambool. | Stawell. |
| 1907 ... | 23·83 | 36·12 | 25·36 | 28·49 | 32·36 | 34·39 | 38·41 |
| 1908 ... | 25·71 | 32·02 | 24·03 | 29·29 | 30·19 | 35·52 | 32·24 |
| 1909 ... | 24·39 | 31·61 | 25·96 | 27·98 | 32·80 | 36·72 | 41·63 |
| 1910 ... | 25·19 | 31·13 | 26·32 | 26·24 | 32·98 | 40·14 | 36·46 |
| 1911 ... | 25·73 | 32·30 | 27·54 | 29·20 | 30·13 | 40·00 | 39·36 |
| Average | 24·97 | 32·64 | 25·84 | 28·24 | 31·69 | 37·35 | 37·62 |

On the average of the five years 1907-11, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Stawell, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

Birth rates
in metro-
politan
municipalities.

The birth rates for 1911 in metropolitan municipalities (based upon the populations at the recent census), the rates for 1901 obtained by comparing births with population according to the census of that year, and the percentage increase or decrease in 1911 are given in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES, 1901 AND 1911.

| Districts. | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | Per cent., increase + or decrease - in rate for 1911. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| | 1901. | 1911. | |
| Oakleigh Borough ... | 31·25 | 33·94 | +8·6 |
| Footscray City ... | 28·21 | 30·05 | +6·5 |
| Northcote Town ... | 24·40 | 26·00 | +6·6 |
| Richmond City ... | 25·51 | 25·28 | -0·9 |
| Brunswick City ... | 26·71 | 24·81 | -7·1 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 25·26 | 24·59 | -2·7 |
| Williamstown Town ... | 25·34 | 24·42 | -3·6 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 22·58 | 24·40 | +8·1 |
| Preston Shire ... | 26·76 | 24·06 | -10·1 |
| Prahran City ... | 22·69 | 23·77 | +4·8 |
| Kew Town ... | 21·54 | 23·43 | +8·8 |
| Collingwood City ... | 26·46 | 23·36 | -11·8 |
| Coburg Borough ... | 20·58 | 22·75 | +10·5 |
| Brighton Town ... | 22·39 | 22·48 | +0·4 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 22·10 | 21·71 | -1·8 |
| Essendon City ... | 23·77 | 21·32 | -10·3 |
| St. Kilda City ... | 18·59 | 21·10 | +13·5 |
| Malvern City ... | 21·98 | 20·25 | -7·9 |
| Hawthorn City ... | 22·67 | 20·16 | -11·1 |
| Caulfield Town ... | 18·72 | 20·15 | +7·6 |
| Melbourne City ... | 21·15 | 19·90 | -5·9 |
| Camberwell Town ... | 19·17 | 15·24 | -20·5 |
| Greater Melbourne:— | | | |
| Excluding Births in Institutions | 23·03 | 22·32 | -3·1 |
| Including Births in Institutions | 24·85 | 24·51 | -1·4 |

The birth rates were higher in ten and lower in twelve districts in 1911 than in 1901. The decrease for the metropolis as a whole was nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In view of the fact that the past five years have been marked by great prosperity and high marriage rates, and that the conditions during the years immediately preceding 1901 were much less favorable, it is remarkable that there should have been a decline in the metropolitan rate. In Camberwell, St. Kilda, Caulfield, Hawthorn, South Melbourne, Essendon, and Malvern, the births in 1911, in proportion to the population were below the metropolitan average, and this accords with the condition which prevailed in the previous census year—1901—when the number of births to married women of fertile ages in each of these areas was proportionately less than the average for the whole metropolis.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs for the year 1911:—

Birth rates
in capital
cities and
suburbs.

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

| Capital City and Suburbs. | Year 1911. | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Mean Population. | Number of Births. | Births per 1,000 of the population. |
| Melbourne | 594,250 | 14,563 | 24·51 |
| Sydney | 641,700 | 17,829 | 27·78 |
| Brisbane | 142,428 | 4,048 | 28·47 |
| Adelaide | 190,302 | 5,225 | 27·46 |
| Perth | 110,000 | 3,316 | 30·15 |
| Hobart | 37,868 | 1,157 | 30·55 |
| Wellington | 71,078 | 1,829 | 26·08 |

The average birth rate of the six capitals was 26.88 per 1,000 of the population, which was 2.3 per cent. lower than the rate—27.51—in the rest of Australia.

Birth rates
in cities.

The birth rates of the Australasian capitals for 1911 and of 28 other cities for 1910 are given in the following table:—

BIRTH RATES IN CITIES.

| City. | Births per 1,000 of population. | City. | Births per 1,000 of population. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Moscow ... | 35·9 | Glasgow ... | 25·1 |
| Trieste ... | 32·9 | Melbourne ... | 24·5 |
| Bucarest ... | 30·7 | London ... | 23·6 |
| Hobart ... | 30·5 | Amsterdam ... | 23·6 |
| Perth ... | 30·1 | Christiania ... | 23·5 |
| Rotterdam ... | 29·6 | Munich ... | 23·4 |
| Brisbane ... | 28·5 | Milan ... | 23·3 |
| Dublin ... | 28·3 | Hamburg ... | 23·2 |
| Belfast ... | 27·8 | Stockholm ... | 23·2 |
| St. Petersburg ... | 27·8 | Venice ... | 23·1 |
| Rio de Janeiro ... | 27·8 | Dresden ... | 21·6 |
| Sydney ... | 27·8 | Berlin ... | 21·5 |
| Breslau ... | 27·5 | Vienna ... | 19·9 |
| Adelaide ... | 27·5 | Edinburgh ... | 19·6 |
| Budapest ... | 26·5 | Prague ... | 19·2 |
| Copenhagen ... | 26·1 | Paris ... | 18·0 |
| Wellington ... | 26·1 | Brussels ... | 16·8 |
| The Hague ... | 25·4 | | |

Although the birth rate of Melbourne was lower than that of any other Australasian capital it was higher than the prevailing rates in 15 of the other cities mentioned in the above list.

Twin and
triplet
births.

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Cases of Twins. | Cases of Triplets. |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1907 ... | 330 | 7 |
| 1908 ... | 288 | 3 |
| 1909 ... | 314 | 6 |
| 1910 ... | 318 | 3 |
| 1911 ... | 332 | 3 |

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 100 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 7,166 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, ^{Children legitimized.} whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. Up to the end of 1911 advantage was taken of this section to legitimate 476 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, and 126 in 1911. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provided that if parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, the most recent being that of Western Australia, which was passed in 1909. The provisions of the various Acts are somewhat similar, excepting that the Victorian measure limits the period within which legitimation can be effected to within six months of the marriage of the parents, while there is no such limit in the Acts of the other States and New Zealand. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in Victoria during 1911, and in the other States and New Zealand during 1910, were as follows:—Queensland, 13.3; New Zealand, 10.4; New South Wales, 10.3; Western Australia, 8.6; South Australia, 8.5; Victoria, 6.4; and Tasmania slightly less than 1.

The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1911 was 1,964, which gives a proportion of 5.94 to every 100 births registered, as against 5.59 in the previous year, 5.92 in 1909, 5.76 in 1908, and 5.60 in 1907. The percentages of the children born out of wedlock in various countries are shown in the following table:— ^{Illegitimate births in various countries.}

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

| Country. | Year. | Percentage born out of wedlock. | Country. | Year. | Percentage born out of wedlock. |
|------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Sweden .. | 1908 | 13.4 | Victoria .. | 1911 | 5.9 |
| Denmark .. | 1909 | 10.9 | Tasmania .. | 1911 | 5.0 |
| Japan .. | 1907 | 9.1 | Italy .. | 1909 | 4.9 |
| German Empire .. | 1909 | 9.0 | Western Australia | 1911 | 4.5 |
| France .. | 1906 | 8.9 | South Australia .. | 1911 | 4.2 |
| Scotland .. | 1910 | 6.8 | New Zealand .. | 1911 | 4.1 |
| Norway .. | 1908 | 6.8 | England and Wales | 1909 | 4.1 |
| Queensland .. | 1911 | 6.4 | Ireland .. | 1910 | 2.8 |
| New South Wales | 1911 | 6.2 | The Netherlands .. | 1909 | 2.7 |

The rate for Victoria exceeded that for England, and was double that for both Ireland and The Netherlands. It was, however, lower than the rates for New South Wales, Queensland, Norway, and Scotland, and considerably below those for France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Illegitimate
births to
unmarried
women in
Australian
States.

While the proportion of illegitimate births in Victoria increased from 5.36 in 1891 to 5.58 in 1901 and to 5.94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The morality of the community, as indicated by illegitimacy, is much more satisfactorily expressed by stating the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

| Year. | | | Single Women Aged 15 to 45. | Illegitimate Births. | Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women. |
|-------|----|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1891 | .. | .. | 142,443 | 2,064 | 14.49 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 167,760 | 1,729 | 10.31 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 187,488 | 1,964 | 10.48 |

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was nearly 11 per cent. higher in 1911 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14.49 in 1891 to 10.48 in 1911, which was equal to a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the intervening period. The illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 15 to 45 in each State and the Commonwealth in 1911 were as follows:—Queensland, 15.5; New South Wales, 14.5; Western Australia, 14.0; Australia, 12.6; Tasmania, 11.9; Victoria, 10.5; and South Australia, 8.5.

The morality of the Australian community, as indicated by the proportion of births to single and widowed women of reproductive ages, compares very favorably with that of ten of the fourteen under-mentioned European countries, for which particulars are furnished by the English Registrar-General:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN AGED
15-45 IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45. | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. |
| German Empire | 28·7 | 27·4 |
| Sweden | 22·9 | 24·3 |
| Denmark | 24·5 | 24·2 |
| Prussia | 25·1 | 23·7 |
| Italy | ... | 19·4 |
| France | 17·7 | 19·1 |
| Belgium | 20·6 | 17·8 |
| Norway | 16·9 | 17·2 |
| Spain | 17·5 | 15·5 |
| Scotland | 17·1 | 13·4 |
| Switzerland | 10·0 | 9·8 |
| England and Wales | 10·5 | 8·5 |
| The Netherlands | 9·0 | 6·8 |
| Ireland | 3·9 | 3·8 |

In 1911 there were 10·48 illegitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-45. This proportion was lower than that for any other State except South Australia. It was also below the rates for all of the above countries, except Ireland, The Netherlands, England and Wales, and Switzerland, for the latest date for which this information is obtainable.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the year 1911, in the metropolitan area, slightly more than 1 birth in every 11, in other urban districts 1 in 21, and in the rural districts only 1 in 43 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1900-4 were 1 in 11, 1 in 18, and 1 in 38 respectively.

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1907 to 1911:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Total Deaths. | Sex. | | Quarter of Registration. | | | | Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population. |
|---------|---------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | March. | June. | September. | December. | |
| 1907 .. | 14,542 | 7,980 | 6,562 | 3,285 | 3,391 | 4,011 | 3,855 | 11·61 |
| 1908 .. | 15,767 | 8,815 | 6,952 | 4,349 | 3,760 | 4,130 | 3,528 | 12·45 |
| 1909 .. | 14,436 | 8,070 | 6,366 | 3,580 | 3,453 | 3,860 | 3,543 | 11·27 |
| 1910 .. | 14,736 | 8,132 | 6,604 | 3,820 | 3,693 | 3,661 | 3,562 | 11·34 |
| 1911 .. | 15,217 | 8,356 | 6,861 | 3,519 | 3,774 | 4,132 | 3,792 | 11·52 |
| Average | 14,940 | 8,271 | 6,669 | 3,711 | 3,614 | 3,959 | 3,656 | 11·64 |

The number of deaths in 1911 was 15,217, which was 273 above the average of the preceding five years. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 30th September was most fatal, the next being that ending 31st December, and the first quarter being least fatal. On the average of the previous five years the greatest number of deaths occurred in the September quarter, the second highest number in the first, and the lowest number in the second quarter. For every 100 female there were 124 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last five years:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12·55 | 10·84 | 10·92 | 10·67 | 12·17 | 11·04 | 11·44 | 9·81 |
| 1907 .. | 11·61 | 10·56 | 10·35 | 9·87 | 11·09 | 11·22 | 10·86 | 10·95 |
| 1908 .. | 12·45 | 10·13 | 10·23 | 9·84 | 10·74 | 11·51 | 10·91 | 9·67 |
| 1909 .. | 11·27 | 9·97 | 9·68 | 9·72 | 10·21 | 10·01 | 10·31 | 9·22 |
| 1910 .. | 11·34 | 9·98 | 9·70 | 10·21 | 10·09 | 11·31 | 10·43 | 9·71 |
| 1911 .. | 11·52 | 10·34 | 10·65 | 9·82 | 10·20 | 10·12 | 10·67 | 9·39 |
| Average 1907-11 | 11·64 | 10·20 | 10·12 | 9·89 | 10·47 | 10·83 | 10·64 | 9·77 |

The death rate in Victoria, taking the average of the five years, 1907-11, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1911 census when Victoria had 735 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 629 in New South Wales, 581 in Queensland, 706 in South Australia, 402 in Western Australia, 626 in Tasmania, 647 in Australia, and 705 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1911, 38.8 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 30.8 in New South Wales, 25.1 in Queensland, 34.3 in South Australia, 15.6 in Western Australia, 32.1 in Tasmania, 30.9 in Australia, and 35.1 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that while Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards, than any other State or New Zealand.

The following are the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries for the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all the countries except Japan and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, England and Wales, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Italy, there has been a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period:—

Death rates
in various
countries.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Five Years, 1906-1910. | | | Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------|-------|--|
| | Max. | Min. | Mean. | |
| Russia, European (1901-5) | 32.1 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 33.9* |
| Roumania | 27.8 | 23.9 | 26.3 | 28.2 |
| Hungary | 25.2 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 31.8 |
| Spain | 26.1 | 23.3 | 24.3 | 30.2 |
| Austria (1904-8) .. | 25.1 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 28.4 |
| Italy | 22.6 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 26.2 |
| Japan (1904-8) .. | 21.9 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 20.5* |
| France | 20.2 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 21.8 |

* 1881-1901.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*.

| Country. | Five Years, 1906-1910. | | | Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901. |
|---|------------------------|------|-------|--|
| | Max. | Min. | Mean. | |
| Germany (1905-9) .. | 19·8 | 17·1 | 18·2 | 23·9 |
| Prussia | 17·9 | 16·0 | 17·3 | 23·5 |
| Ireland | 17·7 | 17·0 | 17·3 | 18·2 |
| Switzerland (1905-9) .. | 17·6 | 15·9 | 16·6 | 20·3 |
| Belgium (1905-9) .. | 16·5 | 15·8 | 16·2 | 19·9 |
| Scotland | 16·6 | 15·2 | 16·1 | 19·1 |
| United States (registra- tion area) 1905-9 | 16·5 | 15·0 | 15·8 | .. |
| United Kingdom .. | 15·7 | 14·0 | 15·1 | 18·8 |
| England and Wales .. | 15·4 | 13·5 | 14·6 | 18·9 |
| The Netherlands .. | 15·0 | 13·6 | 14·3 | 20·1 |
| Sweden | 14·9 | 13·7 | 14·3 | 16·8 |
| Norway | 14·3 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 16·4 |
| Province of Ontario (1904-8) | 14·3 | 13·4 | 13·8 | 11·3* |
| Denmark | 14·6 | 12·9 | 13·7 | 18·1 |

* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than in Denmark and Norway—the European countries having the lowest rates. Emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter. In consequence of this, the crude death rates, calculated on the total population, will naturally be on a lower level in Australasia than in Europe, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

Age
distribution
and crude
death rates.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth and each of the Australian States, and it is greater in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living at various age groups at the last census in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and

those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

| Country. | Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at the Age Group— | | | | | Total. |
|-------------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | Under 1 year. | 1 to 20 | 20 to 40 | 40 to 60 | 60 and over | |
| Victoria | 235 | 3,837 | 3,173 | 2,020 | 735 | 10,000 |
| New South Wales | 274 | 3,926 | 3,358 | 1,813 | 629 | 10,000 |
| Queensland | 269 | 4,083 | 3,285 | 1,782 | 581 | 10,000 |
| South Australia | 256 | 3,901 | 3,304 | 1,833 | 706 | 10,000 |
| Western Australia | 266 | 3,646 | 3,682 | 2,004 | 402 | 10,000 |
| Tasmania | 279 | 4,243 | 3,069 | 1,783 | 626 | 10,000 |
| Australia | 260 | 3,914 | 3,297 | 1,882 | 647 | 10,000 |
| New Zealand | 241 | 3,763 | 3,600 | 1,691 | 705 | 10,000 |
| Sweden | 255 | 3,980 | 2,696 | 1,923 | 1,146 | 10,000 |

The above figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons at the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number at ages 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia are conspicuous by having the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 60 years and upwards—a point which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age constitutions of the populations of the six States and New Zealand have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality for the last two census years. The index figures for each are based upon an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. To admit of comparison, the crude death rates are also shown for the same years:—

Index of mortality.

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901 AND 1911.

| Country. | Crude Death Rates per 1,000 of Population | | Index of Mortality. | | Percentage Improvement in Index for 1911. |
|-------------------------|---|-------|---------------------|-------|---|
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | |
| Victoria | 13·22 | 11·52 | 15·63 | 14·31 | 8·4 |
| New South Wales | 11·68 | 10·34 | 15·33 | 13·13 | 14·3 |
| Queensland | 11·88 | 10·65 | 15·24 | 13·52 | 11·3 |
| South Australia | 11·22 | 9·82 | 14·30 | 12·15 | 15·0 |
| Western Australia | 13·36 | 10·20 | 17·89 | 13·49 | 24·6 |
| Tasmania | 10·45 | 10·12 | 13·82 | 12·90 | 6·7 |
| Australia | 12·17 | 10·67 | 15·41 | 13·52 | 12·3 |
| New Zealand | 9·81 | 9·39 | 12·42 | 11·80 | 4·8 |

The figures in the last column show that there was a substantial reduction in the mortality for each State during the last intercensal period. Compared with 1901, the index of mortality for 1911 was lower by 8.4 per cent. in Victoria, 14.3 in New South Wales, 11.3 in Queensland, 15.0 in South Australia, 24.6 in Western Australia, 6.7 in Tasmania, 12.3 in the Commonwealth, and 4.8 per cent. in New Zealand.

Death rates
at various
ages.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the sub-joined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911:—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

| Age Group. | | | | Deaths per 1,000 at each Age. | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1902-1911. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | ... | ... | ... | 44.79 | 39.29 | 26.73 |
| 5 to 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4.06 | 3.36 | 2.16 |
| 10 to 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2.65 | 2.20 | 1.87 |
| 15 to 20 | ... | ... | ... | 4.03 | 3.28 | 2.72 |
| 20 to 25 | ... | ... | ... | 6.35 | 4.79 | 3.51 |
| 25 to 35 | ... | ... | ... | 7.72 | 6.60 | 4.75 |
| 35 to 45 | ... | ... | ... | 11.23 | 9.03 | 7.81 |
| 45 to 55 | ... | ... | ... | 19.28 | 15.32 | 13.48 |
| 55 to 65 | ... | ... | ... | 33.25 | 32.90 | 25.38 |
| 65 to 75 | ... | ... | ... | 61.13 | 62.99 | 59.04 |
| 75 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 137.18 | 145.05 | 157.26 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | 16.55 | 15.47 | 13.30 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | ... | ... | ... | 39.46 | 34.09 | 22.35 |
| 5 to 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3.92 | 3.12 | 2.03 |
| 10 to 15 | ... | ... | ... | 2.56 | 2.06 | 1.78 |
| 15 to 20 | ... | ... | ... | 4.17 | 3.43 | 2.80 |
| 20 to 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5.81 | 4.81 | 3.59 |
| 25 to 35 | ... | ... | ... | 7.90 | 6.89 | 5.01 |
| 35 to 45 | ... | ... | ... | 10.93 | 8.68 | 7.16 |
| 45 to 55 | ... | ... | ... | 14.84 | 12.12 | 9.96 |
| 55 to 65 | ... | ... | ... | 23.49 | 23.64 | 18.80 |
| 65 to 75 | ... | ... | ... | 50.32 | 45.87 | 46.71 |
| 75 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 129.00 | 124.33 | 131.77 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | 13.56 | 12.36 | 10.66 |

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and upwards for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11

was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, other than those for very old ages, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 of each sex at various ages are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

Death rates
at various
ages in
Australian
States.

ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

| Age Group. | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 24.04 | 23.76 | 21.53 | 20.31 | 26.73 | 24.05 | 23.40 |
| 5-10 .. | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.15 | 1.90 | 3.09 | 2.36 | 2.13 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.68 | 1.75 | 1.92 | 1.34 | 1.84 | 1.49 | 1.71 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.53 | 2.47 | 3.14 | 2.46 | 2.54 | 2.63 | 2.58 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.14 | 3.22 | 4.38 | 3.05 | 4.42 | 3.63 | 3.43 |
| 25-30 .. | 3.94 | 3.74 | 4.94 | 3.90 | 5.07 | 4.11 | 4.09 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.72 | 4.35 | 5.42 | 4.79 | 5.91 | 4.44 | 4.76 |
| 35-40 .. | 6.30 | 5.63 | 7.32 | 6.90 | 7.20 | 6.73 | 6.34 |
| 40-45 .. | 7.97 | 8.13 | 9.30 | 7.86 | 10.64 | 6.86 | 8.40 |
| 45-50 .. | 10.89 | 10.64 | 13.55 | 10.77 | 14.48 | 9.00 | 11.35 |
| 50-55 .. | 14.63 | 13.28 | 17.15 | 14.91 | 16.12 | 13.28 | 14.49 |
| 55-60 .. | 20.49 | 20.41 | 22.55 | 18.98 | 23.93 | 15.70 | 20.52 |
| 60-65 .. | 32.04 | 27.94 | 29.16 | 29.95 | 30.21 | 23.33 | 29.28 |
| 65-70 .. | 50.53 | 44.50 | 50.32 | 40.11 | 45.43 | 36.89 | 46.25 |
| 70-75 .. | 76.20 | 70.60 | 65.82 | 59.63 | 78.10 | 53.49 | 70.20 |
| 75-80 .. | 120.16 | 108.32 | 98.99 | 102.64 | 116.27 | 99.52 | 111.19 |
| 80-85 .. | 171.92 | 158.63 | 152.59 | 155.53 | 155.83 | 158.83 | 163.58 |
| 85 and over | 269.56 | 283.16 | 231.29 | 250.80 | 281.63 | 355.33 | 273.85 |
| All ages— Males | 12.82 | 11.15 | 11.46 | 10.79 | 11.42 | 10.84 | 11.60 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 .. | 18.89 | 20.05 | 19.08 | 16.24 | 21.66 | 20.91 | 19.39 |
| 5-10 .. | 1.94 | 1.69 | 2.11 | 1.46 | 3.05 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.51 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.86 | 1.97 | 1.46 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.44 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 3.43 | 2.28 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.46 | 3.15 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.76 | 4.23 | 3.40 |
| 25-30 .. | 4.33 | 3.92 | 4.41 | 5.02 | { 4.52 | 4.54 | { 4.28 |
| 30-35 .. | 4.92 | 4.40 | 4.68 | | { 5.15 | | { 4.69 |
| 35-40 .. | 6.20 | 5.79 | 5.90 | 6.05 | { 6.22 | 6.47 | { 6.04 |
| 40-45 .. | 6.58 | 6.06 | 6.94 | | { 6.62 | | { 6.36 |
| 45-50 .. | 8.22 | 7.66 | 7.79 | 8.04 | 7.44 | 7.43 | 7.87 |
| 50-55 .. | 9.90 | 9.98 | 10.13 | 9.60 | 11.58 | 9.93 | 9.93 |
| 55-60 .. | 14.49 | 14.45 | 13.51 | 12.88 | 13.13 | | |
| 60-65 .. | 21.62 | 20.67 | 21.89 | 19.19 | 17.72 | 18.18 | 20.73 |
| 65-70 .. | 35.12 | 37.10 | 33.48 | 32.19 | 34.43 | 34.43 | 35.30 |
| 70-75 .. | 59.07 | 54.55 | 50.18 | 48.98 | 55.53 | 52.95 | 55.22 |
| 75-80 .. | 97.13 | 91.45 | 88.41 | 83.86 | 98.36 | 86.75 | 92.80 |
| 80-85 .. | 133.47 | 133.49 | 137.58 | 123.76 | 130.53 | 138.35 | 133.94 |
| 85 and over | 239.69 | 211.64 | 223.23 | 228.03 | 190.19 | 258.01 | 229.05 |
| All ages— Females | 10.17 | 8.83 | 8.34 | 9.20 | 8.55 | 9.71 | 9.23 |

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11, the Victorian death rate for males at every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females, the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

Victorian
and English
death rates
compared.

The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1909, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex. | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1909. | Victoria. 1909-11. | Australia. 1909-11. | England and Wales. 1909. |
| 0-5 .. | 24.0 | 23.4 | 40.3 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 33.2 |
| 5-10 .. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.3 |
| 10-15 .. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| 15-20 .. | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| 20-25 .. | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 25-35 .. | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 35-45 .. | 7.1 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.4 |
| 45-55 .. | 12.5 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 13.0 |
| 55-65 .. | 25.3 | 25.2 | 32.8 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 25.7 |
| 65-75 .. | 62.1 | 56.2 | 73.5 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 61.4 |
| 75-85 .. | 138.2 | 127.8 | 141.8 | 109.1 | 105.8 | 129.9 |
| 85 and up- wards .. | 269.6 | 273.8 | 321.4 | 239.7 | 229.0 | 300.0 |
| All ages | 12.8 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 13.7 |

The low mortality rate at each age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The rate for each sex is lower in Victoria than in England and Wales for all age groups

except 20-25, and 25-35 for females. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age-groups 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked for the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

The usual place of residence of those who died in hospitals throughout the State in 1911 shows that the number of extra-metropolitan residents who died in these institutions in Greater Melbourne was 239, of whom 184 were from rural districts and 32 from urban areas, and 23 resided outside the State. The non-residents of large towns who died in hospitals situated therein numbered 376. Of that total, 350 lived in rural districts, 14 were from Melbourne and suburbs, and 12 were from outside Victoria. Only 2 persons who usually resided in Melbourne, and 4 from urban centres, died in hospitals situated in rural districts. From the above figures it is evident that the opportunities for hospital treatment in the metropolitan and urban centres are largely availed of by country residents, of whom 184 died in the metropolis, and 350 in other towns in the year under review.

Usual residence of persons who died in hospitals.

The extent to which the metropolitan and urban death rates are increased by residents of country districts dying in hospitals situated in these centres has been ascertained for the period 1909-11. The investigation shows that when such deaths are distributed according to the usual residence of deceased the resulting death rates among residents in the Metropolitan, Urban, and Rural Districts of the State are 12.20, 15.16, and 8.83 per 1,000 of the population respectively, as compared with rates of 12.56, 16.92, and 7.75 when calculated according to the place of death. The metropolitan and urban death rates, based upon place of death, are therefore .36 and 1.76 per 1,000 higher, and the rural rate, similarly based, is 1.08 per 1,000 lower than the rates in these divisions based upon the usual residence of deceased. The figures for the period referred to show that the mortality rate among country residents is very much lighter than that among residents of the metropolitan and urban centres, notwithstanding the migration of adults in the prime of life to Greater Melbourne. It would appear from the high death rate in towns outside Melbourne that many elderly persons following agricultural and pastoral pursuits leave the rural districts to live in

Death rates among Metropolitan, Urban, and Rural residents.

these towns, where they subsequently die, and thus increase the urban mortality rate. Another element which tends to reduce the rural and increase the urban rate is the location in towns of benevolent asylums, in which many deaths occur of persons who formerly resided in the country districts.

The results of the last census enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1909-10-11, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 12.20 to each 1,000 of the population, as against a ratio of 10.67 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 1.53, but a computation shows that when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 2.47 among country than among metropolitan residents.

Death rates
in principal
country
towns.

The death rates in the principal country towns for the years 1907 to 1911 are shown in the following table, also the average of the rates for that period:—

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Geelong and Suburbs. | Castle- maine and Suburbs. | Mary- borough. | Warr- nambool. | Stawell. |
| 1907 ... | 15.65 | 17.86 | 13.21 | 18.99 | 16.94 | 15.15 | 19.90 |
| 1908 ... | 16.96 | 17.23 | 14.65 | 15.29 | 19.06 | 16.57 | 17.14 |
| 1909 ... | 16.75 | 17.94 | 14.12 | 14.76 | 17.15 | 13.73 | 18.16 |
| 1910 ... | 16.64 | 16.83 | 14.14 | 17.45 | 14.18 | 14.71 | 18.75 |
| 1911 ... | 16.15 | 18.57 | 14.93 | 15.38 | 14.27 | 15.69 | 19.79 |
| Average of 5 years ... | 16.43 | 17.69 | 14.21 | 16.37 | 16.32 | 15.17 | 18.75 |

On the average of the five years, 1907-11, the death rates in all of the above towns were higher than in Melbourne and suburbs, and, as might be expected, they were considerably higher than the rate for the State, on account of the deaths in hospitals situated in those

centres. Taking the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Geelong, followed by Warrnambool, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Stawell, in that order.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne during 1911 numbered 7,615, and represented a rate of 12.81 per 1,000 of the population. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and public institutions, which numbered 2,618, the rate was 8.41 for that year. The mortality rate of the metropolitan area shows a marked decrease in recent periods. The deaths in the decade 1902-11 were 13.20 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15.76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of 13,770 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the destruction of insanitary dwellings, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the smaller proportion of infants and the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been mainly responsible for the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases in the period 1902-11 with those of the preceding decennium. The following are the rates:—

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | | Total Decrease in 1902-11. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1892-1901. | 1902-1911. | |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... | 1.654 | 1.170 | 0.484 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases ... | 0.446 | 0.333 | 0.113 |
| Typhoid Fever ... | 0.293 | 0.101 | 0.192 |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 0.033 | 0.021 | 0.012 |
| Measles ... | 0.215 | 0.036 | 0.179 |
| Diphtheria ... | 0.187 | 0.111 | 0.076 |
| Total ... | 2.828 | 1.772 | 1.056 |

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1902-11 accounted for over 41 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the

diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

The death rates (based upon census populations) in each of the metropolitan municipalities for the decennia 1902-1911 and 1892-1901, and the percentage decrease in the intervening years, are shown in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN DEATH RATES, 1892-1901 AND 1902-1911.

| Districts. | Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | Percentage Decrease in the rate for 1902-1911. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|
| | 1892-1901. | 1902-1911. | |
| Oakleigh Borough | 16·88 | 12·62 | 25·2 |
| Williamstown Town | 12·93 | 11·00 | 14·9 |
| Preston Shire... .. | 11·30 | 10·65 | 5·8 |
| Fitzroy City | 13·12 | 10·50 | 20·0 |
| Melbourne City | 12·40 | 10·34 | 16·6 |
| Brighton Town | 11·41 | 10·02 | 12·2 |
| Brunswick City | 12·90 | 9·52 | 26·2 |
| Collingwood City | 13·59 | 9·43 | 30·6 |
| Prahran City | 12·36 | 9·45 | 23·5 |
| Richmond City | 12·83 | 9·38 | 26·9 |
| Footscray City | 13·05 | 9·24 | 29·2 |
| St. Kilda City | 11·03 | 9·28 | 15·9 |
| Port Melbourne Town... .. | 13·14 | 8·98 | 31·7 |
| Coburg Borough | 10·82 | 8·95 | 17·3 |
| South Melbourne City | 12·68 | 8·67 | 31·6 |
| "Remainder of District" | 13·13 | 8·39 | 36·1 |
| Essendon City | 11·06 | 8·33 | 24·7 |
| Hawthorn City | 11·21 | 8·41 | 25·0 |
| Northcote Town | 12·65 | 7·77 | 38·6 |
| Kew Town | 9·66 | 8·08 | 16·4 |
| Camberwell Town | 9·08 | 8·21 | 9·6 |
| Malvern City | 9·92 | 7·59 | 23·5 |
| Caulfield Town | 8·62 | 7·58 | 12·1 |
| Greater Melbourne— | | | |
| Excluding Hospitals, &c. | 12·39 | 9·31 | 24·9 |
| Including Hospitals, &c. | 15·76 | 13·20 | 16·2 |

The rates for municipalities do not include an allowance for the deaths of residents thereof in hospitals and other public institutions. The inclusion of these would on the average increase the rates for the later and earlier periods by 3·89 and 3·37 respectively. In the years 1902-11, as compared with 1892-1901, a reduction of 38·6

per cent. occurred in the death rate for Northcote, of nearly 32 per cent. in the rates for Port Melbourne and South Melbourne, of over 30 per cent. in the rate for Collingwood, of 29 per cent. in that for Footscray, and of nearly 27 per cent. in that for Richmond. Brunswick, Hawthorn, Essendon, Prahran, and Malvern had rates lower by 26.2, 25.0, 24.7, 23.5, and 23.5 per cent. respectively than in the preceding decennium. The decreases for Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew were not so great, but they were probably as meritorious as in some of the above districts, having been based upon comparatively low rates in the earlier period.

During 1911 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 4,010, of which 2,618 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,392 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 15,217, 7,615, and 7,602 respectively, it follows that slightly more than 1 in every 4 deaths within the State, 1 in every 3 in Greater Melbourne, and slightly less than 1 in every 5 in extra-metropolitan districts, occurred in public institutions. In England and Wales 1 in every 5 deaths took place in public institutions during 1909.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1911.

| Institution. | No. of Deaths. | Institution. | No. of Deaths |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|---------------|
| Hospitals— | | Other Public Institutions— | |
| Melbourne | 756 | Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm | 79 |
| Alfred | 233 | Benevolent Asylum ... | 175 |
| St. Vincent's | 193 | Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor | 57 |
| Homœopathic | 79 | Old Colonists' Home ... | 5 |
| Austin | 198 | Foundling Hospital and Infants Home | 54 |
| Children's | 312 | Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows | 12 |
| Women's | 102 | Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum | 148 |
| Infectious Diseases' ... | 80 | Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... | 72 |
| Queen Victoria | 7 | Other Institutions ... | 41 |
| Eye and Ear | 9 | | |
| Williamstown | 6 | | |
| Total Hospitals ... | 1,975 | Total Hospitals and other Institutions | 2,618 |

Deaths and
births
in Austral-
asian
capitals.

The next table shows the numbers of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1911:—

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1911.

| Capital City with Suburbs. | Number of Deaths. | Deaths per 1,000 of Population. | Number of Births. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| Melbourne ... | 7,615 | 12·81 | 14,563 | 6,948 | 91 |
| Sydney ... | 6,973 | 10·87 | 17,829 | 10,856 | 156 |
| Brisbane ... | 1,729 | 12·14 | 4,048 | 2,319 | 134 |
| Adelaide ... | 2,426 | 12·75 | 5,225 | 2,799 | 115 |
| Perth ... | 1,354 | 12·31 | 3,316 | 1,962 | 145 |
| Hobart ... | 570 | 15·05 | 1,157 | 587 | 103 |
| Wellington ... | 707 | 9·95 | 1,829 | 1,122 | 159 |

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 20,667, or 44·8 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1911. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 259 births in Wellington, 256 in Sydney, 245 in Perth, 234 in Brisbane, 215 in Adelaide, 203 in Hobart, and 191 in Melbourne, giving an average of 224 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

Death rates
in various
cities.

In 1911, the death rate of Melbourne—12·81—was higher than that of any other Australasian Capital, except Hobart, but it was lower than the rates for 1910 in 28 of the 33 undermentioned cities:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1910.

| City. | Death Rate. | City. | Death Rate. |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Moscow ... | 26·9 | Vienna ... | 15·8 |
| Bucarest ... | 25·6 | Glasgow ... | 15·1 |
| Rio de Janeiro ... | 24·3 | Chicago ... | 15·1 |
| St. Petersburg ... | 24·1 | Turin ... | 14·9 |
| Trieste ... | 22·9 | Berlin ... | 14·7 |
| Dublin ... | 19·9 | Stockholm ... | 14·6 |
| Budapest ... | 19·3 | Copenhagen ... | 14·2 |
| Breslau ... | 19·1 | Hamburg ... | 14·2 |
| Venice ... | 19·0 | Edinburgh ... | 14·0 |
| Belfast ... | 18·6 | Dresden ... | 13·8 |
| Prague ... | 18·4 | Brussels ... | 13·6 |
| Boston ... | 17·2 | London ... | 12·7 |
| Milan ... | 17·1 | The Hague ... | 12·5 |
| Philadelphia ... | 16·8 | Amsterdam ... | 12·2 |
| Paris ... | 16·7 | Rotterdam ... | 12·2 |
| New York ... | 16·0 | Christiania ... | 11·9 |
| Munich ... | 15·9 | | |

In 1911, the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 12.0 per 1,000 of their combined populations, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities, except Christiania.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. Of every 100 infants born in the five years 1907-11, 7.51 died within a year, as against 11.11 in 1891-1900. The reduction in the rate represents a saving during the last five years of 5,700 infant lives. The deaths of infants in 1911 numbered 2,270, and as there were 33,044 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 6.87 died within twelve months.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the fact that the mortality rate in the metropolitan area exceeded that in the remainder of the State by 28 per cent. in 1911, and by 36 per cent. in the period 1906-10. That the difference in favour of infants in less densely populated centres is not confined to Victoria is indicated by the experience in England, where the rate is about 30 per cent. higher in Urban Areas than in Rural Districts. The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and in the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1911:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1911.

| Period. | | | | Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births. | Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births. | Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate. |
|-----------|----|----|----|---|--|---|
| 1873-80 | .. | .. | .. | 16.85 | 10.16 | 66 |
| 1881-90 | .. | .. | .. | 17.14 | 9.50 | 80 |
| 1891-1900 | .. | .. | .. | 13.36 | 9.60 | 39 |
| 1901-1905 | .. | .. | .. | 11.26 | 8.45 | 33 |
| 1906-1910 | .. | .. | .. | 9.47 | 6.95 | 36 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | 7.82 | 6.12 | 28 |

In 1911 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year per 100 births was 7.82 in Melbourne, as compared with 7.10 in Sydney, 8.08 in Brisbane, 7.77 in Adelaide, 7.90 in Perth, 8.04 in Hobart,

and 7.33 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals in 1911 and in 25 other cities in 1910 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

| City. | Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births. | City. | Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births. |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Moscow | 29.7 | Copenhagen | 11.8 |
| St. Petersburg | 26.2 | Milan | 11.3 |
| Trieste | 19.0 | Edinburgh | 11.1 |
| Breslau | 18.8 | London | 10.3 |
| Vienna | 17.6 | Rotterdam | 9.4 |
| Munich | 16.6 | The Hague | 9.3 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 16.6 | Stockholm | 9.2 |
| Prague | 16.4 | Christiania | 8.3 |
| Berlin | 15.7 | Brisbane | 8.1 |
| Hamburg | 14.9 | Hobart | 8.0 |
| Budapest | 14.3 | Perth | 7.9 |
| Belfast | 14.3 | Melbourne | 7.8 |
| Dublin | 14.2 | Amsterdam | 7.8 |
| Dresden | 12.9 | Adelaide | 7.8 |
| Glasgow | 12.1 | Wellington | 7.3 |
| Paris | 11.8 | Sydney | 7.1 |

Infantile
death rates
in metro-
politan
districts.

If the deaths of infants in districts of Greater Melbourne be compared with the births in the same districts (excluding births and deaths under one year occurring in hospitals), some remarkable differences will be found to exist in the infantile death rates in the various metropolitan municipalities:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

| Districts. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1905-9. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Fitzroy City | 11.74 | 10.19 | 7.30 |
| Brunswick City | 10.39 | 7.98 | 5.99 |
| Port Melbourne Town | 9.50 | 11.19 | 8.41 |
| Williamstown Town | 9.79 | 9.03 | 6.63 |
| Melbourne City | 9.90 | 8.25 | 7.08 |
| Footscray City | 8.58 | 9.71 | 7.28 |
| Collingwood City | 9.45 | 7.01 | 5.86 |
| South Melbourne City | 9.21 | 7.92 | 6.19 |
| Richmond City | 8.20 | 7.62 | 7.90 |
| Prahran City | 7.67 | 6.04 | 6.11 |
| St. Kilda City | 7.44 | 5.28 | 6.31 |
| Essendon City | 6.64 | 7.17 | 4.92 |
| Caulfield Town | 6.02 | 5.40 | 5.88 |
| Malvern City | 6.43 | 4.97 | 3.36 |
| Hawthorn City | 6.04 | 6.42 | 4.44 |
| Northeast Town | 6.34 | 4.88 | 3.73 |
| Camberwell Town | 5.31 | 3.59 | 5.15 |
| Kew Town | 4.42 | 3.61 | 5.53 |

Very much lower infantile death rates obtained in nearly all of the metropolitan municipalities in 1911 than in the period 1905-10. The reductions were specially marked in the cases of Fitzroy, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Melbourne, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Essendon, Malvern, Hawthorn, and Northcote. It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal metropolitan districts which have higher mortality rates. On the average of the last seven years, Kew had two-fifths, and Camberwell, Northcote, Hawthorn, Malvern, and Caulfield had slightly more than one-half the rate experienced in Fitzroy, which had the highest infantile death rate and the largest number of persons to the acre of any district in the metropolis.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, two-fifths occurred in the first month and nearly three-fifths in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1907 to 1911, are shown in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1907-11.

| Ages. | Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age. | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Ten Years—1891-1900. | | | Five Years—1907-11. | | |
| | Number. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. | Number. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. |
| <i>Boys.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 650 | 31·7 | 3·79 | 601 | 44·4 | 3·69 |
| 1 to 3 months | 355 | 17·3 | 2·07 | 222 | 16·4 | 1·36 |
| 3 to 6 " | 445 | 21·7 | 2·59 | 234 | 17·3 | 1·44 |
| 6 to 12 " | 600 | 29·3 | 3·50 | 297 | 21·9 | 1·82 |
| Total .. | 2,050 | 100·0 | 11·95 | 1,354 | 100·0 | 8·31 |
| <i>Girls.</i> | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | 488 | 28·7 | 2·98 | 420 | 41·0 | 2·73 |
| 1 to 3 months | 301 | 17·7 | 1·84 | 167 | 16·3 | 1·08 |
| 3 to 6 " | 385 | 22·6 | 2·35 | 196 | 19·1 | 1·27 |
| 6 to 12 " | 528 | 31·0 | 3·23 | 242 | 23·6 | 1·58 |
| Total .. | 1,702 | 100·0 | 10·40 | 1,025 | 100·0 | 6·66 |

The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 38, 45, and 49 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1907-11, as compared

with 1891-1900. This result may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

The experience of the years 1907-11 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 831 boys and 666 girls died within twelve months, and 9,169 of the former and 9,334 of the latter, or 18,503 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 738 more survivors in 1907-11 than in 1891-1900, and 1,035 more than in 1881-1890.

Infantile
death rates
from
certain
causes.

Although the infantile death rate in Victoria has fluctuated considerably in recent years, it shows on the whole a tendency to decrease. This tendency was much more marked in the period 1907-11 than in the preceding five years. The rate for last year—6.87 deaths per 100 births—was 14 per cent. lower than that for the previous five years, and 38 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal to infant life in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-9, and for the years 1910 and 1911.—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-9,
1910 AND 1911.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in— | | | |
|---|--|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1891-3. | 1901-9. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ... | 29.66 | 24.65 | 24.40 | 17.89 |
| Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ... | 22.24 | 12.82 | 11.99 | 12.02 |
| Prematurity ... | 13.13 | 15.15 | 13.58 | 14.04 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... | 11.37 | 8.49 | 4.90 | 7.96 |
| Convulsions ... | 6.83 | 3.18 | 2.39 | 2.21 |
| Congenital Defects and Malformations ... | 3.45 | 4.85 | 4.99 | 4.20 |
| Violence ... | 3.16 | 2.58 | 1.53 | 1.06 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 2.60 | 2.64 | 1.46 | .97 |
| Other causes ... | 24.49 | 14.75 | 11.68 | 8.35 |
| Total all causes ... | 116.93 | 89.11 | 76.92 | 68.70 |

The most striking feature of the infantile mortality figures is the marked tendency towards lower death rates from digestive and wasting diseases, and from complaints of the respiratory system. Of every 1,000 infants born 33 died from diarrhoeal and wasting diseases in 1910-11, as against 37 in 1901-9, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of over 36 per cent. in 19 years. In 1910-11 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were responsible for 6.4 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11.4 in 1891-3—a decline of 44 per cent. between the two periods. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that the death rates from certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects and malformations were responsible over the whole period for one-fifth of the total infantile mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrent with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last ten years, of every 1,000 children born 24 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is slightly higher than that in England and Wales, but the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia is three times as high in the latter country as in the former.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each of the quarters of the past seven-year period are shown in the following statement:—

| Cause of Death. | Deaths during 1905-11 in the Quarter ended— | | | |
|---|---|-------|------------|-----------|
| | March. | June. | September. | December. |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1,251 | 470 | 167 | 605 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 109 | 184 | 368 | 70 |

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

The experience of the period 1905-11 shows that the first three months of the year furnish a greater infantile mortality from diarrhoeal complaints than the remaining nine months, and that the deaths of infants in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are more numerous than in the other three quarters combined.

Legitimate
and illegi-
timate
infantile
death
rates.

On the average of the past eight years, 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 14 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1911 the mortality rate for legitimate infants—6.29 per 100 births—was lower than in the preceding year. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,964, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 316, which corresponded to a rate of 16.09 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1909, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 10.43 and 21.12 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births on the average of the years 1904-8 and for the year 1911.

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES 1904-8 AND 1911.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births. | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Legitimate. | | Illegitimate. | |
| | 1904-8. | 1911. | 1904-8. | 1911. |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases | 19.8 | 15.8 | 72.6 | 50.0 |
| Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c. | 30.3 | 28.7 | 52.1 | 55.4 |
| Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia | 6.9 | 7.3 | 18.6 | 18.8 |
| Other causes | 18.3 | 11.1 | 58.7 | 36.7 |
| Total all causes | 75.3 | 62.9 | 202.0 | 160.9 |

The rates for 1911 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 50.0 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 15.8 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. For 1904-8 the corresponding rates were 72.6 and 19.8 respectively. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The next table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the periods 1902-6 and 1891-1900 :—

Infantile mortality in Australasia.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

| Period. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1891-1900 .. | 11.11 | 11.22 | 10.34 | 10.54 | 14.48 | 9.58 | 8.38 |
| 1902-6.. | 9.38 | 9.27 | 8.93 | 8.21 | 12.21 | 9.02 | 7.29 |
| 1907 .. | 7.26 | 8.86 | 7.76 | 6.59 | 9.77 | 8.28 | 8.88 |
| 1908 .. | 8.61 | 7.58 | 7.07 | 6.97 | 8.46 | 7.52 | 6.79 |
| 1909 .. | 7.13 | 7.43 | 7.19 | 6.13 | 7.80 | 6.49 | 6.16 |
| 1910 .. | 7.69 | 7.46 | 6.31 | 7.06 | 7.80 | 10.22 | 6.77 |
| 1911 .. | 6.87 | 6.95 | 6.55 | 6.05 | 7.62 | 7.25 | 5.63 |
| Average 1907-11 | 7.51 | 7.66 | 6.98 | 6.56 | 8.29 | 7.97 | 6.85 |

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in South Australia, followed by that in New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1902-6, the rate for 1911 showed a percentage decline of nearly 27 in Victoria

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.

and Queensland, 25 in New South Wales, 26 in South Australia, nearly 38 in Western Australia, and 18½ in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1911 was equivalent to a saving of 3,040 infant lives, of which 829 were in Victoria.

Infantile
mortality
in various
countries.

The following table shows the infantile death rates of various foreign countries on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and of the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1907-11:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. | Country. | Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births. |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Russia (European) ... | 25·6 | England and Wales ... | 12·1 |
| Austria... .. | 21·2 | The Netherlands ... | 11·9 |
| Hungary | 21·1 | Scotland | 11·7 |
| German Empire ... | 18·8 | Denmark | 11·4 |
| Prussia | 17·6 | Ireland | 9·4 |
| Spain | 17·0 | Western Australia ... | 8·3 |
| Italy | 15·9 | Sweden | 8·3 |
| Bulgaria | 15·6 | Tasmania | 8·0 |
| Japan | 15·3 | New South Wales ... | 7·7 |
| Servia | 15·0 | Victoria | 7·5 |
| Belgium | 14·6 | Norway | 7·4 |
| France | 13·9 | Queensland | 7·0 |
| Switzerland | 12·5 | New Zealand | 6·8 |
| Ontario, Province of ... | 12·2 | South Australia ... | 6·6 |

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and South Australia, New Zealand and Queensland have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the three latter slightly less than 1 in every 14 infants dies within its first year.

Deaths of
children
under 5.

In 1911 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,681, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,274—the former being in the proportion of 20.12 per cent., and the latter of 18.57 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. These proportions are below the averages of the previous ten years. Comparing the averages of the four decades ended with 1910, and the deaths in 1911, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages.

The following table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in the periods mentioned:—

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

| Period. | Years of Age at Death. | | | | | Total under 5 Years. | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|--|
| | 0. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | Number. | Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1871-1880.. .. | 1,783 | 508 | 206 | 148 | 119 | 2,764 | 39·41 |
| 1881-1890.. .. | 2,158 | 464 | 161 | 114 | 92 | 2,989 | 34·28 |
| 1891-1900.. .. | 2,050 | 432 | 143 | 93 | 76 | 2,794 | 30·05 |
| 1901-1910.. .. | 1,504 | 249 | 83 | 59 | 41 | 1,935 | 22·93 |
| 1911 | 1,309 | 201 | 71 | 58 | 42 | 1,681 | 20·12 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1871-1880.. .. | 1,482 | 482 | 198 | 139 | 106 | 2,407 | 46·06 |
| 1881-1890.. .. | 1,805 | 423 | 151 | 105 | 84 | 2,568 | 39·61 |
| 1891-1900.. .. | 1,702 | 385 | 129 | 82 | 68 | 2,366 | 33·61 |
| 1901-1910.. .. | 1,192 | 217 | 81 | 51 | 40 | 1,581 | 23·58 |
| 1911 | 961 | 149 | 73 | 50 | 41 | 1,274 | 18·57 |

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved in the past thirty years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1900. The increasing ratio of survivors is marked at each year of age, in the ten-year period 1902-11. In this period also a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under 1 year were associated with high mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years. The results disclosed agree with the conclusions of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (England), who stated in his 1909-10 report that "the countries having high infant mortalities continue in general to suffer somewhat excessively throughout the first twenty years of human life, and that

Proportion of infants surviving their fifth year.

countries having low infantile mortalities continue to have relatively low death rates in the first twenty years of life, though the superiority is not so great at the later as at the earlier ages." The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-11:—

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1902-11.

| Age. | Survivors at each year of age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of— | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1902-1911. | 1881-1890. | 1891-1900. | 1902-1911. |
| 1 year ... | 8,652 | 8,805 | 9,088 | 8,816 | 8,960 | 9,234 |
| 2 years ... | 8,351 | 8,540 | 8,921 | 8,529 | 8,713 | 9,087 |
| 3 " ... | 8,252 | 8,459 | 8,863 | 8,430 | 8,629 | 9,029 |
| 4 " ... | 8,180 | 8,396 | 8,821 | 8,361 | 8,577 | 8,992 |
| 5 " ... | 8,121 | 8,349 | 8,782 | 8,305 | 8,534 | 8,961 |

According to the experience of the period 1902-11 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,088 of the former and 9,234 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,921 boys and 9,087 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,863 and 9,029 at the end of the third year, 8,821 and 8,992 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,782 and 8,961 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,871 per 10,000 births—a much greater number than either of the proportions deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,122 boys and 4,878 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1902-11 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,498 boys and 4,371 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, two-fifths of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

The ages of males and females who died in 1911 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1909-11.

| Ages. | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 .. | 1,302 | 949 | 2,251 | 1,374 | 1,044 | 2,418 | 1,309 | 961 | 2,270 |
| 1 to 2 | 232 | 169 | 401 | 224 | 188 | 412 | 201 | 149 | 350 |
| 2 " 3 | 72 | 76 | 148 | 69 | 58 | 127 | 71 | 73 | 144 |
| 3 " 4 | 46 | 49 | 95 | 51 | 46 | 97 | 58 | 50 | 108 |
| 4 " 5 | 42 | 41 | 83 | 37 | 37 | 74 | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| 5 " 10 | 111 | 108 | 219 | 128 | 116 | 244 | 147 | 143 | 290 |
| 10 " 15 | 108 | 75 | 183 | 102 | 96 | 198 | 103 | 109 | 212 |
| 15 " 20 | 178 | 173 | 351 | 164 | 169 | 333 | 162 | 150 | 312 |
| 20 " 25 | 167 | 210 | 377 | 191 | 219 | 410 | 214 | 244 | 458 |
| 25 " 30 | 201 | 244 | 445 | 204 | 247 | 451 | 198 | 228 | 426 |
| 30 " 35 | 199 | 216 | 415 | 202 | 244 | 446 | 223 | 254 | 477 |
| 35 " 40 | 257 | 283 | 540 | 253 | 268 | 521 | 257 | 273 | 530 |
| 40 " 45 | 326 | 293 | 619 | 345 | 249 | 594 | 326 | 291 | 617 |
| 45 " 50 | 460 | 319 | 779 | 466 | 298 | 764 | 389 | 326 | 715 |
| 50 " 55 | 438 | 241 | 679 | 425 | 298 | 723 | 509 | 329 | 838 |
| 55 " 60 | 385 | 237 | 622 | 386 | 273 | 659 | 403 | 287 | 690 |
| 60 " 65 | 410 | 313 | 723 | 413 | 298 | 711 | 483 | 310 | 793 |
| 65 " 70 | 588 | 473 | 1,061 | 538 | 427 | 965 | 571 | 420 | 991 |
| 70 " 75 | 722 | 573 | 1,295 | 682 | 564 | 1,246 | 708 | 617 | 1,325 |
| 75 " 80 | 882 | 633 | 1,515 | 867 | 637 | 1,504 | 823 | 737 | 1,560 |
| 80 " 85 | 608 | 385 | 993 | 631 | 469 | 1,100 | 734 | 494 | 1,228 |
| 85 " 90 | 255 | 219 | 474 | 282 | 238 | 520 | 315 | 255 | 570 |
| 90 " 95 | 66 | 70 | 136 | 77 | 94 | 171 | 92 | 90 | 182 |
| 95 .. | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 96 .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 97 .. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 98 .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | .. | 5 | 5 |
| 99 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 100 .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 101 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 102 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 103 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 105 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 107 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 108 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 110 .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 113 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 8,070 | 6,366 | 14,436 | 8,132 | 6,604 | 14,736 | 8,356 | 6,861 | 15,217 |

Of the 44,389 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 5,501 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 31—fifteen males and sixteen females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age recorded in 1909-11 was that of a woman whose years were given as 113. To every 100 female deaths there were 122 male deaths in 1911, as against 123 in 1910 and 127 in 1909.

Altered
classifica-
tion of
causes of
deaths.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians held in Melbourne in 1906, the causes of death were arranged for the first time in 1907 according to The International Classification of Causes of Death. This differs so materially in some respects from the mortality lists previously used in Victoria that comparisons of deaths and death rates from certain causes in the years 1907 to 1911 with those of earlier years are impossible. This applies even to some causes which appear to be similarly grouped, but are actually of a non-comparable character owing to their limitations in 1907-11 differing from those of earlier periods. In any comparison of mortalities from detailed causes it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the minor diseases excluded from or included in the assigned causes in the years compared. This precaution is especially necessary in comparing certain mortalities of the digestive, nervous, and respiratory systems.

Death rate
from
certain
diseases.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between the International method and that previously followed in Victoria, except in the case of a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification referred to in the preceding paragraph, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death was due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., rearrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1890-2. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Typhoid Fever | 369 | 71 | 137 | 103 | 107 | 72 |
| Scarlet Fever | 34 | 2 | 17 | 33 | 22 | 3 |
| Measles | 2 | 33 | 16 | 3 | 25 | 56 |
| Whooping Cough | 129 | 103 | 54 | 132 | 50 | 32 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 552 | 79 | 88 | 69 | 86 | 179 |
| Influenza | 381 | 221 | 131 | 86 | 92 | 114 |
| Hydatids | 51 | 34 | 21 | 26 | 17 | 24 |
| Cancer | 584 | 796 | 794 | 802 | 832 | 833 |
| Phthisis | 1,365 | 958 | 955 | 848 | 830 | 839 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 379 | 209 | 200 | 192 | 176 | 186 |
| Syphilis | 39 | 63 | 56 | 44 | 51 | 46 |
| Diabetes | 38 | 110 | 98 | 102 | 106 | 117 |

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

| Cause of Death. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1890-2. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. | 28 | 45 | 85 | 90 | 80 | 66 |
| Meningitis and Encephalitis .. | 113 | 161 | 164 | 152 | 116 | 113 |
| Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. | 43 | 65 | 80 | 75 | 64 | 62 |
| Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain | 344 | 463 | 467 | 415 | 439 | 462 |
| Epilepsy | 74 | 32 | 43 | 39 | 25 | 33 |
| Convulsions | 353 | 87 | 88 | 63 | 81 | 66 |
| Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) | 962 | 1,264 | 1,404 | 1,517 | 1,423 | 1,434 |
| Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. | 691 | 343 | 374 | 321 | 288 | 356 |
| Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia .. | 853 | 780 | 918 | 768 | 658 | 818 |
| Pleurisy | 96 | 46 | 46 | 41 | 38 | 52 |
| Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy | 140 | 54 | 69 | 66 | 49 | 67 |
| Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. | 70 | 43 | 56 | 60 | 60 | 70 |
| Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases | 1,342 | 718 | 1,061 | 756 | 918 | 679 |
| Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. | 124 | 125 | 100 | 122 | 120 | 110 |
| Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) | 175 | 101 | 113 | 86 | 89 | 104 |
| Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. | 329 | 165 | 163 | 149 | 156 | 152 |
| Biliary Calculi | 11 | 28 | 22 | 31 | 32 | 26 |
| Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa | .. | 66 | 80 | 74 | 83 | 83 |
| Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) .. | 106 | 52 | 48 | 41 | 34 | 23 |
| Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease | 294 | 596 | 614 | 518 | 499 | 589 |
| Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate .. | 86 | 107 | 88 | 91 | 89 | 96 |
| Calculi of the Urinary System | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Old Age | 631 | 982 | 1,111 | 988 | 982 | 1,038 |
| Suicide | 109 | 95 | 92 | 92 | 101 | 114 |
| Accidental Violence | 811 | 568 | 647 | 498 | 528 | 469 |
| Homicide | 34 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 31 | 18 |

The most striking features of the mortality of 1911, as compared with the previous year were the large decrease in the deaths of infants from diarrhoea and enteritis, and the great increase in deaths at all ages from respiratory diseases. Measles, diphtheria, influenza, tubercular diseases, diabetes, epilepsy, heart disease, urinary complaints, and suicide also furnished higher rates, while typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, accidental violence, and homicide were responsible for lower rates than in the previous year. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised by Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the average of the period

Vaccinations.

1876-1899, and for each year since, is shown in the following table:—

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

| Period. | Vaccinations per 100 births. | Period. | Vaccinations per 100 births. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1876-1899 ... | 72 | 1906 ... | 67 |
| 1900 ... | 67 | 1907 ... | 67 |
| 1901 ... | 62 | 1908 ... | 67 |
| 1902 ... | 53 | 1909 ... | 68 |
| 1903 ... | 71 | 1910 ... | 69 |
| 1904 ... | 69 | 1911 ... | 62 |
| 1905 ... | 67 | | |

During the past five years about two-thirds of the children born were vaccinated. This was slightly higher than the proportion in 1902-6, but lower than the ratio—72 per cent.—in the period 1876-1899. Allowing for deaths of unvaccinated infants in each year since 1876, it is probable that about one in every five of the Victorian born population under 35 years of age has not been vaccinated.

Small-pox.

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. There were no deaths from this disease in 1911, but in the previous year three overseas arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian quarantine station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 have taken place in the twenty-seven years ended 1911. Statistics of European countries reveal a very marked decline in the mortality from small-pox in recent years. The deaths per million of the population in various countries are shown in the following table for the average of the latest three years for which these particulars are available:—

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per Million of the Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per Million of the Population. |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|---------------------|---------|--|
| Ceylon ... | 1907-9 | 34.2 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | .8 |
| Japan ... | 1906-8 | 31.2 | Scotland ... | 1908-10 | .4 |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 17.3 | England and Wales | 1907-9 | .4 |
| Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 6.2 | The Netherlands... | 1907-9 | .4 |
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 5.9 | New South Wales | 1909-11 | .4 |
| Norway... | 1906-8 | 2.7 | Denmark ... | 1906-8 | .1 |
| Switzerland | 1906-8 | 2.3 | Sweden ... | 1906-8 | .1 |
| United States of America ... | 1907-9 | 1.8 | Roumania ... | 1907-9 | .1 |
| Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 1.5 | Ireland ... | 1908-10 | } No Deaths. |
| Western Australia | 1909-11 | 1.2 | New Zealand ... | 1908-10 | |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 1.1 | South Australia ... | 1909-11 | |
| German Empire ... | 1906-8 | .9 | Queensland ... | 1909-11 | |
| Prussia ... | 1907-9 | .9 | Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | |

Typhoid fever was responsible in 1911 for 95 deaths, which represented a mortality rate of 72 per million of population, as against 107 in the previous year, 103 in 1909, 137 in 1908, 71 in 1907, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for last year was 35 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years, and 80 per cent. lower than that for the period 1890-2. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the rate for 1907-11 being only 8.6 per hundred thousand of the population as compared with 31.8 in the decennium 1891-1900. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State it is notable that the reported cases in the metropolitan area furnish a lower "attack rate" than those in the remainder of the State on the average of the last five years. Comparing the deaths in Greater Melbourne from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1907-11, the fatality rate was less than 1 in every 10 cases, which was similar to that for Sydney in 1900-9, but was only two-thirds of the fatality experienced in London in the period 1904-8. The mortality is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER 1890-2, 1900-2, 1909-11.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of Each Sex. | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| 0-15 | 2.26 | 0.97 | 0.33 | 2.85 | 1.46 | 0.47 |
| 15-20 | 5.21 | 2.65 | 2.05 | 5.85 | 2.23 | 1.03 |
| 20-25 | 9.21 | 4.39 | 2.03 | 4.77 | 1.84 | 1.42 |
| 25-35 | 6.48 | 3.28 | 1.91 | 3.87 | 2.04 | 1.14 |
| 35-45 | 3.60 | 2.25 | 1.38 | 2.03 | 1.21 | 0.72 |
| 45-55 | 2.24 | 1.95 | 0.95 | 1.29 | 0.93 | 0.49 |
| 55-65 | 1.74 | 0.66 | 0.30 | 1.04 | 0.34 | 0.50 |
| 65 and over | 0.99 | .. | 0.20 | 2.13 | 0.23 | 0.19 |
| All ages | 4.08 | 1.95 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 1.49 | 0.75 |

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 30 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period the proportionate deaths of persons under 15 were fewer among boys than girls.

Typhoid
death rates
in various
countries.

The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|--------------------|---------|---|
| Spain ... | 1907-9 | 31.2 | Japan ... | 1906-8 | 12.3 |
| Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 31.1 | Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 11.7 |
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 27.0 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | 9.4 |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 27.0 | South Australia... | 1909-11 | 7.1 |
| United States of America ... | 1907-9 | 25.6 | New Zealand ... | 1908-10 | 7.1 |
| Western Australia | 1909-11 | 26.2 | Ireland ... | 1908-10 | 7.0 |
| Roumania ... | 1907-9 | 22.4 | Scotland ... | 1907-9 | 7.0 |
| Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | 17.5 | England and Wales | 1907-9 | 6.7 |
| New South Wales | 1909-11 | 15.6 | The Netherlands | 1907-9 | 6.1 |
| Queensland ... | 1909-11 | 15.5 | Prussia ... | 1907-9 | 5.3 |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 14.9 | German Empire... | 1906-8 | 5.1 |
| Servia ... | 1906-8 | 14.3 | Switzerland ... | 1906-8 | 4.5 |
| | | | Norway ... | 1906-8 | 4.1 |

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from typhoid fever was lower in Victoria than in any other Australian State except South Australia.

Scarlet
fever.

During 1911 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered only 4, which corresponded to the low rate of 3 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 22 in the previous year, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, 2 in 1907, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne during the period 1907-11 was 15 in every 1,000, as compared with a fatality rate of 26 per 1,000 in London for the period 1904-8. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population,

in various countries on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the subjoined table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1906-8 | 151·8 | Sweden ... | 1906-8 | 5·3 |
| Roumania ... | 1907-9 | 73·9 | Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 4·9 |
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 57·7 | The Netherlands | 1907-9 | 4·3 |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 42·5 | Switzerland ... | 1906-8 | 4·2 |
| Prussia ... | 1907-9 | 21·9 | New Zealand ... | 1908-10 | 3·4 |
| German Empire ... | 1906-8 | 17·2 | Norway ... | 1906-8 | 3·2 |
| Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 13·2 | Ireland ... | 1908-10 | 2·9 |
| United States of America ... | 1907-9 | 11·6 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | 1·9 |
| Spain ... | 1907-9 | 10·6 | New South Wales | 1909-11 | 1·3 |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 8·9 | Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | ·9 |
| England and Wales | 1907-9 | 8·7 | Queensland ... | 1909-11 | ·7 |
| Scotland ... | 1907-9 | 8·3 | Western Australia | 1909-11 | ·2 |
| United Kingdom | 1906-8 | 8·1 | South Australia | 1909-11 | ·2 |
| | | | Japan ... | 1906-8 | ·2 |

The mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, although there have been only two severe epidemic outbreaks during the past twenty years, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1911 there were 74 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 56 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 25 in the previous year, 3 in 1909, 16 in 1908, and 33 in 1907. The deaths from measles per 100,000 of the population in different countries for the latest three years for which this information is available, are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 41·7 | United States ... | 1907-9 | 10·2 |
| Spain ... | 1907-9 | 36·6 | Sweden ... | 1906-8 | 7·0 |
| Scotland ... | 1906-8 | 35·6 | Norway ... | 1906-8 | 6·7 |
| Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 33·6 | Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 5·0 |
| England and Wales | 1907-9 | 31·4 | Japan ... | 1906-8 | 4·9 |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 30·3 | Western Australia | 1909-11 | 3·8 |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 28·5 | Queensland ... | 1909-11 | 3·1 |
| The Netherlands ... | 1907-9 | 23·2 | New South Wales | 1909-11 | 3·0 |
| Roumania ... | 1907-9 | 18·7 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | 2·8 |
| Prussia ... | 1907-9 | 18·0 | Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | 2·5 |
| Ireland ... | 1907-9 | 14·4 | New Zealand ... | 1908-10 | 1·6 |
| Switzerland ... | 1906-8 | 13·3 | South Australia | 1909-11 | 1·4 |

The average rate for the last three years in Victoria was greatly below that experienced in European and other countries, being about one-eleventh of the rate in England, and only slightly more than one-fourth of that in the United States.

Whooping
cough.

There were 42 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1911, which equalled a rate of 32 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 50 in the previous year, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 32, or nearly 76 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all the deaths were of children less than five years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 20 per cent. higher among girls than boys, but in the year under review the excess was only about 10 per cent. The deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 of the population for various countries, during the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|-------------------|---------|---|----------------------|---------|---|
| Servia ... | 1906-8 | 179.9 | Sweden ... | 1906-8 | 15.4 |
| Scotland ... | 1906-8 | 41.8 | Switzerland ... | 1906-8 | 14.9 |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 39.3 | Norway ... | 1906-8 | 13.1 |
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 35.6 | Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | 11.8 |
| Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 34.2 | United States ... | 1907-9 | 10.9 |
| England and Wales | 1907-9 | 25.7 | Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 10.5 |
| German Empire ... | 1906-8 | 25.4 | Queensland ... | 1909-11 | 9.7 |
| Prussia ... | 1907-9 | 25.3 | Western Australia | 1909-11 | 7.9 |
| Roumania ... | 1907-9 | 22.4 | New Zealand ... | 1908-10 | 7.8 |
| Ireland ... | 1907-9 | 22.3 | Japan ... | 1906-8 | 7.2 |
| Spain ... | 1907-9 | 19.8 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | 7.1 |
| The Netherlands | 1907-9 | 19.4 | South Australia... | 1909-11 | 7.1 |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 16.5 | New South Wales | 1909-11 | 7.1 |

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was less than one-third of that in England and Wales, and in the German Empire. It was also below that in any other Australian State except South Australia and New South Wales.

Diphtheria
and croup.

The number of deaths from diphtheria and croup during 1911 was 237, which equalled a rate of 179 per million of the population, as against 86 in the previous year, 69 in 1909, 88 in 1908, 79 in 1907, and 552 in 1890-2. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 237 deaths

attributed to this disease in the latest year, 202 were of children under 10 years of age, of whom 102 had not completed their fifth year.* The incidence of the malady is light in the first year of life, as compared with the subsequent four years, and is about equal for both sexes. The fatality rate of diphtheria, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the cases in Greater Melbourne notified to the Board of Health, shows that 47 in every 1,000 ended fatally in 1907-11, as against 67 in Sydney in 1900-9. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was five and a half times that experienced in the past five years. The deaths from diphtheria and croup per 100,000 of the population for various countries during the latest three-year period for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. | Country. | Period. | Deaths per 100,000 of Population. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1906-8 | 41.6 | England and Wales | 1907-9 | 15.6* |
| Hungary ... | 1907-9 | 41.1 | Switzerland ... | 1906-8 | 15.2 |
| Austria ... | 1906-8 | 28.9 | Scotland ... | 1906-8 | 15.1* |
| Prussia ... | 1907-9 | 24.9 | New South Wales | 1909-11 | 13.3 |
| German Empire ... | 1906-8 | 23.4 | Queensland ... | 1909-11 | 11.9 |
| United States ... | 1907-9 | 22.5 | Victoria ... | 1909-11 | 11.1 |
| Norway ... | 1906-8 | 22.3 | South Australia | 1909-11 | 10.6 |
| Western Australia | 1909-11 | 21.7 | Japan ... | 1906-8 | 9.2 |
| Spain ... | 1907-9 | 19.9 | Tasmania ... | 1909-11 | 8.9 |
| Ontario, Province of | 1906-8 | 18.8 | Ireland ... | 1907-9 | 8.0* |
| Italy ... | 1907-9 | 16.9 | The Netherlands | 1907-9 | 6.1* |
| Sweden ... | 1906-8 | 16.3 | New Zealand ... | 1907-9 | 5.4 |
| Belgium ... | 1906-8 | 16.1* | Roumania .. | 1907-9 | 5.1 |

* Excluding croup.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1911 numbered 32, being equivalent to a rate of 24 per million of the population as compared with rates of 17 in the preceding year, 26 in 1909, 21 in 1908, 34 in 1907, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 154 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 80 were males and 74 females; only 1 was under 5 years of age. In 1911, 80 per cent. of the fully defined cases were of the liver and 20 per cent. were of the lungs. Hospital returns for the last five years show that 483 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 1 in every 11 ended fatally. Hydatids.

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 87 deaths in 1911, which corresponded to a rate of 66 per million of the population as against 80 in the previous year, 90 in 1909, 85 in 1908, and 45 in 1907. Anæmia,
chlorosis,
leucæmia.

Diabetes.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and on the average of the past five years it was the heaviest ever experienced in the State. In the year under review—1911—there were attributed to this cause 65 male and 90 female deaths, representing a rate of 117 per million of the population, which was 17 above the average of the previous five years. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1909-11, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living. | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| 0-10 | ·02 | ·09 | ·14 | ·02 | ·05 | ·20 |
| 10-20 | ·17 | ·24 | ·20 | ·14 | ·26 | ·23 |
| 20-30 | ·29 | ·17 | ·44 | ·14 | ·36 | ·30 |
| 30-40 | ·21 | ·32 | ·46 | ·30 | ·51 | ·57 |
| 40-50 | ·58 | ·49 | 1·16 | ·49 | ·42 | ·75 |
| 50-60 | 1·18 | 1·38 | 1·76 | 1·31 | 1·42 | 3·07 |
| 60-70 | 1·49 | 2·67 | 5·29 | 2·49 | 3·19 | 7·32 |
| 70-80 | 2·87 | 4·36 | 7·21 | 1·88 | 5·01 | 12·98 |
| 80 and over | 1·65 | 4·11 | 6·26 | 4·44 | 3·54 | 6·88 |
| All Ages | ·40 | ·56 | ·94 | ·36 | ·60 | 1·23 |

At each age group over 40 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1909-11 than at the previous census period. During the past three years the female exceeded the male rate for each age period over 50 the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 57 per cent. Omitting the age group 0-10, at which the deaths are few and the rates susceptible to slight influences, the greatest increase occurred at ages 70-80, and the next heaviest increase at ages 60-70.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1911 numbered 150, corresponding to a rate of 114 per million of the population, which was 22 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Three-fifths of the deaths in 1911 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives the average yearly

proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining five census dates:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX
LIVING.

| Age Group. | | | | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | ·69 | ·34 | 2·50 | 1·10 | ·59 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·07 | ·64 | ·34 | ·34 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·20 | ·59 | ·21 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | ·05 | ·07 | 1·50 | ·79 | ·27 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | ·05 | ... | 3·04 | 1·31 | ·48 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | ·09 | ·24 | 5·12 | 3·20 | ·92 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | ·67 | ·24 | 12·65 | 5·25 | 1·89 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 1·09 | 2·36 | 27·13 | 17·02 | 9·10 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ·33 | ·25 | 3·94 | 2·30 | 1·02 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | ·52 | ·34 | 1·86 | 1·15 | ·41 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·92 | ·83 | ·24 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·28 | ·69 | ·25 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | ·07 | ·07 | 2·35 | ·89 | ·25 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·08 | 4·11 | 1·86 | ·39 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | ·17 | ... | 5·39 | 2·02 | ·50 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | ·39 | ·62 | 11·46 | 5·53 | 1·51 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | ·84 | 3·18 | 35·22 | 16·02 | 10·01 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ·28 | ·24 | 3·72 | 2·13 | ·92 |

The death rate for the recent census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1909-11 being 56 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 75 per cent. lower than the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1911 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,942, which represented a rate of 1,470 per million of the population, as compared with 1,180 in 1910, 1,316 in 1909, 1,531 in 1908, 1,343 in 1907, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 178 were referred to acute bronchitis, 293 to chronic bronchitis, 407 to broncho-pneumonia, 673 to pneumonia, and 69 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for over 83 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in July, August, September, and October, which represented 46 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age

Respiratory
diseases.

groups for each sex at five census periods, when the age and sex constitution of the population were accurately known.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

| Age Group. | | | | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | 22·65 | 29·02 | 28·52 | 16·53 | 10·63 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | 3·05 | 3·30 | 2·92 | 2·70 | 1·61 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | 5·70 | 5·34 | 4·88 | 4·85 | 2·21 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | 5·69 | 8·31 | 6·85 | 5·94 | 3·51 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | 10·28 | 15·80 | 13·55 | 9·49 | 8·89 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | 20·43 | 26·59 | 25·18 | 18·04 | 16·13 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | 41·79 | 51·65 | 56·51 | 38·37 | 29·01 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 108·11 | 136·54 | 141·07 | 112·38 | 133·83 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | 17·29 | 24·48 | 24·30 | 18·66 | 15·61 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | 18·50 | 24·18 | 24·13 | 13·85 | 9·08 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | 1·88 | 2·02 | 3·52 | 2·34 | 1·17 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | 3·54 | 4·23 | 3·05 | 3·34 | 2·18 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | 4·51 | 5·72 | 5·65 | 3·75 | 3·58 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | 7·94 | 12·53 | 11·55 | 7·68 | 5·29 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | 7·87 | 13·63 | 17·01 | 11·80 | 7·42 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | 22·97 | 29·15 | 32·10 | 27·42 | 14·83 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 73·10 | 116·12 | 112·38 | 86·78 | 92·20 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | 12·63 | 17·08 | 17·62 | 13·28 | 10·76 |

Compared with the census years—1900-2—the mortality from respiratory diseases for the last three years shows a substantial decline at each age group up to 55-65, inclusive, the reduction for all ages amounting to 16 per cent. in the male and 19 per cent. in the female rate. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being 40 per cent.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at five census periods, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

| Age Group. | | | | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... | 23·34 | 29·36 | 31·02 | 17·63 | 11·22 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | 3·05 | 3·37 | 3·56 | 3·04 | 1·95 |
| 20-25 | ... | ... | ... | 5·70 | 5·34 | 6·08 | 5·44 | 2·42 |
| 25-35 | ... | ... | ... | 5·74 | 8·38 | 8·35 | 6·73 | 3·78 |
| 35-45 | ... | ... | ... | 10·33 | 15·80 | 16·59 | 10·80 | 9·37 |
| 45-55 | ... | ... | ... | 20·52 | 26·83 | 30·30 | 21·24 | 17·05 |
| 55-65 | ... | ... | ... | 42·46 | 51·89 | 69·16 | 43·62 | 30·90 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 109·20 | 138·90 | 168·20 | 129·40 | 142·93 |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | 17·62 | 24·73 | 28·24 | 20·96 | 16·63 |

Influenza
and
respiratory
diseases
(combined).

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED)—*continued.*

| Age Group. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 19.02 | 24.52 | 25.99 | 15.00 | 9.49 |
| 15-20 ... | 1.88 | 2.02 | 4.44 | 3.17 | 1.41 |
| 20-25 ... | 3.54 | 4.23 | 4.33 | 4.03 | 2.43 |
| 25-35 ... | 4.58 | 5.79 | 8.00 | 4.64 | 3.83 |
| 35-45 ... | 7.94 | 12.61 | 15.66 | 9.54 | 5.68 |
| 45-55 ... | 8.04 | 13.63 | 22.40 | 13.82 | 7.92 |
| 55-65 ... | 23.36 | 29.77 | 43.56 | 32.95 | 16.34 |
| 65 and upwards ... | 73.94 | 119.30 | 147.60 | 102.80 | 102.21 |
| All ages ... | 12.91 | 17.32 | 21.34 | 15.41 | 11.68 |

The mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases combined showed a considerable decrease for both sexes at the last census period as compared with the preceding one, such decrease amounting to 21 per cent. in the male and 24 per cent. in the female rate. Excepting the age groups 15-20 in 1890-2 and 1900-2, and 20-25 and 25-35 in 1909-11, the proportion of deaths of males from these diseases at the different age periods was greater in every instance than that for females. The difference in favour of the latter was somewhat small up to the age of 35, but for subsequent ages it was very considerable, the female rate for the age groups 35-55 being only about two-thirds of that for males.

During 1911 there were 1,763 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 16 to pericarditis, 75 to acute endocarditis, and 40 to angina pectoris. The total—1,894—from the above causes represented a rate of 1,434 per million of the population, as compared with 1,423 in the previous year, 1,517 in 1909, 1,404 in 1908, and 1,264 in 1907. Of the 1,894 persons who died from these diseases in 1911, only 42 or 2.2 per cent. were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1909 to 1911, the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex in age periods were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Sex. | | Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged— | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | 0-15. | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-35. | 35-45. | 45-55. | 55-65. | 65-75. | 75 and upwards. | All Ages. |
| Males | .. | 1.22 | 2.29 | 2.57 | 2.94 | 6.51 | 15.98 | 47.88 | 129.57 | 249.73 | 15.37 |
| Females | .. | 1.18 | 1.90 | 1.62 | 3.04 | 7.07 | 15.83 | 36.62 | 111.16 | 222.63 | 13.45 |

The foregoing figures show that at the last census period heart disease was more fatal among males than females at every age, except 25-35 and 35-45, and that the greatest proportionate excess, amounting to nearly 59 per cent., occurred in the age group 20-25.

Diseases
of the
digestive
system.

In 1911 there were 1,603 deaths from digestive ailments (excluding hydatids), representing a proportion of 1,213 per million of the population, which was considerably below the average of the preceding five years, and lower by 48 per cent. than the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1911 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 897 deaths, equivalent to 679 per million, which was the lowest recorded, and nearly 50 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, the rates per million were 718, 1,061, 756, and 918 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 897 deaths in the year under review, 678 or 76 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality is more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as is evidenced by the fact that 48 per cent. of the deaths of children under 2 years from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, as compared with 39 per cent. of the deaths at other ages.

Appendi-
citis.

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system in 1911 about 1 in every 15 was due to appendicitis. The experience of the five years 1907-11 shows that this disease is more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality is greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 107 in 1911, 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, 101 in 1908, and 82 in 1907, and corresponded to rates of 83, 83, 74, 80, and 66 per million of the population respectively, as against 64 in England and Wales in 1909. Hospital records show that the fatality rate has steadily diminished. During 1911 there were 1,012 cases treated, and 52, or 5 per cent., ended fatally as compared with a fatality rate of nearly 7 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years.

Diseases of
urinary
system.

A very marked alteration in the crude mortality rates from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent years. Excepting urinary calculi, all the important diseases constituting this group exhibit higher rates, which are now in excess of the proportions in England and Wales. In the year under review—1911—960 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a rate of 727 per million of the population, as against 408 in 1890-2, or to an increase of 78 per cent. in the intervening years. Bright's disease, uræmia, and nephritis were responsible for 779 deaths, or over 81 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 127 deaths, or 13 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system.

The deaths per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1909-11 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living. | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| 0-10 | 1.16 | .93 | .55 | .97 | .59 | .67 |
| 10-20 | .43 | .45 | .51 | .58 | .82 | .69 |
| 20-30 | 1.45 | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.82 | 1.59 | 1.58 |
| 30-40 | 3.05 | 3.55 | 2.55 | 4.72 | 4.21 | 3.33 |
| 40-50 | 7.36 | 8.12 | 7.32 | 6.63 | 7.26 | 6.80 |
| 50-60 | 11.90 | 17.43 | 16.01 | 5.91 | 11.36 | 12.34 |
| 60-70 | 27.42 | 39.62 | 44.54 | 9.62 | 21.49 | 20.71 |
| 70-80 | 58.98 | 80.68 | 95.70 | 14.62 | 27.70 | 37.22 |
| 80 and over ... | 74.07 | 128.48 | 138.20 | 22.21 | 27.15 | 43.70 |
| All Ages .. | 5.25 | 8.05 | 8.40 | 2.84 | 4.28 | 4.91 |

Mortality rates among males under 60, and females under 70 were lower, but at older ages they were higher in 1909-11 than at the previous census period. The most noticeable decrease occurred in the rates for men and women between 30 and 40 years of age. For the last three years the average rate for males of all ages exceeded the average female rate by 71 per cent.

The ages and sexes of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1911, and in the decennium ended 1910, are given in the next table:—

Deaths from
phthisis at
various
ages.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

| Ages. | Males. | | Females. | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | 1901 to 1910. | Year 1911. | 1901 to 1910. | Year 1911. |
| 0-10 ... | 66 | 4 | 86 | 9 |
| 10-15 ... | 50 | 4 | 142 | 8 |
| 15-20 ... | 323 | 26 | 551 | 54 |
| 20-25 ... | 579 | 50 | 777 | 87 |
| 25-30 ... | 742 | 56 | 863 | 79 |
| 30-35 ... | 761 | 67 | 767 | 73 |
| 35-40 ... | 854 | 60 | 731 | 55 |
| 40-45 ... | 775 | 83 | 478 | 43 |
| 45-50 ... | 674 | 61 | 353 | 38 |
| 50-55 ... | 531 | 59 | 195 | 19 |
| 55-60 ... | 423 | 43 | 170 | 18 |
| 60-65 ... | 397 | 28 | 128 | 12 |
| 65-70 ... | 431 | 23 | 124 | 7 |
| 70 and over | 436 | 29 | 121 | 8 |
| Total ... | 7,042 | 598 | 5,486 | 510 |

Notwithstanding the great increase in population the deaths from phthisis in 1911 were at nearly every age below the annual average of the preceding decennium. The decreases from period to period are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Death rates
from
phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis in 1911 numbered 1,108—598 being of males and 510 of females—and equalled a rate of 839 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 830 in the previous year, 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 695 lives during 1911. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods:—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT THE LAST SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

| Age Group. | | Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex Living. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | 1860-2. | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 | ... | 2·55 | 1·22 | 1·74 | ·90 | ·38 | ·53 |
| 15 " 20 | ... | 7·72 | 5·71 | 6·88 | 5·41 | 5·06 | 4·04 |
| 20 " 25 | ... | 12·23 | 18·75 | 21·19 | 18·29 | 14·35 | 7·31 |
| 25 " 35 | ... | 16·53 | 22·21 | 30·33 | 23·70 | 20·31 | 12·90 |
| 35 " 45 | ... | 21·63 | 21·83 | 25·11 | 28·28 | 22·07 | 16·60 |
| 45 " 55 | ... | 23·14 | 22·24 | 28·65 | 31·17 | 25·05 | 17·74 |
| 55 " 65 | ... | 25·63 | 27·86 | 31·41 | 36·48 | 35·75 | 21·16 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | 23·20 | 19·56 | 18·08 | 25·40 | 31·07 | 15·63 |
| All Ages | ... | 13·33 | 12·89 | 15·33 | 15·73 | 13·51 | 9·23 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 15 | ... | 3·70 | ·98 | 1·76 | 1·43 | ·93 | ·71 |
| 15 " 20 | ... | 14·07 | 12·37 | 12·50 | 9·51 | 8·18 | 7·89 |
| 20 " 25 | ... | 18·95 | 19·28 | 21·00 | 18·49 | 12·79 | 12·34 |
| 25 " 35 | ... | 24·76 | 22·02 | 26·56 | 21·77 | 18·15 | 14·33 |
| 35 " 45 | ... | 25·62 | 21·65 | 24·06 | 22·53 | 17·74 | 11·05 |
| 45 " 55 | ... | 25·01 | 19·60 | 20·72 | 16·13 | 14·41 | 7·97 |
| 55 " 65 | ... | 22·59 | 10·51 | 14·26 | 12·35 | 12·52 | 7·77 |
| 65 and upwards | ... | 18·03 | 12·61 | 13·12 | 8·25 | 8·18 | 5·49 |
| All Ages | ... | 14·46 | 10·62 | 12·75 | 11·51 | 9·72 | 7·52 |

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except for males under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group during 1909-11 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 20, 49, and 36 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and 21 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 47 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the section of the community represented by females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1909-11, as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the numbers of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 and the 1911 census there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the greater tubercular infection of factory employment.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, and in the Australian States for 1911, are given in the following table:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries.

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. | Country | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Population. |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Servia ... | 1908 | 31.2 | The Netherlands | 1909 | 12.3 |
| Austria ... | 1908 | 30.2 | Ontario, Province of | 1908 | 11.3 |
| Norway ... | 1908 | 18.8 | England and Wales | 1909 | 10.8 |
| Switzerland ... | 1908 | 17.3 | Belgium ... | 1908 | 10.1 |
| Ireland ... | 1910 | 17.2 | Victoria ... | 1911 | 8.4 |
| Prussia ... | 1909 | 15.5 | South Australia .. | 1911 | 6.8 |
| Japan ... | 1908 | 15.5 | New South Wales | 1911 | 6.6 |
| German Empire ... | 1908 | 15.2 | Western Australia | 1911 | 6.4 |
| United States ... | 1909 | 14.4 | Tasmania ... | 1911 | 6.2 |
| Scotland ... | 1909 | 12.8 | Queensland ... | 1911 | 5.6 |
| Spain ... | 1909 | 12.4 | New Zealand ... | 1910 | 5.5 |

It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, but are less numerous than in the other countries mentioned.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. The rates show that during the past five years 9 more persons in every 10,000 of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, or Ballarat. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the following table for the periods 1891-1900 and 1901-5, and for each of the last six years:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1911.

| Period. | Deaths per 10,000 of the Population. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Phthisis. | | | Other Tubercular Diseases. | | | All Tubercular Diseases. | | |
| | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. | Melbourne and Suburbs. | Ballarat and Suburbs. | Bendigo and Suburbs. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1891-1900 .. | 16.7 | 17.1 | 24.1 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 28.1 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 13.9 | 15.3 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 27.4 |
| 1906 .. | 11.5 | 13.2 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 24.2 |
| 1907 .. | 11.6 | 10.5 | 20.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 22.2 |
| 1908 .. | 11.5 | 13.3 | 18.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 19.7 |
| 1909 .. | 9.7 | 9.4 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 26.1 |
| 1910 .. | 9.7 | 11.0 | 22.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 23.9 |
| 1911 .. | 9.9 | 9.4 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 22.0 |
| Average of 1907-11.. | 10.5 | 10.7 | 20.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 22.8 |

The tubercular death rates for Bendigo and Ballarat were lower, but the rate for Greater Melbourne was slightly higher in 1911 than in the preceding year. In each of these areas the proportionate mortality from tubercular diseases shows a substantial reduction as compared with fairly recent periods, the deaths per 10,000 of population having been fewer by 5.6 in Melbourne, 6.6 in Ballarat, and 5.4 in Bendigo during 1911 than in 1901-5.

Particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the State were investigated for the first time in 1911. The cases dealt with were those reported to the Board of Health during the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1911, numbering 3,198. Valuable information was obtained from them regarding the prevalence of the disease in various areas, the incidence of attack at different ages for each sex and the time which elapsed from the commencement of the disease to the date on which a medical practitioner was consulted. These and other phases of the disease, including the probability of recovering therefrom, are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. The persons reported during the two and a half years referred to as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are arranged in the subjoined table according to sex, age, and usual place of residence:—

Ages and residence of tubercular patients.

AGE AND RESIDENCE OF REPORTED TUBERCULAR PATIENTS, 1909 TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| SEX. | AGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all Ages. |
|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | 0-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-30 | 30-35 | 35-40 | 40-45 | 45-50 | 50-55 | 55-60 | 60-65 | 65-70 | 70 and over. | | |
| GREATER MELBOURNE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 12 | 17 | 98 | 114 | 130 | 108 | 105 | 98 | 99 | 56 | 45 | 30 | 11 | 14 | 937 | |
| Females .. | 12 | 22 | 134 | 211 | 170 | 140 | 110 | 68 | 37 | 29 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 975 | |
| Total .. | 24 | 39 | 232 | 325 | 300 | 248 | 215 | 166 | 136 | 85 | 61 | 37 | 21 | 23 | 1,912 | |
| BENDIGO AND SUBURBS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 1 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 36 | 32 | 40 | 23 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 229 | |
| Females.. | 3 | 1 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 118 | |
| Total .. | 4 | 4 | 26 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 44 | 42 | 50 | 26 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 347 | |
| BALLARAT AND SUBURBS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 81 | |
| Females .. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 56 | |
| Total .. | 3 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 137 | |
| GEELONG AND SUBURBS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 26 | |
| Females.. | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 45 | |
| Total .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 71 | |
| REST OF THE STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 5 | 6 | 26 | 51 | 60 | 50 | 30 | 41 | 44 | 32 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 406 | |
| Females.. | 2 | 8 | 35 | 58 | 66 | 42 | 46 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 325 | |
| Total .. | 7 | 14 | 61 | 109 | 126 | 92 | 76 | 58 | 61 | 46 | 31 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 731 | |
| VICTORIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| males .. | 20 | 28 | 138 | 187 | 220 | 183 | 181 | 182 | 199 | 120 | 86 | 67 | 36 | 32 | 1,679 | |
| Females.. | 18 | 34 | 198 | 309 | 277 | 207 | 177 | 163 | 73 | 49 | 26 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 1,519 | |
| Total .. | 38 | 62 | 336 | 496 | 497 | 390 | 358 | 285 | 272 | 169 | 112 | 83 | 53 | 47 | 3,198 | |

An examination of the ages of the persons in the above areas shows that an undue proportion of the males and females affected in early life resided in the metropolis. During the two and a half years, ended June, 1911, there were 545 males and 784 females, aged 15-30, reported, for the whole State, as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, of whom 342 of the former and 515 of the latter were residents of Melbourne. These proportions point to unfavorable conditions in city as compared with country life. An analysis of the figures for Bendigo shows that the incidence of the disease among females was somewhat heavier at most age groups than that for the metropolitan area, while among males it was considerably heavier, especially at older ages. The result for males corresponds with the mortality from phthisis in Bendigo, where many miners, past middle life, suffering from chronic respiratory diseases, subsequently die from tuberculosis.

Frequency of phthisis. The annual attack rate from phthisis per 10,000 of each sex at various ages in Greater Melbourne, and the whole State, and the ratios for the State of female to male cases, the latter being taken as 100 at each age group, were as follows:—

ATTACK RATES FROM PHTHISIS.

| Age Group. | Greater Melbourne. | | Victoria. | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|--|--|
| | Attack Rate per 10,000. | | Attack Rate per 10,000. | | Ratio of Female to Male Rate, the latter being taken as 100. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| 0-10 | 0·87 | 0·89 | 0·58 | 0·54 | 93 | |
| 10-15 | 2·65 | 3·39 | 1·76 | 2·18 | 124 | |
| 15-20 | 13·58 | 16·73 | 8·16 | 11·71 | 143 | |
| 20-25 | 16·54 | 25·25 | 12·14 | 18·99 | 156 | |
| 25-30 | 22·36 | 24·13 | 17·05 | 19·97 | 117 | |
| 30-35 | 22·22 | 23·50 | 16·38 | 17·09 | 104 | |
| 35-40 | 24·36 | 20·45 | 17·59 | 15·94 | 91 | |
| 40-45 | 21·57 | 12·97 | 17·18 | 9·74 | 57 | |
| 45-50 | 22·03 | 7·64 | 19·48 | 7·62 | 39 | |
| 50-55 | 15·72 | 7·81 | 15·10 | 6·68 | 44 | |
| 55-60 | 20·79 | 6·85 | 17·71 | 5·65 | 32 | |
| 60-65 | 20·10 | 4·83 | 19·42 | 4·49 | 23 | |
| 65 and over .. | 8·12 | 4·67 | 8·07 | 3·69 | 46 | |
| All ages | 13·75 | 12·79 | 10·36 | 9·34 | 90 | |

An examination of the above table shows that the frequency of the disease is greater among females than males at each age group between 10 and 35, particularly at ages 15-20 and 20-25, where the excess amounts to 43 and 56 per cent. respectively. At the age group 35-40 the excess in the male rate is only about 10 per cent., but at older ages the susceptibility of men greatly exceeds that of women,

especially at 55-65, when a man's chance of attack is nearly four times that for a woman. A further analysis of the figures discloses the fact that for both sexes at every age the metropolitan rates are heavier than those for the whole State.

Particulars regarding the time which elapsed between the beginning of pulmonary tuberculosis and the date at which a medical practitioner was consulted, show that of the total patients about 1 in every 8 received advice within three months, and slightly less than 1 in every 3 within six months, while about one-half were medically advised within twelve months of the commencement of the disease. It should, however, be borne in mind that the course of the disease is very irregular, as some cases are not so far advanced in two years as others are in six months. This probably accounts, in some measure, for the fact that about one-half of the people who develop phthisis suffer, in some degree, from it for at least one year before receiving medical attention. It is highly probable that if a physician's advice were obtained at an early stage of the disease in a larger proportion of cases the ratio of recoveries would be greater.

Duration of
phthisis
before
diagnosis.

The proportion of the residents of any large area which is affected by pulmonary tuberculosis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. Such proportions have been computed for five divisions of the State on the experience of the two and a half years, ended June, 1911. During that period 1,912 residents of Greater Melbourne, 137 of Ballarat and suburbs, 347 of Bendigo and suburbs, 71 of Geelong and suburbs, and 731 of the "rest of the State" contracted the disease. Comparing these numbers with the respective populations it is found that of every 10,000 persons 13.1 in the Metropolitan area, 11.6 in Ballarat, 31.6 in Bendigo, 10.2 in Geelong, and 4.9 in the rest of the State contracted tuberculosis of the lungs each year. The rate of Bendigo was higher than that of any other area. It was nearly two and a half times that of Melbourne, and more than six times the rate for country districts. The low rate existing in the latter division does not, however, fully represent the degree of infection therein. This is evidenced by figures given below which show that in this area the attack rate was lower than the death rate, while in each of the other areas it was higher. The annual notifications of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and the annual deaths therefrom per 10,000 of the population of each of the five divisions referred to and of the whole State are compared in the following table:—

Frequency
of phthisis
in various
areas

ANNUAL REPORT RATE OF AND DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS.

| | Per 10,000 of the Population of— | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Melbourne. | Ballarat. | Bendigo. | Geelong. | Rest of the State. | The Whole State. |
| Cases Notified .. | 13.1 | 11.6 | 31.6 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 9.8 |
| Deaths .. | 9.5 | 9.9 | 21.8 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 8.3 |

The report rate exceeded the death rate by 38 per cent. in the Metropolis, by 17 per cent. in Ballarat, by 45 per cent. in Bendigo, by 42 per cent. in Geelong, and by 18 per cent. in the whole State. From the deficiency in the report or notification rate for the "rest of the State" it would appear that numerous cases occurring therein have not been reported to the Board of Health, or that many residents of the metropolis and of the three other large cities referred to, who contract phthisis, leave these areas and reside in country districts, where some of them subsequently die from the disease. The latter is true to some extent, but it accounts for only a portion of the discrepancy mentioned. If all cases occurring in the rural areas were notified, it is probable that the report rate would slightly exceed the death rate.

In a previous paragraph it was stated that the attack rate of tuberculosis for a large area represented the degree of infection of that centre. This may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, but it cannot be accepted as correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. For the two and a half years ended June, 1911, the cases reported annually per 10,000 of the population of the principal metropolitan municipalities were as follows:—

**NOTIFIED TUBERCULAR CASES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION OF
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.**

| Municipality. | Cases per 10,000 of the Population. | Municipality. | Cases per 10,000 of the Population. |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Preston Shire ... | 20·2 | Richmond City ... | 12·1 |
| Port Melbourne Town ... | 18·7 | Brighton Town ... | 10·4 |
| Melbourne City ... | 18·1 | Hawthorn City ... | 10·3 |
| Fitzroy City ... | 17·3 | Northcote Town ... | 10·0 |
| Brunswick City ... | 17·1 | Essendon City ... | 9·8 |
| Coburg Shire ... | 15·4 | Kew Town ... | 9·8 |
| South Melbourne City ... | 15·2 | Footscray City ... | 9·2 |
| Camberwell Town ... | 14·0 | St. Kilda City ... | 6·7 |
| Prahran City ... | 13·4 | Malvern City ... | 6·6 |
| Collingwood City ... | 12·5 | Caulfield Town ... | 5·2 |
| Williamstown Town... | 12·2 | | |

The tabulation of particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during two and a half years has furnished data which, in conjunction with the known incidence of tubercular mortality, enable a fairly reliable estimate to be made of the probability of recovering from the disease. In arriving at such an estimate allowances must be made for some old standing cases, which were probably reported prior to 1909, as well as for the deficiency in the notifications for rural areas and certain other disturbing elements of a less important character. Adopting the records of reported cases and the deaths as the basis, and taking into account the disturbing factors mentioned above, a calculation shows that, of the individuals who contract tuberculosis of the lungs in a form sufficiently serious to require medical attention, about 1 in every 6 recovers.

In 1911 there were in Victoria 246 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 186 per million, as compared with rates of 176 in the previous year, 192 in 1909, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living. | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1870-2. | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 7.53 | 7.98 | 10.36 | 5.64 | 2.83 |
| 15-20 ... | .64 | .81 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.08 |
| 20-25 ... | 1.80 | 1.23 | .89 | 1.77 | 1.18 |
| 25-35 ... | .70 | .66 | .84 | 1.91 | 1.68 |
| 35-45 ... | .77 | .88 | .77 | 1.39 | 1.64 |
| 45-55 ... | .95 | .85 | .67 | 1.64 | 1.05 |
| 55-65 ... | .88 | 1.07 | .78 | 2.40 | 1.89 |
| 65 and over | 1.09 | 2.36 | .56 | 1.17 | .89 |
| All ages | 3.46 | 3.55 | 4.02 | 2.99 | 1.84 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | | |
| 0-15 ... | 5.89 | 7.28 | 8.43 | 5.33 | 2.27 |
| 15-20 ... | .82 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.95 | 2.27 |
| 20-25 ... | .52 | .69 | 1.23 | 2.09 | 2.45 |
| 25-35 ... | .54 | .41 | .88 | 1.98 | 1.70 |
| 35-45 ... | 1.04 | .70 | .42 | 1.77 | 1.81 |
| 45-55 ... | .17 | .67 | .34 | 1.01 | .93 |
| 55-65 ... | .39 | .62 | .69 | .71 | 1.21 |
| 65 and over | 1.69 | 1.19 | .64 | .71 | .48 |
| All ages | 3.10 | 3.39 | 3.58 | 2.91 | 1.86 |

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1909-11 represents a decline of 50 per cent. for males and of 57 per cent. for females.

Probability
of
recovering
from
phthisis.

Tubercular
diseases
(phthisis
excepted).

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1911 two-thirds per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and one per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Cancer—
deaths at
various
ages.

The number dying from cancer at different age groups in 1911, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-10 are given below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

| Age Group. | Males. | | Females. | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Yearly Average, 1901-10. | 1911. | Yearly Average, 1901-10 | 1911. |
| 0-15 ... | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 15-25 ... | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 25-35 ... | 9 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| 35-45 ... | 34 | 22 | 59 | 57 |
| 45-55 ... | 79 | 119 | 90 | 125 |
| 55-65 ... | 107 | 121 | 102 | 125 |
| 65-75 ... | 159 | 141 | 121 | 128 |
| 75-85 .. | 81 | 98 | 60 | 85 |
| 85 and over | 12 | 14 | 9 | 15 |
| Total ... | 492 | 535 | 461 | 565 |

In the decennium ended 1911, of every 100 persons who died from cancer only 4 were under 35, and slightly less than 14 were under 45 years of age. The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the decennial period 1902-11, the average age of those who died from cancer was 62.8 years for males, and 59.9 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 42.7 years for males, and 34.3 years for females.

Cancer—
death rates
at different
ages.

Deaths from cancer in 1911 numbered 1,100, and represented a death rate of 833 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 832 in the previous year, 802 in 1909, 794 in 1908, and 796 in 1907. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1909-11,

when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known :—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2, 1909-11.

| Age Group. | Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex Living. | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1880-2. | 1890-2. | 1900-2. | 1909-11. |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 ... | ·29 | ·18 | ·30 | ·64 |
| 5 to 10 ... | ·24 | ·10 | ·42 | ·20 |
| 10 " 15 ... | ·18 | ·11 | ·20 | ·16 |
| 15 " 20 ... | ·07 | ·17 | ·22 | ·24 |
| 20 " 25 ... | ·25 | ·32 | ·33 | ·43 |
| 25 " 35 ... | ·80 | ·81 | 1·26 | ·86 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 4·12 | 4·29 | 3·69 | 3·58 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 10·16 | 14·83 | 14·14 | 15·85 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 22·01 | 31·92 | 36·00 | 35·56 |
| 65 " 75 ... | 34·55 | 52·75 | 59·04 | 73·36 |
| 75 and over | 45·12 | 53·55 | 74·04 | 85·25 |
| All ages | 4·29 | 6·16 | 7·52 | 8·36 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Under 5 ... | ·12 | ·09 | ·26 | ·14 |
| 5 to 10 ... | ·12 | ·10 | ·04 | ·05 |
| 10 " 15 ... | ·06 | ·06 | — | ·21 |
| 15 " 20 ... | ·26 | ·12 | ·28 | ·44 |
| 20 " 25 ... | ·39 | ·22 | ·23 | ·35 |
| 25 " 35 ... | 2·65 | 1·68 | 1·61 | 1·37 |
| 35 " 45 ... | 7·32 | 7·43 | 6·05 | 7·29 |
| 45 " 55 ... | 15·07 | 18·00 | 18·13 | 16·23 |
| 55 " 65 ... | 29·35 | 31·79 | 33·05 | 33·01 |
| 65 " 75 ... | 32·68 | 53·96 | 51·18 | 57·41 |
| 75 and over | 27·56 | 49·55 | 62·70 | 77·49 |
| All ages | 4·27 | 5·57 | 6·64 | 8·07 |

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that for ages under 45 a perceptible increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. For the next age group 45-55, the male rate increased by nearly 9 per cent., a result which was neutralized by a decrease of 10 per cent. in that for females. For the following age group 55-65 the rates for each sex were almost identical at the two census periods. It would thus appear that among persons under 65 years of age there was no definite increase in cancer mortality in the intercensal period. On the other hand among persons aged 65-75, and 75 and upwards the death rates from the disease were considerably heavier in 1909-11 than in 1900-2.

Seat of
Cancer.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1911:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1911.

| Seat of Disease. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ... | 86 | 7 | 93 |
| „ the stomach and liver ... | 246 | 182 | 428 |
| „ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ... | 41 | 61 | 102 |
| „ the female genital organs ... | ... | 109 | 109 |
| „ the breast ... | ... | 82 | 82 |
| „ the skin ... | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| „ other and unspecified organs ... | 140 | 105 | 245 |
| Total Deaths ... | 535 | 565 | 1,100 |

Nearly two-fifths of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach and liver. Of the total females dying from the disease one-third were affected in the genital organs and the breast.

Death rates
from
cancer in
various
countries.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation. | Country. | Year. | Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation. |
|---------------------|-------|---|----------------------|-------|---|
| Switzerland ... | 1908 | 13·1 | New Zealand ... | 1910 | 7·5 |
| The Netherlands ... | 1908 | 10·3 | New South Wales | 1911 | 7·5 |
| Scotland ... | 1909 | 10·2 | South Australia ... | 1911 | 7·3 |
| Norway ... | 1908 | 9·7 | Tasmania ... | 1911 | 6·9 |
| England and Wales | 1909 | 9·5 | Queensland ... | 1911 | 6·4 |
| Ireland ... | 1910 | 8·4 | Belgium ... | 1908 | 6·4 |
| German Empire ... | 1908 | 8·3 | Italy ... | 1909 | 6·4 |
| Victoria ... | 1911 | 8·3 | Western Australia | 1911 | 6·2 |
| Austria ... | 1908 | 7·7 | Ontario, Province of | 1908 | 6·1 |
| United States ... | 1909 | 7·7 | | | |

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than six of the above countries, but a higher one than any of the other Australian States. The higher crude rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community amongst whom the mortality is greatest.

Senile
decay.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased had attained an age of 65 years or over. During the year 1911, 754 male and 617 female deaths were ascribed to this cause.

The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,904—3,261 of males and 2,643 of females. It is thus seen that 23.1 per cent. of the male and 23.3 per cent. of the female deaths for ages 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1909-11, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4.15 aged 65 to 70, 6.60 aged 70 to 75, 10.66 aged 75 to 80, 15.07 aged 80 to 85, 22.88 aged 85-90, and 32.13 aged 90 and upwards.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1911 there were 465 male and 154 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 469 per million of the population. This proportion was 16 per cent. below the average of the previous five years and about 42 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was 110 per million in 1911, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning, 120 were of males, and 25 of females. Burns were responsible for 29 male and 43 female deaths as compared with 34 and 59 in the preceding year. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 252 male and 59 female deaths, as against 277 and 59 in 1910. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rates per million for the year 1911 having been 554 and 365 respectively. In the year under review 1 male death and 2 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate.

During the year 1911, 116 males and 35 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 114 per million of the population as compared with rates of 101 in 1910, 92 in 1909 and 1908, 95 in 1907, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was slightly higher than that for Australia—111—in the previous year, and was 14 per cent. above that for England and Wales—100—in 1909. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being less than one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past three years.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1911 numbered 24, of which 12 were of males and 12 of females. These represented a rate of 18 per million of the population, which was equal to the average of the previous five years, but was 47 per cent. below the proportion for 1890-2. The death rate from homicide in Victoria for the period 1907-11 was slightly more than twice that prevailing in England and Wales.

Deaths of
married
women in
childbed.

The experience of the period 1906-11 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups, are shown for the six years 1906-11 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS,
1906-1911.

| Age Group. | Married Mothers. | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Confinements. | Deaths. | Deaths per 1,000 Confinements. |
| Under 20 years | 4,704 | 16 | 3.40 |
| 20 to 25 " | 35,735 | 105 | 2.94 |
| 25 " 30 " | 50,022 | 175 | 3.50 |
| 30 " 35 " | 41,695 | 215 | 5.16 |
| 35 " 40 " | 30,375 | 197 | 6.49 |
| 40 " 45 " | 12,554 | 91 | 7.25 |

A rapidly increasing death rate is shown for each succeeding age group beyond 20-25, the rate for 40-45 being nearly three times that for 20-25. During the last six years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5.09 as against an average of 4.36 for subsequent ones.

Deaths in
childbed.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women fell decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 52 in 1902-1911. The proportions which prevailed in the last six years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given in the following table:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000
CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

| Period. | Number of Mothers who Died Annually of— | | | Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Septicæmia.) | Puerperal Septicæmia. | Total. | |
| 1871-1880 .. | 127 | 46 | 173 | 64.38 |
| 1881-1890 .. | 121 | 64 | 185 | 59.19 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 117 | 66 | 183 | 56.01 |
| 1901-1905 .. | 126 | 58 | 180 | 60.92 |
| 1906 .. | 115 | 51 | 166 | 53.82 |
| 1907 .. | 119 | 43 | 162 | 51.64 |
| 1908 .. | 80 | 48 | 128 | 41.16 |
| 1909 .. | 97 | 36 | 133 | 42.16 |
| 1910 .. | 94 | 54 | 148 | 47.08 |
| 1911 ... | 86 | 62 | 148 | 44.79 |

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1.88 in 1911, 1.72 in 1910, 1.14 in 1909, 1.54 in 1908, 1.37 in 1907, 1.65 in 1906, and 1.93 in 1901-5. In England and Wales for 1909 the proportion was 1.48.

Deaths in
childbed
from septic
diseases.

NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the years 1907 to 1911, is shown in the following table:—

Natural
increase
per 1,000
of popula-
tion in
Australasia.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queens-land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 12.30 | 15.76 | 15.41 | 13.28 | 18.04 | 18.12 | 14.68 | 16.94 |
| 1907 | 13.43 | 16.58 | 16.52 | 13.95 | 18.15 | 18.46 | 15.58 | 16.35 |
| 1908 | 12.11 | 16.64 | 16.48 | 14.75 | 18.16 | 18.85 | 15.29 | 17.83 |
| 1909 | 13.35 | 17.58 | 17.55 | 15.76 | 18.47 | 19.89 | 16.30 | 18.07 |
| 1910 | 12.86 | 18.09 | 17.61 | 16.17 | 17.80 | 18.56 | 16.30 | 16.46 |
| 1911 | 13.49 | 18.34 | 17.01 | 17.07 | 18.05 | 18.51 | 16.60 | 16.58 |
| Mean 07-11 | 13.05 | 17.45 | 17.03 | 15.54 | 18.13 | 18.85 | 16.01 | 17.07 |

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1907-11, *viz.*, 16.01 per 1,000 of population, is probably greater than that which will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in these countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—16.01—would enable a population to double itself in 43 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13.05 per 1,000 of population a period of 53 years would be required.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in various countries.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1907-11 is higher than that in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria and Russia, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available. The rates for various countries are given below:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population. | Country. | Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population. |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Tasmania | 18.9 | Victoria | 13.0 |
| Bulgaria | 18.9 | Norway | 12.5 |
| Western Australia ... | 18.1 | England and Wales ... | 11.5 |
| New South Wales ... | 17.4 | Hungary | 11.5 |
| New Zealand | 17.1 | Scotland | 11.4 |
| Queensland | 17.0 | Italy | 11.4 |
| Russia (European) ... | 16.8 | Austria | 11.2 |
| Australia | 16.0 | Sweden | 11.1 |
| South Australia ... | 15.5 | Japan | 10.5 |
| The Netherlands ... | 15.3 | Switzerland | 9.8 |
| Prussia | 15.0 | Ontario, Province of ... | 9.4 |
| Roumania | 14.5 | Spain | 9.3 |
| Denmark | 14.5 | Belgium | 9.0 |
| Germany | 14.0 | Ireland | 6.1 |
| Servia | 14.0 | France | 7 |

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in fourteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

Excess of births over deaths in Australasia.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the five years 1907 to 1911:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

| Year. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. | New Zealand. |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1902-6 | 98 | 147 | 144 | 125 | 150 | 165 | 129 | 174 |
| 1907 ... | 116 | 157 | 160 | 141 | 164 | 164 | 144 | 149 |
| 1908 ... | 97 | 164 | 161 | 150 | 169 | 164 | 140 | 187 |
| 1909 ... | 119 | 176 | 181 | 166 | 181 | 199 | 158 | 196 |
| 1910 ... | 113 | 181 | 182 | 158 | 176 | 164 | 156 | 170 |
| 1911 ... | 117 | 178 | 160 | 174 | 177 | 182 | 155 | 177 |
| Mean 1907-11 | 112 | 171 | 169 | 158 | 173 | 175 | 151 | 176 |

Taking the average of the period 1907-11, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occurred there were 212 births in Victoria, 271 in New South Wales, 269 in Queensland, 258 in South Australia, 273 in Western Australia, 275 in Tasmania, 251 in Australia, and 276 in New Zealand.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 440, 308, and 323 births respectively, as against 191 births in the Metropolitan, 227 in the Central, and 202 in the North Central districts. The subjoined table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the period 1905-7 and for each of the last four years:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
districts.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

| District. | Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths. | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1905-7. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Metropolitan... | 81 | 74 | 94 | 85 | 91 |
| Central ... | 121 | 96 | 113 | 112 | 127 |
| North Central | 87 | 87 | 95 | 99 | 102 |
| Western ... | 110 | 101 | 118 | 118 | 120 |
| Wimmera ... | 179 | 175 | 210 | 184 | 223 |
| Mallee ... | 305 | 331 | 336 | 295 | 340 |
| Northern ... | 122 | 113 | 134 | 141 | 133 |
| North Eastern | 133 | 114 | 173 | 161 | 148 |
| Gippsland .. | 235 | 205 | 258 | 233 | 208 |
| State ... | 108 | 97 | 119 | 113 | 117 |

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
various
countries.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Excess per cent. Births over Deaths. | Country. | Excess per cent. Births over Deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| New Zealand | 176 | Sweden | 78 |
| Tasmania | 175 | Germany | 77 |
| Western Australia ... | 173 | Scotland | 71 |
| New South Wales ... | 171 | Ontario, Province of ... | 68 |
| Queensland | 169 | Switzerland | 59 |
| South Australia ... | 158 | Belgium | 56 |
| Australia | 151 | Russia (European) ... | 54 |
| Victoria | 112 | Italy | 54 |
| The Netherlands ... | 107 | Japan | 50 |
| Denmark | 106 | Austria | 48 |
| Norway | 91 | Hungary | 46 |
| Prussia | 87 | Spain | 38 |
| Bulgaria | 81 | Ireland | 35 |
| England and Wales ... | 79 | France | 4 |

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Excepting Switzerland, England and Wales, Norway, Belgium,

Sweden, Ireland, France, and Ontario, higher birth rates prevailed in the above countries than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was compensated by 251 births in Australia, as compared with 207 in The Netherlands (the highest in Europe), 206 in Denmark, 191 in Norway, 187 in Prussia, 179 in England and Wales, 177 in Germany, 171 in Scotland, 154 in Russia, 150 in Japan, and only 104 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

The annual rates of increase in population in various countries and the period required for each population to double itself if its rate remain unchanged are shown in the following table:—

Annual increase per cent. in population in various countries.

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Period. | Annual Rate of Increase per cent. | Period required to double Population. |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Years. |
| Western Australia ... | 1901-11 | 4.29 | 16 |
| Argentine Republic ... | 1901-9 | 3.38 | 21 |
| Canada ... | 1901-11 | 2.80 | 25 |
| New Zealand ... | 1901-11 | 2.70 | 26 |
| New South Wales ... | 1901-11 | 1.98 | 35 |
| Queensland ... | 1901-11 | 1.95 | 36 |
| United States ... | 1901-10 | 1.93 | 36 |
| Australia ... | 1901-11 | 1.66 | 42 |
| Prussia ... | 1901-10 | 1.60 | 44 |
| German Empire ... | 1901-10 | 1.48 | 47 |
| The Netherlands ... | 1901-10 | 1.45 | 48 |
| Switzerland ... | 1901-10 | 1.31 | 53 |
| South Australia ... | 1901-11 | 1.25 | 56 |
| Japan ... | 1901-9 | 1.18 | 59 |
| Denmark ... | 1901-11 | 1.14 | 61 |
| Belgium ... | 1901-10 | 1.12 | 62 |
| England and Wales ... | 1901-11 | 1.04 | 67 |
| Tasmania ... | 1901-11 | 1.02 | 68 |
| Austria ... | 1901-10 | .93 | 75 |
| Victoria ... | 1901-11 | .91 | 76 |
| Hungary ... | 1901-10 | .82 | 85 |
| Sweden ... | 1901-10 | .77 | 91 |
| Norway ... | 1901-10 | .76 | 92 |
| Italy ... | 1901-11 | .66 | 106 |
| Scotland ... | 1901-11 | .62 | 112 |
| Spain ... | 1901-10 | .54 | 129 |
| France ... | 1901-10 | .10 | 697 |
| Ireland ... | 1901-11 | .17 | ... |

The average annual rate of increase in population in the decennium 1901-1911 was lower in Victoria than in any of the other Australian States. It was slightly more than one-fourth of the rate for the Argentine Republic, one-third of the rates for Canada and New Zealand, and less than one-half of those for New South Wales, Queensland, and the United States. The low rate of increase in Victoria was wholly due to the unfavorable conditions which prevailed in the years 1901 to 1904. The rate for Victoria for the year ended June, 1912, was 2.47 per cent., which was almost double the average annual rate for the preceding five-year period and four and a half times that for the quinquennial period ended June, 1906. Between the years 1901 and 1911 there was a considerable movement of the population towards the metropolis. For the intercensal period, the annual rate of increase in population in Greater Melbourne was 1.78 per cent., or about seven times the rate —.25— in the remainder of the State.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the amount received from the Government has been £935,658—£194,558 for building and apparatus, £605,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £135,600 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

The University of Melbourne.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, and £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examina-
tions.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1911:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1911.

| Examination— | Number who attempted to Pass fully. | Number who Passed fully. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | Total. | Percentage. |
| Primary | 194 | 96 | 49·5 |
| Junior, Public | 2,003 | 888 | 44·3 |
| „ Commercial | 49 | 15 | 30·6 |
| Senior, Public | 391 | 201 | 51·4 |

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, 44·3, was higher than that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1911 was 246, 243 of which ^{Degrees.} were direct and 3 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 907 for the preceding five years, or an average of 181 per annum for that period. During those five years 879 persons obtained direct and 28 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 4,929 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 471 have been conferred on women, 465 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—203 Bachelor of Arts, 101 Master of Arts, 55 Bachelor of Medicine, 4 Doctor of Medicine, 53 Bachelor of Surgery, 5 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Doctor of Science, 32 Bachelor of Science, 14 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1911—the years 1910 and 1911 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

| Degrees. | Prior to 1910. | | | During 1910. | | | During 1911. | | | Total. | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem</i> . | Total. |
| Bachelor of Arts ... | 951 | 113 | 1064 | 33 | 2 | 35 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 1011 | 116 | 1127 |
| Master of Arts ... | 50 | 169 | 699 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 562 | 172 | 734 |
| Doctor of Letters ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bachelor of Medicine ... | 823 | 15 | 838 | 48 | ... | 48 | 58 | ... | 58 | 929 | 15 | 944 |
| Doctor of Medicine ... | 140 | 107 | 247 | 13 | ... | 13 | 14 | ... | 14 | 167 | 107 | 274 |
| Bachelor of Surgery ... | 735 | 4 | 739 | 52 | ... | 52 | 67 | ... | 67 | 854 | 4 | 858 |
| Master of Surgery ... | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 |
| Bachelor of Laws ... | 361 | 9 | 370 | 13 | ... | 13 | 14 | ... | 14 | 388 | 9 | 397 |
| Master of Laws ... | 69 | 3 | 72 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 74 | 3 | 77 |
| Doctor of Laws ... | 16 | 21 | 37 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| Bachelor of Civil Engineering ... | 153 | 2 | 155 | 3 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | 161 | 2 | 163 |
| Bachelor of Mining Engineering ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 3 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | 22 | ... | 22 |
| Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Master of Engineering ... | 74 | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 75 | ... | 75 |
| Bachelor of Science ... | 74 | 3 | 77 | 12 | ... | 12 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 99 | 4 | 103 |
| Master of Science ... | 30 | 1 | 31 | 6 | ... | 6 | 7 | ... | 7 | 43 | 1 | 44 |
| Doctor of Science ... | 9 | 8 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Bachelor of Music ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Doctor of Music ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Bachelor of Dental Science ... | 8 | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | 13 |
| Bachelor of Veterinary Science ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | 8 |
| Doctor of Veterinary Science ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Bachelor of Agricultural Science ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total | 4017 | 460 | 4477 | 201 | 5 | 206 | 243 | 3 | 246 | 4461 | 468 | 4929 |

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past eight years, the total in 1911 having been 1220 as compared with 615 in 1904, thus showing an advance of over 98 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 116 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS
ATTENDING LECTURES, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates. | | | Number of Students Attending Lectures. | | |
|-----------|--|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1907 ... | 186 | 41 | 227 | 749 | 231 | 980 |
| 1908 ... | 164 | 38 | 202 | 778 | 265 | 1,043 |
| 1909 | 179 | 51 | 230 | 845 | 276 | 1,121 |
| 1910 | 214 | 73 | 287 | 903 | 334 | 1,237 |
| 1911 ... | 239 | 44 | 283 | 944 | 276 | 1,220 |

Of the number attending lectures in 1911—1,220—367 were students in Arts and Education, 130 in Laws, 66 in Engineering, 375 in Medicine, 36 in Science, 91 in Music, 67 in Dentistry, 28 in Agriculture, 29 in Veterinary Science, including a post graduate class (2), 2 in Architecture, and 1 in Public Health, and 28 were doing Science Research Work.

University finance.

In former years it was the practice to publish under the heading of University Finance the transactions relating to the General Account only, but of late years other funds have become so important that in order to prevent misleading comparisons it is thought desirable to show the receipts and expenditure in all departments of the University. This has been done in the subjoined statement :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1911.

| | General Account. | | | Other Accounts. | | | All Departments. | | |
|--|------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Receipts— | | | | | | | | | |
| Government Grants .. | 21,166 | 13 | 4 | 7,023 | 7 | 1 | 28,190 | 0 | 5 |
| Lecture Degree and Examination Fees .. | 24,147 | 10 | 5 | 7,094 | 3 | 5 | 31,241 | 13 | 10 |
| Other sources .. | 1,504 | 10 | 5 | 6,114 | 3 | 0 | 7,618 | 13 | 5 |
| Total .. | 46,818 | 14 | 2 | 20,231 | 13 | 6 | 67,050 | 7 | 8 |
| Expenditure .. | 45,884 | 8 | 11 | 21,464 | 5 | 5 | 67,348 | 14 | 4 |

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The Warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a chaplain, and there are two resident medical tutors. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Ormond
College.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site assigned to it. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and master's, tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his life-time, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being regarded as its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, with the result that the college is now capable of accommodating about 70 students in residence. Its lectures are open to non-resident, as well as resident, students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for more than 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, by the checking of written essays, and by examinations conducted by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. During the year 1911 courses were delivered at seven centres in Melbourne and suburbs, and one course was delivered at Bendigo.

University extension.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911. Before the inception of the present method, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management

The educational system of Victoria.

of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created,

representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed, or has passed the primary examination of the University of Melbourne; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out. Compulsory clauses.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school. Conveyance allowance.

Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice have been abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools has been substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; and (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school. School Committees.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free
subjects.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years, in addition to the large number of teachers who have taken the course at the Teachers' Training College and the Melbourne University, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects, the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way in a large number of schools.

Drill,
swimming,
school gar-
dens, &c.

There were, on 30th June, 1911, 32 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for 6,300 boys; and twenty-three cookery centres, having accommodation for about 2,900 girls. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres.

Special
days.

In addition to Arbor Day, three other special days—Empire Day, Discovery Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the first promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. The special lessons given on Discovery Day serve to foster the desire for fuller acquaintance with the history of Australia—a highly desirable result to secure, as Australia is the native land of almost all the children in the elementary schools of Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day, lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000

of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union for the protection of bird life.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers. Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2330 passed on 20th October, 1911, male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £250. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £40 yearly. Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last ten years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:— State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1911.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1910-II.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Enrolled during the Year. | In Average Attendance. | Distinct Children (estimated). |
| 1872 ... | 1,049 | 2,416 | 136,055 | 68,456 | 113,197 |
| 1880 ... | 1,810 | 4,215 | 229,723 | 119,520 | 195,736 |
| 1890 ... | 2,170 | 4,708 | 250,097 | 133,768 | 213,886 |
| 1900 ... | 1,948 | 4,977 | 243,667 | 147,020 | 218,240 |
| 1901-2 ... | 2,041 | 5,066 | 257,355 | 150,939 | 228,241 |
| 1902-3 ... | 1,988 | 5,037 | 251,655 | 150,268 | 224,178 |
| 1903-4 ... | 1,922 | 4,797 | 241,145 | 145,500 | 214,822 |
| 1904-5 ... | 1,935 | 4,689 | 234,614 | 143,362 | 210,200 |
| 1905-6 ... | 1,953 | 4,598 | 229,179 | 142,216 | 203,119 |
| 1906-7 ... | 1,974 | 4,721 | 231,759 | 147,270 | 203,782 |
| 1907-8 ... | 2,017 | 4,665 | 233,893 | 143,551 | 205,541 |
| 1908-9 ... | 2,035 | 4,808 | 233,337 | 146,106 | 205,278 |
| 1909-10 ... | 2,036 | 4,957 | 235,042 | 145,968 | 206,263 |
| 1910-11 ... | 2,053 | 5,087* | 234,766 | 146,464 | 204,086 |

* In addition to these teachers, 485 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1911.

Children's
attendance at
school,
1872 and
1911.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 71 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of
State
school
scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1910-11:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

| Ages. | Distinct Children Attending— | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Day Schools. | | Night Schools. | | Total. | |
| | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| Under 6 years ... | 11,362 | 5·6 | ... | ... | 11,362 | 5·6 |
| 6 to 14 " ... | 167,542 | 82·5 | ... | ... | 167,542 | 82·1 |
| 14 years and upwards ... | 24,204 | 11·9 | 978 | 100·0 | 25,182 | 12·3 |
| Total ... | 203,108 | 100·0 | 978 | 100·0 | 204,086 | 100·0 |

Children of
school age
receiving
instruc-
tion.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1911, was 205,926, and of these 199,875 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 6,051, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net
enrolment
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The following return is a comparative statement for the year 1910, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.34 (14.89 per cent. in State, and 3.45 in private schools), and in New Zealand 18.21 (15.78 per cent. in State, and 2.43 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 19.72 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 18.80 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1910.

| State. | Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages. | | | Percentage of Population. | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | State Primary Schools. | Private Schools. | Total. | State Primary Schools. | Private Schools. | Total. |
| Victoria | 206,263 | 49,964 | 256,227 | 15·87 | 3·85 | 19·72 |
| New South Wales | 243,839 | 63,750 | 304,589 | 15·05 | 3·75 | 18·80 |
| Queensland | 89,695 | 13,950 | 103,645 | 15·15 | 2·35 | 17·50 |
| South Australia | 52,929 | 10,858 | 63,787 | 13·31 | 2·73 | 16·04 |
| Northern Territory | 68 | 64 | 132 | 2·00 | 1·88 | 3·88 |
| Western Australia | 32,591 | 8,910 | 41,501 | 12·02 | 3·29 | 15·31 |
| Tasmania | 25,294 | 6,422 | 31,716 | 13·14 | 3·34 | 16·48 |
| Total Australia | 650,679 | 150,918 | 801,597 | 14·89 | 3·45 | 18·34 |
| Dominion of New Zealand .. | 156,665 | 24,157 | 180,822 | 15·78 | 2·43 | 18·21 |

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1910, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 10s. 9d., and in New Zealand £5 12s. The cost for 1909 was—Australia, £6 4s. 2d.; New Zealand, £5 15s. 7d.

Primary
instruction,
cost per
scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1910.

| State. | Scholars in Average Attend- ance. | State Expenditure— | | | | Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance. | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | On Admin- istration and Main- tenance. | On Build- ings and Rent. | Total. | | Including Buildings and Rent. | Excluding Buildings and Rent. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 145,968 | 797,343 | 118,556 | 915,899 | | 6 5 6 | 5 9 3 |
| New South Wales | 157,498 | 979,775 | 208,361 | 1,188,136 | | 7 10 11 | 6 4 5 |
| Queensland | 69,439 | 323,372 | 50,668 | 374,040 | | 5 7 9 | 4 13 2 |
| South Australia | 37,549 | 203,122 | 30,846 | 233,968 | | 6 4 7 | 5 8 2 |
| Northern Territory | 54 | 604 | .. | 604 | | 11 3 8 | 11 3 8 |
| Western Australia | 27,442 | 152,457 | 24,263 | 176,720 | | 6 8 10 | 5 11 1 |
| Tasmania | 17,974 | 71,774 | 20,089 | 91,863 | | 5 2 3 | 3 19 10 |
| Total Australia | 455,924 | 2,528,447 | 452,783 | 2,981,230 | | 6 10 9 | 5 10 11 |
| Dominion of New Zealand | 135,738 | 623,433 | 136,716 | 760,149 | | 5 12 0 | 4 11 10 |

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

Private
schools,
1872 to
1910-11.

The numbers of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1910-11.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Individual Scholars. |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1872 | 888 | 1,841 | 24,781 |
| 1880 | 643 | 1,516 | 28,134 |
| 1890 | 791 | 2,037 | 40,181 |
| 1900 | 884 | 2,348 | 48,483 |
| 1901-2 | 872 | 2,379 | 43,182 |
| 1902-3 | 798 | 2,369 | 42,695 |
| 1903-4 | 787 | 2,360 | 42,214 |
| 1904-5 | 771 | 2,289 | 43,014 |
| 1905-6 | 757 | 2,397 | 48,732 |
| 1906-7 | 751 | 2,313 | 49,803 |
| 1907-8 | 696 | 2,188 | 50,058 |
| 1908-9 | 678 | 2,178 | 49,145 |
| 1909-10 | 641 | 2,067 | 49,964 |
| 1910-11 | 587 | 1,975 | 51,495 |

Scholars
attending
State and
private
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars during 1910-11 attended private schools, and the balance, 80 per cent., attended State schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration
of teachers
and schools.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for
training
teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or State teachers, and Secondary teachers. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College

principal, assisted by lecturers, the special staff of the University Practising School, and the staffs of certain schools which are proclaimed practising schools. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years, and is the recognised standard for registration under the Council of Education. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, French, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, infant school work, domestic economy, voice culture, hygiene, gymnastics, and swimming. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. Most of these have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-continuation school pupils, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum toward the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students holding studentships receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses whether residing at home or at the college. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to the Accountant, Education Department, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training

College ; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only. The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria is affiliated with the Education Department, and all persons who desire to take the course for the Kindergarten Certificate must enrol their names with the secretary of the Union, after which they will be admitted to the full course of instruction at the College on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum. To enable those teachers who live too far from any of the centres where classes are held to take the full kindergarten course, a correspondence class has been started at the College during the past year. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Council of Education. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the senior public examination, and have shown some aptitude for teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of two years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's or Primary Certificate, and also the University Diploma of Education. Other students, who at the end of their first year have matriculated and have completed all the work of that year, are allowed to attend the University in their second year. The remaining students take all their work at the Training College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Training College. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers. Visiting students who are successful in passing the necessary examinations may register their names on an employment register and receive temporary appointments. If satisfactory work be done permanent sixth class positions at salaries of £120 per annum for males and £80 or £110 for females may be obtained.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

District
High
Schools.

The first district high or continuation school, as it was originally styled, was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a district high school is the possession of the merit certificate. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at

district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. There are district high schools at Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Echuca, Geelong, Horsham, Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne, and Stawell, and agricultural high schools at Ballarat, Colac, Leongatha, Mansfield, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul, and Warrnambool.

UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

A State building in Melbourne was opened at the beginning of 1910 as a practising school for the training of teachers who are taking the course for Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University, and in that year 40 boys and 40 girls who had passed creditably through a primary course were admitted, without fee, to study for the junior public and senior public examinations. At the beginning of 1911 two extra classes were formed and additional pupils were admitted, making 126 in all. These will receive a course of secondary education extending over a period of six years. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the Melbourne University. The University also supplements the salaries paid to the members of the school staff by an annual grant.

University
practising
school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amending regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 120 scholarships. Of these 80 are tenable under certain conditions for four years at a district high school or an approved secondary school. Forty of them (ordinary) are open to State school pupils only, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the technical schools. Twenty-four out of the 40 are open to schools with an average attendance of 150 or over, while the remaining sixteen are reserved for the pupils of schools with an attendance of less than 150. Another 40 scholarships are open to pupils of State or other schools (34 to State school pupils and six to pupils of non-State schools) to enable them to obtain the secondary education necessary for them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, 40 junior teacher scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for

Scholar-
ships.

two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a district high school. In the case of ordinary, and mining and agricultural scholarships, the cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than 5 miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. All holders of scholarships may be admitted free of cost as pupils in district high schools. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Those candidates who fail to win a scholarship but who are returned as meritorious, are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions.

In section 24 (2) of Act No. 2301 it is provided that 200 scholarships shall be awarded annually. Such scholarships shall entitle the holder to free education at a district high school or technical school or to an allowance of not less than £12 per annum towards the payment of fees at an approved secondary school. A further allowance to cover board and lodging, travelling, books and materials, or laboratory charges may be made as prescribed by regulations.

Exhibitions

The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed eighteen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding three years, from the authorities of which good reports have been received, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 40 exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the senior public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable under certain conditions for three years at technical schools, or for four years, or possibly five or six years, at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects

prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining, agriculture, or veterinary science. Such exhibitors may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875 to 1900, and for the years 1905 to 1911:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1911.

| Year. | Men. Per cent. | Women. Per cent. | Mean. Per cent. |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1875 .. | 5.48 .. | 9.43 .. | 7.46 |
| 1880 .. | 4.18 .. | 4.09 .. | 4.13 |
| 1885 .. | 2.56 .. | 2.62 .. | 2.59 |
| 1890 .. | 1.50 .. | 1.53 .. | 1.52 |
| 1895 .. | .89 .. | .67 .. | .78 |
| 1900 .. | .66 .. | .85 .. | .76 |
| 1905 .. | .50 .. | .38 .. | .44 |
| 1906 .. | .43 .. | .44 .. | .43 |
| 1907 .. | .47 .. | .29 .. | .38 |
| 1908 .. | .33 .. | .40 .. | .36 |
| 1909 .. | .32 .. | .29 .. | .30 |
| 1910 .. | .29 .. | .30 .. | .29 |
| 1911 .. | .27 .. | .21 .. | .24 |

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that every fifth year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has now been almost reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. Evidence on this point is obtained from the results of the census of 1911, which show that the percentage of males aged 20 years and upwards (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) who could not write was 1.49, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 1.11;

Increased
numbers
signing in
writing.

whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was .41 for males and .19 for females. The persons marrying in Victoria at all ages are thus not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1.15, 1.31, and 5.62 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Illiteracy in
England and Wales
and
Victoria.

A very interesting table appears in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, for the period commencing with the year 1853, and these are compared with the English ratios in the following table:—

PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND VICTORIA.

| Period. | Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks. | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | Men. | | Women. | |
| | Victoria. | England and Wales. | Victoria. | England and Wales. |
| 1841-45 ... | * | 32.6 | * | 48.9 |
| 1846-50 ... | * | 31.4 | * | 46.2 |
| 1851-55 ... | 12.47† | 30.2 | 26.90† | 43.5 |
| 1856-60 ... | 10.99 | 27.1 | 27.85 | 38.1 |
| 1861-65 ... | 8.62 | 23.6 | 20.59 | 32.9 |
| 1866-70 ... | 7.92 | 20.5 | 15.39 | 28.3 |
| 1871-75 ... | 6.16 | 18.5 | 10.28 | 25.2 |
| 1876-80 ... | 4.49 | 14.8 | 5.68 | 20.0 |
| 1881-85 ... | 2.78 | 12.3 | 3.22 | 15.5 |
| 1886-90 ... | 1.68 | 8.4 | 1.72 | 9.8 |
| 1891-95 ... | .99 | 5.1 | 1.10 | 6.0 |
| 1896-1900 ... | .77 | 3.2 | .71 | 3.7 |
| 1901-05 ... | .59 | 2.0 | .46 | 2.4 |
| 1906 ... | .43 | 1.5 | .44 | 1.9 |
| 1907 ... | .47 | 1.4 | .29 | 1.7 |
| 1908 ... | .33 | 1.3 | .40 | 1.5 |
| 1909 ... | .32 | 1.1 | .29 | 1.3 |
| 1910 ... | .29 | 1.1 | .30 | 1.2 |
| 1911 ... | .27 | * | .21 | * |

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1853-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1910 the proportion of illiterates was only a little more than 1 in every 100 marriages. In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and slightly over 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 400 in 1911. These records seem to indicate that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated than their compatriots who remained in that country.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools in the State, under which name Technical schools. are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. On 30th June, 1911, there were altogether nineteen technical schools receiving aid from the State. Seven of these supplied instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; two in art and science; and four in art and trade; while four schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. One school had not been opened, but will give instruction in science and art subjects. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the schools of mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitors. Science and art classes for State school children have been established at the Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, Horsham, Kyneton, Sale, and Stawell schools; the boys and girls attending being selected from the senior pupils of the State schools. The schools as a whole had, during 1910-11, an average

enrolment of 4,311 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1910-11 amounted to £41,144. The students paid in fees £13,631 during the year ended 31st December, 1910.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1910-11:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1910-11.

| Name. | | | | Amount. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| | | | | £ |
| Bairnsdale | .. | .. | .. | 851 |
| Ballarat | .. | .. | .. | 8,936 |
| Beechworth | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bendigo | .. | .. | .. | 4,361 |
| Castlemaine | .. | .. | .. | 1,032 |
| Daylesford | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| Echuca | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| Geelong | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Glenferrie | .. | .. | .. | 2,899 |
| Horsham | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| Kyneton | .. | .. | .. | 262 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | .. | 750 |
| Melbourne | .. | .. | .. | 16,782 |
| Nhill | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| Prahran | .. | .. | .. | 101 |
| Sale | .. | .. | .. | 422 |
| Stawell | .. | .. | .. | 783 |
| Warrnambool | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| College of Domestic Economy | .. | .. | .. | 541 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 1,054 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 41,144 |

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for a person desiring to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established.

It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to third-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. The syllabus makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1911:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Pharmaceutical students | ... | ... | 699 |
| Medical students, Melbourne University | ... | ... | 972 |
| Dental students | ... | ... | 369 |
| Extra Laboratory students | ... | ... | 448 |
| Bacteriological students | ... | ... | 48 |
| Urine Analysis students | ... | ... | 14 |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry students | ... | ... | 30 |
| Veterinary students, Melbourne University | ... | ... | 23 |
| | | | <hr/> 2,603 <hr/> |

Number of Candidates Examined.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Preliminary examination | 2,737 |
| Intermediate examination | 1,484 |
| Modified examination | 164 |
| Final qualifying examination | 1,061 |
| Medical students | 854 |
| Dental students | 353 |
| Bacteriological students | 22 |
| Urine Analysis | 11 |
| Analytical and Applied Chemistry | 20 |
| Veterinary students | 23 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6,729 |

Finance.

(1880-1911.)

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| Revenue— | | £ |
| Grants from Government | 13,460 | |
| Fees received from students | 17,017 | |
| Aids from Pharmaceutical Society | 5,964 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total Revenue | 36,441 | |
| Expenditure— | | £ |
| Ordinary | 32,957 | |
| On Buildings | 3,484 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total Expenditure | 36,441 | |

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted

at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

| Full Day Course. | | | | | Fee. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £5 per term |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £6 „ |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £8 „ |
| Metallurgy— | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | £5 „ |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £6 „ |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £8 „ |
| Applied Chemistry — | | | | | |
| First year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £5 „ |
| Second year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £6 „ |
| Third year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £7 „ |
| Fourth year ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £8 „ |

Evening Classes.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Arithmetic ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | } Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term. |
| Algebra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Practical Geometry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Freehand Drawing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Painting ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Modelling ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Mechanics ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Applied Electricity ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Architecture ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Building Construction ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Surveying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Woolsorting ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chemistry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assaying ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Metallurgy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cookery ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Millinery ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dressmaking ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mechanical Drawing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Photography ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior

mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1911, amounted to £16,714.

Over 180 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Metallurgy, and (6) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1907 to 1911:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1907 TO 1911.

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Students enrolled— | | | | | |
| Average per term | 2,453 | 2,441 | 2,423 | 2,610 | 2,538 |
| Males over 21 | 436 | 416 | 434 | 467 | 477 |
| „ under 21—Apprentices .. | 569 | 594 | 625 | 720 | 768 |
| „ „ Others | 1,091 | 1,099 | 1,036 | 1,078 | 983 |
| Females | 357 | 332 | 328 | 345 | 310 |
| Fees received during the year £ | 8,150 | 8,669 | 8,693 | 8,981 | 8,289 |
| Average fee per student .. | 66s. 5d. | 71s. | 71s. 9d. | 68s. 10d. | 65s. 5d. |
| Number of classes | 170 | 173 | 175 | 181 | 185 |
| „ „ instructors | 73 | 73 | 73 | 83 | 95 |
| Salaries paid instructors £ | 9,228 | 10,673 | 11,545 | 11,947 | 12,236 |

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £290,631. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,365,054 at the end of 1911. At that date the Reference Library contained 207,261 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1911 by about 380,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,345 volumes were purchased, 2,032 volumes presented, 322 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 44,864 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 158,871 volumes during 1911, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,126. Of these volumes 43.9 per cent. related to fiction, 18.6 to history, 9.4 to general literature, 14.2 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 9.3 to arts and trades, and 4.1 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1911 was 28,835, of which 1,649 were added during the year.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, initiated a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which it had not previously extended. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to the districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

**National
Gallery.**

The National Gallery at the end of 1911 contained 18,041 works of art, viz., 538 oil paintings, 3,583 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,920 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended in the year by 12 male and 17 female students, and the school of design by 51 male and 59 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation will be laid of a school of art dealing with purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

**Industrial
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1911, it contained 55,155 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

**National
Museum.**

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1911 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £500. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,487.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.**Patent
Office
Library.**

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, Rules, and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world, and the printed specifications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Japan. The value of the books donated by these countries

is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific textbooks, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. A class catalogue, founded on the Dewey system, of publications contained in the library has been printed, and as the library deals mainly with the history of science and manufactures, all books are arranged in chronological order. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; all the specifications accepted subsequent to October, 1905, have now been printed, and weekly additions are made about two weeks after acceptances are notified in the *Australian Official Journal of Patents*. At the end of 1911 2,750 of the back numbers, ranging from 1 to 4,000, had been completed, and the publication of the remainder of the 4,000, open to inspection, will shortly be accomplished. The specifications are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. A revised edition of the numerical subject list of inventions arranged thematically in groups and classes, with definitions or limitations of their scope, and directions for searching in related classes, has been published for the convenience of the public. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

Supreme
Court
Library.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1911 being £7,624. Of these libraries 524 furnished returns in 1911, which show that they possessed 841,776 volumes, and received £60,045 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £54,971—£10,828 on books, &c., and £44,143 on maintenance—and that 2,809,340 visits were paid to the 475 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of the institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free
libraries.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and
Museum.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the year 1911 it is stated that all the buildings are in good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,603, consisting of rents, £2,243, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,360. The expenditure totalled £4,149, viz., £1,699 for expenses of the aquarium; and £2,450 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,670.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive

Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Directorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin was subsequently appointed to the position of Curator. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

A large conservatory which is situated on the eastern side of the grounds contains a numerous and varied collection of tropical plants, including many rare orchids, ferns, palms, and other handsome foliaged and flowering species. The conservatory is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

When Mr. Guilfoyle took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species and varieties of species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the gardens. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have been added of late years.

An extensive "System Pavilion" situated in the south-western part of the gardens. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and the museum are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and are frequently visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

A *Nymphæa* or Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of *Nymphæas* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals..

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors, for whose benefit these refreshment rooms were provided.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This was dedicated by the late Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of nearly 70 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, and week days, whilst being much used by citizens and visitors from the various States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the gardens and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the director is Mr. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c.

Royal
Zoological
and Acclimatisation
Gardens.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of "Royal," and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

The members' monthly meeting is held at the Thistle Rooms, 298 Little Flinders-street, at which competitive displays of flowers, &c., are made, and lectures delivered on horticultural matters by leading experts.

Since relinquishing the control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. C. C. Burton, at the office, 19 Queen-street, Melbourne.

There are 37 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £295 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1911.

Other Societies.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 5,574½ acres in 1911. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public reserves Greater Melbourne.

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1911.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | | | | | | Area. |
|----------------|------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | | | Acres. |
| Melbourne City | ... | Royal Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | 425 |
| " | ... | Yarra " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 |
| " | ... | Prince's " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| " | ... | Fawkner " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 |
| " | ... | Flinders " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| " | ... | Alexandra Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| " | ... | Park (Model Farm) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| " | ... | Botanic Garden and Domain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181 |
| " | ... | Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8½ |
| " | ... | Zoological Gardens | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| " | ... | Carlton " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| " | ... | Fitzroy " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1911—*continued.*

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | Area. |
|----------------------|--|-------|
| Melbourne City | Spring Gardens ... | 21 |
| " | Flagstaff " ... | 18 |
| " | Argyle Square ... | 3½ |
| " | Curtain " ... | 3½ |
| " | Darling " ... | 2 |
| " | Lincoln " ... | 3½ |
| " | Macarthur " ... | 1 |
| " | Murchison " ... | 1 |
| " | University " ... | 3½ |
| " | University Grounds ... | 106 |
| " | Amateur Sports and Children's Playground ... | 25 |
| " | Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot | 47 |
| " | Melbourne Cricket Ground | 9½ |
| " | East Melbourne " ... | 7 |
| " | Scotch College " ... | 7 |
| " | Richmond Cricket Ground | 6 |
| " | Carlton " (old) ... | 5 |
| " | Parliament Reserve ... | 10 |
| " | Ornamental Plantations ... | 26 |
| " | General Cemetery ... | 101 |
| " | Old Cemetery ... | 8½ |
| " | Powlett-street Reserve ... | 5 |
| " | Recreation (Brown's Hill) ... | 7½ |
| " | Recreation (North Melbourne) ... | 9½ |
| " | Race-course (Flemington) ... | 301 |
| " | Recreation (Kensington) ... | 5½ |
| Fitzroy City | Edinburgh Park ... | 34 |
| " | Recreation ... | 7 |
| Collingwood City | Mayor's Park ... | 6 |
| " | Recreation ... | 7 |
| " | Darling Gardens ... | 16 |
| " | Victoria Park ... | 10 |
| " | Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank) ... | 23 |
| " | Ornamental Plantation and Recreation | 13 |
| Richmond City | Richmond Park ... | 158 |
| " | Horticultural Gardens ... | 33½ |
| " | Barkly Square ... | 7 |
| " | Municipal Reserve ... | 7½ |
| Northcote Town | Jika Park ... | 6 |
| " | Recreation ... | 7 |
| South Melbourne City | Albert Park (part of) ... | 464 |
| " | St. Vincent Gardens ... | 7½ |
| " | Ornamental Plantations ... | 2½ |
| " | Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's) ... | 8 |
| " | Foreshore Reserve ... | 12 |
| Port Melbourne Town | Cricket Ground ... | 74 |
| " | Park and Garden... .. | 58 |
| " | " " ... | 2 |
| " | Ornamental Plantations ... | 17 |
| Prahran City | Toorak Park ... | 7 |
| " | Victoria Gardens ... | 4 |
| " | Gardens (Grattan-street) ... | 2 |
| St. Kilda City | St. Kilda Gardens ... | 16 |
| " | Albert Park (part of) ... | 106 |
| " | Recreation (Point Ormond) ... | 54 |
| " | " " ... | 1 |

**AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1911—continued.**

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | Area. |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | Acres. |
| St. Kilda City | Recreation | 11 |
| " | " (Beach Reserves) | 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " | " Dandenong Road | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | " (Elwood) | 10 |
| " | Cemetery | 20 |
| Brighton Town | Elsternwick Park | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " | Beach Park | 67 |
| Essendon City | Recreation | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | " | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " | Agricultural Society's Yards | 30 |
| " | Queen's Park | 22 |
| " | Park and Recreation Reserve | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Water Reserve | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hawthorn City | Recreation | 15 |
| " | " (Grace Park) | 8 |
| Kew Town | Studley Park | 203 |
| " | Lunatic Asylum | 384 |
| " | Cemetery | 31 |
| " | Recreation | 16 |
| Footscray City | Public Gardens and Recreation | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | " | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| " | Cricket Ground, &c. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Park and Recreation | 38 |
| " | Recreation (Yarraville) | 5 |
| " | " (Footscray West) | 15 |
| " | " | 11 |
| Williamstown Town | Park (Newport) | 25 |
| " | " | 2 |
| " | " | 10 |
| " | Recreation | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " | Beach Park | 20 |
| " | Cemetery | 28 |
| " | Rifle Range | 332 |
| " | Cricket Ground | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " | Public Garden | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Recreation (Newport) | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | " (Spotswood) | 5 |
| Malvern City | Park and Garden | 8 |
| " | Recreation | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | Park and Garden (Waverley-road) | 16 |
| Caulfield Town | Race-course | 144 |
| " | Park | 62 |
| " | Park (East Caulfield) | 17 |
| " | Recreation | 13 |
| " | Brighton Cemetery | 29 |
| Oakleigh Borough | Recreation | 8 |
| " | Park and Garden | 21 |
| " | Park and Recreation | 5 |
| " | Cemetery | 10 |
| Camberwell Town | Gardens | 7 |
| " | Norwood Recreation Reserve | 4 |
| Coburg Borough | Recreation | 5 |
| Outside urban muni- cipalities } | Yarra Bend Asylum | 350 |
| | Williamstown Race-course | 190 |
| | Heidelberg Park and Recreation Reserve | 26 |
| Total | | 5,574 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Public
reserves in
country
towns.

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these:—

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS
IN VICTORIA, 1911.

| Town. | | | | | Number of Reserves. | Area. Acres. |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| Ararat | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 36½ |
| Bairnsdale | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 150 |
| Ballarat | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 977 |
| Ballarat East | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 188½ |
| Beechworth | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 684 |
| Benalla | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 22 |
| Bendigo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 171 |
| Buninyong | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 114 |
| Burrumbeet | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100 |
| Castlemaine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 109 |
| Clunes ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 150 |
| Colac ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 78 |
| Creswick | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 54½ |
| Daylesford | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 330 |
| Dromana | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 274½ |
| Dunolly | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 312 |
| Eaglehawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 42½ |
| Echuca | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 336 |
| Flinders | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 |
| Geelong | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 261 |
| Hamilton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 61 |
| Horsham | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 142½ |
| Koroit | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 |
| Kyneton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| Korumburra | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 31½ |
| Learmonth | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 76 |
| Majorca | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 185 |
| Maldon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 156 |
| Maryborough | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 142 |
| Mortlake | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 65 |
| Portland | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 103 |
| Port Fairy | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 26 |
| Queenscliff | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 48 |
| Sale | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 40 |
| Sebastopol | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 36 |
| Shepparton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 123½ |
| St. Arnaud | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 68 |
| Stawell | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 71½ |
| Wangaratta | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 157 |
| Warrnambool | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 450 |

Ministers
and
Churches.

At the end of 1911, there were in the State 2,904 regular churches and chapels, and 1,983 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,887 places of public worship—and these were

attended by 1,925 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1911.

| Denominations. | Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c. | Buildings used for Public Worship. | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Churches and Chapels. | Other Buildings. | Total. |
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England ... | 369 | 653 | 629 | 1,282 |
| Presbyterian Church of Victoria ... | 260 | 516 | 516 | 1,032 |
| Free Presbyterian ... | 2 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Methodist ... | 242 | 817 | 501 | 1,318 |
| Independent or Congrega- tional ... | 60 | 77 | 18 | 95 |
| Baptist ... | 76 | 96 | 59 | 155 |
| Salvation Army ... | 544 | 99 | 49 | 148 |
| Other Protestant ... | 78 | 134 | 72 | 206 |
| Roman Catholic Church ... | 272 | 485 | 129 | 614 |
| New Church (or Swedenborgian) | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Catholic Apostolic Church ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Spiritualists ... | 5 | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Church for Deaf Mutes ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Church of God ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Greek Orthodox Church ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Jews ... | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Re-organized Church of Latter- Day Saints ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total ... | 1,925 | 2,904 | 1,983 | 4,887 |

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered ^{Sunday} 3,004; the teachers 22,258; and the number of scholars on the rolls, ^{Schools,} 208,509—88,671 males and 119,838 females.

Religions of
the people.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

| Religion. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Per cent. of Population. |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | |
| Church of England (including Protestant so stated) .. | 238,977 | 236,226 | 475,203 | 37·02 |
| Presbyterian | 116,653 | 117,900 | 234,553 | 18·27 |
| Methodist | 84,376 | 92,286 | 176,662 | 13·76 |
| Independent or Congregational .. | 7,624 | 8,860 | 16,484 | 1·28 |
| Baptist | 14,134 | 17,110 | 31,244 | 2·43 |
| Lutheran | 7,025 | 4,657 | 11,682 | ·91 |
| Salvation Army | 3,409 | 4,390 | 7,799 | ·61 |
| Unitarian | 314 | 198 | 512 | ·04 |
| Church of Christ | 7,356 | 9,155 | 16,511 | 1·29 |
| Seventh Day Adventists | 551 | 892 | 1,443 | ·11 |
| Other Protestant Churches .. | 3,811 | 4,243 | 8,054 | ·63 |
| Total | 484,230 | 495,917 | 980,147 | 76·35 |
| Roman Catholic Church .. | 139,174 | 147,259 | 286,433 | 22·31 |
| Other Denominations— | | | | |
| Greek Orthodox Church .. | 385 | 88 | 473 | ·04 |
| Jews | 3,214 | 3,056 | 6,270 | ·49 |
| Other Religions | 3,081 | 669 | 3,750 | ·29 |
| Sceptics, &c. | 4,780 | 1,907 | 6,687 | ·52 |
| Total specified .. | 634,864 | 648,896 | 1,283,760 | 100·00 |
| Unspecified | 20,727 | 11,064 | 31,791 | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 | .. |

Religions
per cent. of
population
1861 to
1911.

The accompanying table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

| Religion. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Protestant Churches— | | | | | | |
| Church of England (including Protestant so stated) .. | 40·60 | 36·01 | 36·74 | 37·33 | 36·52 | 37·02 |
| Presbyterian | 16·67 | 15·78 | 15·65 | 14·94 | 16·16 | 18·27 |
| Methodist | 8·90 | 13·16 | 13·58 | 14·14 | 15·21 | 13·76 |
| Independent or Congregational | 2·45 | 2·54 | 2·35 | 1·98 | 1·45 | 1·28 |
| Baptist | 1·72 | 2·28 | 2·40 | 2·50 | 2·75 | 2·43 |
| Lutheran | 1·92 | 1·47 | 1·32 | 1·39 | 1·18 | ·91 |
| Salvation Army | .. | .. | .. | 1·21 | ·74 | ·61 |
| Church of Christ | * | ·50 | ·57 | ·74 | ·90 | 1·29 |
| Other Protestant Churches .. | ·59 | ·51 | ·37 | ·66 | 1·45 | ·78 |
| Total Protestant Churches .. | 72·85 | 72·25 | 72·98 | 74·89 | 76·36 | 76·35 |
| Roman Catholic Church .. | 21·02 | 23·83 | 24·02 | 22·24 | 22·26 | 22·31 |
| Jews | ·56 | ·50 | ·51 | ·58 | ·50 | ·49 |
| Others | 5·57 | 3·42 | 2·49 | 2·29 | ·88 | ·85 |
| Total specified .. | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1911 was 980,147, as against 904,934 in 1901. In 1911 the Roman Catholics numbered 286,433, and in 1901, 263,710. The rate of increase of each of these bodies, in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies have existed in Victoria for over 70 years, at least two branches having been established in the year 1840. They are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890, and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1900, 1905, 1907, and 1911. These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

The statistics in regard to the societies were very incomplete prior to 1878, but much fuller information was obtainable after that year in consequence of the passing of the *Friendly Societies Act* 1877. This Act contained provisions for registration of societies, but did not make registration compulsory. It was provided that an actuary should certify to the rates of contribution payable by members before registration could take place. All of the larger societies found it to their advantage to register under the Act.

While the 1877 Act contained provisions for registration it was not until 1907 that registration was made compulsory. In that year an Act was passed which provided that all societies must register, and that all registered societies must adopt rates of contribution adequate to provide the benefits to be received. These rates had to be adopted in respect of all members, and not merely new members. The penalty for failure to comply with the provisions in regard to adequate rates was cancellation of registration. Under this Act societies were given eighteen months within which to adopt such rates, *i.e.*, until 3rd June, 1909. There was, however, no provision for those cases where it might be found after the date mentioned that the rates were insufficient. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that

its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity for the second being issued.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional, but the societies are taking advantage of it to an increasing extent. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

A review of the experience of the societies during recent years shows that they are making good progress, and are steadily gaining in financial strength. Until within the last few years the position of many of them was very unsatisfactory chiefly owing to the inadequacy of the rates payable by a large section of the members. The accumulation of deficiencies from this cause has received a check, as the Act of 1907 made the payment of adequate rates by all members compulsory. Some of the societies had voluntarily adopted such rates before they were required to do so, and the advantage of their action is now apparent.

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual benefits payable on sickness are 20s. weekly during the first six months, 10s. during the second six months, and 5s. thereafter during life. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine, extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case, member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after the death of member if fees continue to be paid.

Benefits of
friendly
societies.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management funds, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 94,618, in 1899, to 148,603 at the close of 1911—an increase during the twelve years of 53,985 members; 6,292 members were added in 1909, 5,935 in 1910, and 6,328 in 1911. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,258,699 to £2,246,396—an addition of £987,697. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1911. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1911 these had a membership of 11,056, and funds amounting to £32,321.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1907-1911:—

| Year. | | | Membership. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Funds. |
|-------|-----|-----|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907 | ... | .. | 123,443 | 452,323 | 367,483 | 1,793,186 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 130,048 | 481,197 | 386,492 | 1,887,891 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 136,340 | 523,871 | 399,345 | 2,012,417 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 142,275 | 534,616 | 424,431 | 2,122,602 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 148,603 | 559,585 | 435,791 | 2,246,396 |

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1907 to 1911:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1907 TO 1911.
(Including Female Societies.)

| — | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of societies ... | 27 | 42 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Number of branches ... | 1,376 | 1,422 | 1,441 | 1,475 | 1,498 |
| Average number of members | 120,002 | 126,746 | 133,194 | 139,308 | 145,439 |
| Number of members sick | 24,456 | 24,099 | 24,158 | 27,740 | 27,695 |
| Weeks for which alimnt was allowed | 190,702 | 197,618 | 199,150 | 214,026 | 214,310 |
| Deaths of members ... | 1,068 | 1,171 | 1,198 | 1,194 | 1,221 |
| Deaths of registered wives | 431 | 414 | 436 | 437 | 468 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income of sick and funeral fund | 246,045 | 263,151 | 298,829 | 288,257 | 308,020 |
| Income of incidental fund | 202,116 | 210,555 | 216,738 | 224,943 | 230,788 |
| Other Income ... | 4,162 | 7,491 | 8,304 | 21,416 | 20,777 |
| Total Income ... | 452,323 | 481,197 | 523,871 | 534,616 | 559,585 |
| Expenditure of sick and funeral fund | 165,426 | 173,898 | 180,252 | 186,065 | 193,060 |
| Expenditure of incidental fund | 198,113 | 206,582 | 212,266 | 220,542 | 224,983 |
| Other Expenditure ... | 3,944 | 6,012 | 6,827 | 17,824 | 17,748 |
| Total Expenditure... | 367,483 | 386,492 | 399,345 | 424,431 | 435,791 |
| Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund | 1,668,546 | 1,757,799 | 1,876,376 | 1,978,568 | 2,093,528 |
| Amount to credit of incidental fund | 64,279 | 68,252 | 72,724 | 77,125 | 82,930 |
| Amount invested—sick and funeral fund | 1,608,510 | 1,700,283 | 1,804,720 | 1,888,750 | 2,002,210 |
| Amount invested—incidental fund | 50,678 | 55,112 | 59,535 | 66,348 | 69,394 |
| Amount invested—other funds | 56,500 | 56,786 | 57,307 | 62,714 | 62,571 |
| Total invested ... | 1,715,688 | 1,812,181 | 1,921,562 | 2,017,812 | 2,134,175 |
| „ funds ... | 1,793,186 | 1,887,891 | 2,012,417 | 2,122,602 | 2,246,396 |

NOTE.—Returns relating to the year 1911 were received for the first time from juvenile branches, but the information regarding these branches was not considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1911 by males was slightly less than that of recent years. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed were equal to an average of 11.0 in each of the five years 1907-1911, which was little different from the average for the 24 years ended 1906, viz., 11.2. The death rate in 1911 was slightly below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 8.89 in 1911, 9.07 in 1910, 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, and 10.19 for the 34 years ended 1911. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which aliment was allowed averaging only 7.6 yearly during the five years ended 1911. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 4.05 per 1,000 members in 1911, and not exceeding 4.29 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium. The more favorable experience among females is due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

Societies lost over 7 per cent. of their members in 1911 through secession. The vast majority of secessions take place during the first few years before members have learnt to appreciate the value of their connexion with the societies. In this respect the experience is similar to that which prevails in life assurance companies. Expenses of management absorbed about 17 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1910. This ratio is very similar to that prevailing in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below the rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the lodge element is an essential feature of friendly societies, and that a considerable outlay is unavoidable in connexion with the lodges, it would appear that the rate of expense is very moderate.

An investigation into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07 has recently been made. This relates to male lives only. The number of years of life included in the experience was 262,038, the number of weeks' sickness experienced was 442,829, and the deaths numbered 2,451.

In the following table the sickness rate (*i.e.* the average number of weeks of sickness experienced each year by each member), according to the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience 1903-07, is compared with the corresponding rates obtained from the New South

Sickness
and death
rates.

Secessions.

Sickness
and
Mortality
Experience
1903-7.

Wales experience 1900-08, the South Australian experience 1895-1904, and the Manchester Unity (England) experience 1893-97 :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS' SICKNESS EXPERIENCED EACH YEAR.

| Age. | Victorian. Friendly Societies' Experience, 1903-07. | New South Wales Friendly Societies' Experience, 1900-08. | South Australian Friendly Societies' Experience, 1895-1904. | Manchester Unity, England, 1893-7. |
|-------|--|---|--|--|
| 18 .. | ·909 | ·839 | ·740 | ·952 |
| 23 .. | ·860 | ·761 | ·772 | ·900 |
| 28 .. | ·845 | ·738 | ·814 | ·968 |
| 33 .. | ·885 | ·751 | ·819 | 1·095 |
| 38 .. | ·988 | ·835 | ·925 | 1·320 |
| 43 .. | 1·204 | 1·020 | 1·080 | 1·649 |
| 48 .. | 1·456 | 1·306 | 1·397 | 2·096 |
| 53 .. | 2·096 | 1·831 | 1·971 | 2·955 |
| 58 .. | 3·824 | 2·912 | 3·043 | 4·357 |
| 63 .. | 6·558 | 4·623 | 5·012 | 7·072 |

The Victorian rates are considerably below those of the Manchester Unity (England), but they are higher than the rates according to the South Australian and New South Wales experiences. It should be noted that the New South Wales rates which appear in the comparative statement relate to non-mining lodges only.

A relatively high sickness rate at the earliest age in the table is a feature of the latest experiences both in Australia and England. Various suggestions have been made as to the reason of this, but there is at present not sufficient evidence to permit of a definite conclusion being arrived at. It may be that the high sickness rate represents the effect of modern conditions of labour on the human organism before it is fully developed. Another explanation is, that to youths in receipt of low wages without family responsibilities, the relatively high rates of sick pay prove attractive, and that in consequence efforts are often made to obtain benefits for minor ailments, and to unduly prolong the period of sickness, as the rules will allow.

It would be of interest to know what rates of sickness are experienced by persons following hazardous occupations. It was not possible, however, to ascertain this from the data available, as in many instances the nature of the occupation was not given. Even if there had been no defects of this nature, the frequent changes of occupation which occur in Victoria would have made an investigation into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing among persons engaged in different occupations of little value as an index of what might be expected to occur in the future.

Investigations which have been made elsewhere have shown that miners are subject to a much higher rate of sickness than that existing in the general community. In the Victorian experience, the miners could not be separated from the other members, but there are certain

lodges which are known to include in their membership a large number of persons connected with the mining industry. These were treated as mining lodges, and a separate enquiry was made into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing in the remaining or non-mining lodges.

In the following statement the rates of sickness experienced in the mining and non-mining lodges are compared :—

SICKNESS EXPERIENCE IN MINING AND NON-MINING LODGES.

| | | | Weeks of Sickness. | |
|-----------------------|----|----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Total. | Annual Rate per Member. |
| Non-mining experience | .. | .. | 356,821 | 1·730 |
| Mining experience | .. | .. | 86,008 | 2·490 |
| All members | .. | .. | 442,829 | 1·832 |

The rate for mining exceeds that for non-mining lodges by .760 weeks, *i.e.*, each member in the former group of lodges is sick, on the average, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days more than members in the other group. When it is known that the number of miners in mining lodges is probably less than 40 per cent. of the total membership, it will be seen that the rate of sickness experienced by them is greatly in excess of that prevailing among other sections of the community.

The mortality rates of Victorian Friendly Society members have been shown by the investigation to be, at most ages, much lower than those prevailing in the general community. This favorable feature is specially noticeable at the younger and middle ages. In the following table, the mortality rate, as deduced from the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience, is compared with that obtained from other experiences :—

MORTALITY RATES IN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND (PER 100 MEMBERS AT EACH AGE).

| Age. | Victorian Friendly Societies, 1903-07. | New South Wales Friendly Societies, 1900-08. | South Australian Friendly Societies, 1895-1904. | Manchester, Unity, England, 1893-7. |
|-------|--|--|---|---|
| 18 .. | ·265 | ·288 | ·431 | ·258 |
| 23 .. | ·343 | ·303 | ·385 | ·390 |
| 28 .. | ·372 | ·324 | ·481 | ·472 |
| 33 .. | ·410 | ·424 | ·558 | ·574 |
| 38 .. | ·521 | ·529 | ·616 | ·743 |
| 43 .. | ·673 | ·678 | ·774 | ·980 |
| 48 .. | 1·014 | ·901 | ·987 | 1·266 |
| 53 .. | 1·439 | 1·373 | 1·378 | 1·829 |
| 58 .. | 2·485 | 2·184 | 2·125 | 2·591 |
| 63 .. | 3·649 | 3·146 | 2·901 | 3·950 |

The foregoing rates relate to persons engaged in both healthy and unhealthy occupations. It will be seen that the Victorian rates differ slightly from those of New South Wales, and are lower than those of South Australia up to age 48, also that, except at age 18, they are below the rates of the Manchester Unity experience (England).

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Factory legislation. The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and it came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

Re Shops. An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act, No. 2177, which came into force on 1st May, 1909, provides for the closing of all shops (other than Fourth Schedule Shops or shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177, viz.:—Flower shops, bicycle shops, hair-dressers, butchers and bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. On receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected regulations may be made for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same (with the exception of butchers' shops, for which the hour is 8 p.m. on Friday) to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday. Until such a Regulation is made these shops must close at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday. In the cases of butchers' and bicycle shops Regulations have been made for closing at 1 p.m. on Saturday throughout the Metropolitan District.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. The closing hour on Friday is 6 p.m. or 10 p.m., according as Wednesday or Saturday is chosen for the half-holiday. Flower shops and hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are :—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

In the country municipalities a marked advance has been made during the year in the number of places which have adopted the Saturday half-holiday.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1907* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

Re factories.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employés, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but a provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employé in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employés, whereas in 1911 the figures were 5,638 factories with 88,694 employés.

*Wages
Boards.*

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-General may appoint a special Board, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for work done on Sundays and public holidays; the number of and

also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. There are 111 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 90 have made determinations affecting over 130,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board | 39. Dressmakers Board |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board | 40. Electrical Installation Board |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board | 41. Electroplaters Board |
| 4. Asphalters Board | 42. Engineering Board |
| 5. Bedstead Makers Board | 43. Engravers Board |
| 6. Boiler Makers Board | 44. Factory Engine - drivers Board |
| 7. Boot Board | 45. Farriers Board |
| 8. Boot Dealers Board | 46. Fellmongers Board |
| 9. Brassworkers Board | 47. Flour Board |
| 10. Bread Board | 48. Fuel and Fodder Board |
| 11. Bread Carters Board | 49. Furniture Board |
| 12. Brewers Board | 50. Furniture Dealers Board |
| 13. Bricklayers Board | 51. Gardeners Board |
| 14. Brick Trade Board | 52. Glass Workers Board |
| 15. Brushmakers Board | 53. Gold Miners Board |
| 16. Butchers Board | 54. Grocers Board |
| 17. Candlemakers Board | 55. Grocers' Sundries Board |
| 18. Cardboard Box Trade Board | 56. Hairdressers Board |
| 19. Carpenters Board | 57. Ham and Bacon Curers Board |
| 20. Carriage Board | 58. Hardware Board |
| 21. Carters Board | 59. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coai Board |
| 22. Chaffcutters Board | 60. Hotel Employés Board |
| 23. Cigar Trade Board | 61. Ice Board |
| 24. Clothing Board | 62. Ironmoulders Board |
| 25. Coal Miners Board | 63. Jam Trade Board |
| 26. Commercial Clerks Board | 64. Jewellers Board |
| 27. Confectioners Board | 65. Leather Goods Board |
| 28. Coopers Board | 66. Lift Board |
| 29. Cordage Board | 67. Livery Stable Board |
| 30. Country Agricultural Implements Board | 68. Malt Board |
| 31. Country Flour Board | 69. Marine Store Board |
| 32. Country Fuel and Fodder Board | 70. Men's Clothing Board |
| 33. Country Printers Board | 71. Millet Broom Board |
| 34. Country Saddlery Board | 72. Milliners Board |
| 35. Country Shop Assistants Board | 73. Mining Engine - drivers Board |
| 36. Country Woodworkers Board | 74. Night Watchmen's Board |
| 37. Cycle Trade Board | 75. Organ Board |
| 38. Drapers Board | 76. Ovenmakers Board |
| | 77. Painters Board |
| | 78. Paper Bag Trade Board |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 79. Pastrycooks Board | 95. Stationery Board |
| 80. Picture Frame Board | 96. Stone Cutters Board |
| 81. Plasterers Board | 97. Tanners Board |
| 82. Plate Glass Board | 98. Tea Packing Board |
| 83. Plumbers Board | 99. Tiemakers Board |
| 84. Polish Board | 100. Tinsmiths Board |
| 85. Pottery Trade Board | 101. Tramway Board |
| 86. Printers Board | 102. Tuckpointers Board |
| 87. Quarry Board | 103. Underclothing Board |
| 88. Rubber Trade Board | 104. Undertakers Board |
| 89. Saddlery Board | 105. Watchmakers Board |
| 90. Shirt Board | 106. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 91. Slaters and Tilers Board | 107. Wholesale Grocers Board |
| 92. Slaughtering for Export Board | 108. Wicker Board |
| 93. Soap and Soda Board | 109. Wire Workers Board |
| 94. Starch Board | 110. Woodworkers Board |
| | 111. Woollen Trade Board |

The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 amended by the Act of 1909 is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving, or assisting in carting or driving, either generally, with such exceptions as are specified by the Governor in Council, or in connexion with any one or more specified trades, businesses, or occupations.
3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with painting, renovating, repairing, or erection of buildings, or any paperhanging or plumbing work (including electrical or gas fittings) therefor, or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

An Act passed in 1910, No. 2241, contained a number of clauses extending protection to various classes of workers, and administrative amendments to secure the better working of the existing law.

The following are the more important of the amendments:—
Provided a resolution is carried by both Houses of Parliament, power is given to appoint Special Boards for persons wheresoever employed—

- (1) in any business or occupation connected with the installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; or
- (2) in the business or occupation of an undertaker; or
- (3) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam-boilers or steam-engines other than steam-boilers or steam-engines connected with mines; or
- (4) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of a watch or clock maker, including repairers; or
- (5) in the occupation of a lift attendant; or
- (6) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with a steam-engine or steam-boiler in or about mines of every kind; or
- (7) in the business or occupation (other than fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-drivers) of mining for—
 - (a) gold;
 - (b) coal; or
 - (c) metals or minerals other than gold or coal; or
- (8) in any shop of a kind included in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act.

Two special provisions were made with regard to the Boards for miners—

1. That District Boards might be appointed instead of one Special Board for the whole State.
2. That the determination of such a Board should apply to any part of such district, including the whole or any part of a shire in such district.

Under the provisions of Act 2291, the power to limit the number of apprentices was restored to Special Boards.

A number of important provisions were contained in Act No. 2305, passed at the close of 1910. It was formerly the rule to make legal provision for the appointment of a Special Board, and subsequently a resolution was submitted to both Houses of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the above Act, a Board can be appointed for any process, trade, business or occupation specified in a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

General.

Determinations can be made to apply to the whole or any part of Victoria, to a branch of a trade or to any group or groups of trades. If necessary, Special Boards whose determinations would be applicable to country districts only can be appointed. Penalties are provided if an employer dismisses an employé because he is a member of a Special Board or gives information regarding his employment to an Inspector of Factories. The powers of Special Boards in dealing with matters relating to the trades for which they have been appointed are greatly extended, and the Saturday half-holiday is made permanent. Bread-carters are to get two whole holidays a month instead of one. No person may in future cart or deliver any goods, wares, merchandise, or materials whatsoever (other than perishable articles of human food, parcels of laundry work, aerated waters, or cordials or ice in the summer months), except between 7.30 in the morning and 7.30 in the evening, with an extension on Fridays till 9 in the evening, and a limitation on Saturdays to 1.30. In certain cases the Chief Inspector may allow carting within the prohibited hours, but then only subject to the condition that the carter receives 2s. an hour overtime. Cab-drivers are exempt from this provision, and so far as butchers, milkmen and bakers are concerned, their hours are regulated by certain sections of the Act previously in force. In country cities and towns, delivery may be continued until 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, but in such cases there shall be no carting or delivery on the usual weekly half-holiday. Carters are to receive a weekly half-holiday on Saturday in the metropolitan district, and on the usual day for the half-holiday in country cities and towns. All watchmen must have a weekly holiday. All outworkers doing piece-work in the clothing trade must be registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and it is forbidden that any work be given out to a person not so registered. All wages due to any person must be paid at least once a fortnight.

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1911 stated that determinations, made by 90 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the

increase in average earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

| Trade. | Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employes. | | Increase. |
|------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|
| | Before Determination was made. | In 1911. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Aerated Water | 1 6 7 | 1 14 9 | 0 8 2 |
| Boot | 1 3 2 | 1 15 4 | 0 12 2 |
| Boot Dealers | 1 6 11 | 1 17 2 | 0 10 3 |
| Bread | 1 12 6 | 2 13 8 | 1 1 2 |
| Brewers | 1 14 4 | 2 5 7 | 0 11 3 |
| Brushmakers | 1 3 1 | 2 0 7 | 0 17 6 |
| Butchers | 1 17 8 | 2 11 9 | 0 14 1 |
| Candlemakers | 1 4 8 | 1 18 11 | 0 14 3 |
| Clothing | 1 0 0 | 1 3 10 | 0 3 10 |
| Engravers | 1 16 11 | 2 9 5 | 0 12 6 |
| Farriers | 1 15 2 | 1 18 9 | 0 3 7 |
| Grocers | 1 7 4 | 2 0 11 | 0 13 7 |
| Hairdressers | 1 2 9 | 1 17 0 | 0 14 3 |
| Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal .. | 1 9 10 | 2 3 11 | 0 14 1 |
| Lift Attendants | 1 5 0 | 2 3 3 | 0 18 3 |
| Men's Clothing | 1 18 4 | 2 13 11 | 0 15 7 |
| Milliners | 0 10 11 | 0 14 2 | 0 3 3 |
| Plate Glass | 1 7 6 | 2 0 8 | 0 13 2 |
| Plumbers | 1 12 8 | 2 9 10 | 0 17 2 |
| Pottery | 1 8 1 | 1 19 1 | 0 11 0 |
| Starch | 1 0 9 | 1 14 11 | 0 14 2 |
| Stonecutters | 1 15 11 | 2 11 11 | 0 16 0 |
| Wicker | 1 2 11 | 2 1 5 | 0 18 6 |
| Woodworkers | 1 13 2 | 2 7 7 | 0 14 5 |

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been eight appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is

Government
Labour
Bureau.

available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1911 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

| Year and Month. | | | | Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis. | Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|
| 1911—January | .. | .. | .. | 1,398 | 7,084 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 1,080 | |
| March | .. | .. | .. | 996 | |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 1,030 | |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 1,527 | |
| June | .. | .. | .. | 1,563 | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 1,592 | |
| August | .. | .. | .. | 1,286 | |
| September | .. | .. | .. | 876 | |
| October | .. | .. | .. | 943 | |
| November | .. | .. | .. | 871 | |
| December | .. | .. | .. | 881 | |

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

| Year. | | | Registrations Effected. | | Engagements Effected. |
|-------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | In the City. | In the Country. | |
| 1901 | ... | ... | 13,865 | ... | 2,705 |
| 1902 | ... | ... | 10,071 | ... | 806 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | 7,629 | ... | 1,203 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | 11,559 | ... | 1,329 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | 12,937 | 571 | 1,531 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | 13,232 | 1,600 | 2,896 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 10,119 | 1,921 | 2,466 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 14,444 | 3,294 | 4,973 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 12,134 | 3,900 | 4,050 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 15,279 | 3,968 | 6,447 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 14,043 | 3,972 | 7,084 |

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1911, the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,897, valued at £1,560, of which £1,030 has been refunded. During the past eleven years 11,243 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £9,038, of which £5,936 has been refunded.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1911 was 251. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 202. The total receipts of all the institutions were £1,375,620, of which £1,060,955 was contributed by the Government, and £314,665 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,356,186. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,436, and there were no less than 127,630 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

Charitable
and reformatory
institutions, &c.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

| Name of Institution, &c. | Number of Institutions. | Daily Average Indoors. | Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year). |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | From Government. | From Other Sources. | Total. | |
| HOSPITALS. | | | | | | | |
| General Hospitals | 49 | 2,155 | 52,013 | £ 54,600 | £ 130,859 | £ 185,459 | £ 169,062 |
| Women's Hospital | 1 | 91 | 1,571 | 2,800 | 9,654 | 12,454 | 11,712 |
| Children's Hospital | 1 | 130 | 12,013 | 2,000 | 22,143 | 24,143 | 15,372 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 20 | 2,979 | 400 | 2,039 | 2,439 | 4,225 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 70 | .. | 3,827 | 140 | 3,967 | 3,967 |
| Convalescent Homes | 2 | 36 | .. | 370 | 1,475 | 1,845 | 1,688 |
| Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions | 3 | 250 | 7,752 | 3,350 | 12,616 | 15,966 | 13,741 |
| Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House | 11 | 5,332 | .. | 222,051 | 20,672 | 242,723 | 242,723 |
| Foundling Hospitals | 2 | 217 | .. | 1,250 | 6,997 | 8,247 | 4,653 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 149 | .. | 2,605 | 5,101 | 7,706 | 6,622 |
| Total | 72 | 8,450 | 76,328 | 293,253 | 211,696 | 504,949 | 473,765 |
| BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES. | | | | | | | |
| Benevolent Asylums | 8 | 2,168 | 897 | 29,172 | 18,587 | 47,759 | 66,417 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 1 | 73 | 7 | .. | 9,470 | 9,470 | 6,620 |
| Freemasons' Home | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,045 | 1,045 | 825 |
| Benevolent Societies | 100 | .. | 13,652 | 10,224 | 18,996 | 29,220 | 27,816 |
| Orphan Asylums | 10 | 1,568 | .. | 4,469 | 18,505 | 22,964 | 23,092 |
| Total | 120 | 3,827 | 14,556 | 43,855 | 66,603 | 110,458 | 124,770 |
| REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 18 | 430 | 6,590 | 94,488 | 4,102 | 98,590 | 98,590 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 30 | .. | 1,756 | 1,235 | 2,991 | 2,991 |
| Female Refuges | 10 | 678 | .. | 2,000 | 21,302 | 23,302 | 21,166 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 6 | 152 | .. | 712 | 4,618 | 5,330 | 5,188 |
| Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society | 1 | .. | 304 | 195 | 570 | 765 | 767 |
| Gaols and Penal Establishments | 18 | 813 | .. | 50,397 | .. | 50,397 | 50,397 |
| Total | 54 | 2,103 | 6,894 | 149,548 | 31,827 | 181,375 | 179,039 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| Old-age and Invalid Pensioners | .. | .. | 25,994 | 573,699 | .. | 573,699 | 573,699 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 1 | 56 | .. | 500 | 1,341 | 2,141 | 1,986 |
| Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 22 | 35 |
| Charity Organization Society | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2,197 | 2,197 | 2,224 |
| Free Dispensaries | 2 | .. | 3,858 | 100 | 679 | 779 | 668 |
| Total | 5 | 56 | 29,852 | 574,299 | 4,539 | 578,838 | 578,612 |
| Grand Total | 251 | 14,438 | 127,630 | 1,060,955 | 314,665 | 1,375,620 | 1,356,186 |

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1911, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1911, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1911. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1910-11.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Dormitories. | | Number of Beds for Inmates. | Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Capacity in Cubic Feet. | | |
| General Hospitals ... | 49 | 426 | 4,392,634 | 3,337 | 1,316 |
| Women's Hospital ... | 1 | 25 | 144,450 | 119 | 1,214 |
| Children's Hospital ... | 1 | 17 | 151,855 | 121 | 1,255 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 1 | 14 | 76,777 | 82 | 936 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1 | 4 | 25,720 | 28 | 919 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 1 | 12 | 123,944 | 120 | 1,033 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 1 | 7 | 47,153 | 97 | 486 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 1 | 3 | 15,336 | 57 | 269 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 1 | 13 | 58,582 | 90 | 651 |
| Receiving House for the Insane | 1 | 12 | 26,783 | 35 | 765 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 9 | 1,371 | 3,306,641 | 4,669 | 708 |
| Idiot Asylum ... | 1 | 20 | 114,288 | 307 | 372 |
| Benevolent Asylums ... | 8 | 183 | 2,790,819 | 2,745 | 1,017 |
| Convalescent Homes ... | 2 | 29 | 69,000 | 62 | 1,113 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 1 | 4 | 85,640 | 82 | 1,044 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 1 | 5 | 87,604 | 90 | 973 |
| Orphan Asylums ... | 10 | 86 | 820,021 | 1,578 | 520 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 18 | 90 | 311,222 | 681 | 457 |
| Female Refugees ... | 10 | 157 | 546,087 | 786 | 695 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 1 | 20 | 112,670 | 194 | 581 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1 | 11 | 46,796 | 50 | 936 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 1 | 20 | 60,816 | 60 | 1,014 |
| Total ... | 121 | 2,529 | 13,414,838 | 15,390 | 872 |

Charitable institutions—accommodation.

Charitable
institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1910-11.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Inmates. | | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Total during the Year. | Daily Average. | | |
| General Hospitals | 27,600 | 2,155 | 2,504 | Per cent. 9·1 |
| Women's Hospital | 2,587 | 91 | 41 | 1·6 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,341 | 130 | 333 | 14·2 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 1,045 | 63 | 6 | ·6 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 288 | 20 | 5 | 1·7 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 2,080 | 149 | 76 | 3·7 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | 206 | 86 | 5 | 2·4 |
| Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 269 | 131 | 44 | 16·4 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 351 | 70 | 1 | ·3 |
| Receiving House for the Insane | 612 | 38 | 9 | 1·5 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 6,000 | 4,965 | 382 | 6·4 |
| Idiot Asylum | 367 | 329 | 20 | 5·4 |
| Benevolent Asylums | 4,010 | 2,168 | 464 | 11·6 |
| Convalescent Homes | 996 | 36 | ... | ... |
| Blind Asylum | 113 | 93 | 1 | ·9 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 109 | 94 | 1 | ·9 |
| Orphan Asylums | 1,972 | 1,568 | 5 | ·3 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 8,227 | 7,020 | 90 | 1·1 |
| Female Refuges | 1,086 | 678 | 9 | ·8 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 930 | 152 | ... | ... |
| Old Colonists' Association | 80 | 73 | 5 | 6·2 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 186 | 30 | 1 | ·5 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 87 | 56 | ... | ... |
| Freemasons' Home | 23 | 18 | 3 | 13·0 |
| Total | 61,565 | 20,213 | 4,005 | 6·5 |

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 107 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 138 infants in the Female Refuges, and 172 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1910-11 amounted to £751,524, of which £436,859, or 58 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £732,090. Of the Government contribution, £322,122 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

| Description of Institution. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| | From Government. | From other Sources. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| General Hospitals | 54,600 | 130,859 | 185,459 | 169,062 |
| Women's Hospital | 2,800 | 9,654 | 12,454 | 11,712 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,000 | 22,143 | 24,143 | 15,372 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 950 | 6,344 | 7,294 | 4,461 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 400 | 2,039 | 2,439 | 4,225 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 2,605 | 5,101 | 7,706 | 6,622 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) | ... | 1,411 | 1,411 | 1,168 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 1,250 | 5,586 | 6,836 | 3,485 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 3,827 | 140 | 3,967 | 3,967 |
| Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane | 222,051 | 20,672 | 242,723 | 242,723 |
| Idiot Asylum | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Benevolent Asylums | 29,172 | 18,587 | 47,759 | 66,417 |
| Convalescent Homes | 370 | 1,475 | 1,845 | 1,688 |
| Blind Asylum | 1,500 | 2,790 | 4,290 | 4,770 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 900 | 3,482 | 4,382 | 4,510 |
| Orphan Asylums | 4,459 | 18,505 | 22,964 | 23,092 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 94,488 | 4,102 | 98,590 | 98,590 |
| Female Refuges | 2,000 | 21,302 | 23,302 | 21,156 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... | 712 | 4,618 | 5,330 | 5,138 |
| Old Colonists' Association | ... | 9,470 | 9,470 | 6,620 |
| Freemasons' Home | ... | 1,045 | 1,045 | 825 |
| Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society | 195 | 570 | 765 | 767 |
| Charity Organization Society | ... | 2,197 | 2,197 | 2,224 |
| Benevolent Societies | 10,224 | 18,996 | 29,220 | 27,816 |
| Free Dispensaries | 100 | 679 | 779 | 668 |
| Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter | ... | 22 | 22 | 35 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 1,756 | 1,235 | 2,991 | 2,991 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 500 | 1,641 | 2,141 | 1,986 |
| Total | 436,859 | 314,665 | 751,524 | 732,090 |

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1902 the amount expended was £479,274, and this had increased to £732,090 in 1911. This is equivalent to an advance of about 53 per cent. The aid from Government has increased by 37 per cent., and that from other sources by 81 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Charities
Receipts
and Ex-
penditure,
1902-1911.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year ended 30th June. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | Government aid. | Other. | Total. | Building and extra-ordinary Repairs. | Main-tenance. | Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1902 .. | 303,292 | 174,027 | 477,319 | 21,994 | 455,480 | 1,800 | 479,274 |
| 1903 .. | 280,542 | 178,820 | 459,362 | 29,013 | 450,197 | 2,194 | 481,404 |
| 1904 .. | 270,460 | 215,532 | 485,992 | 20,044 | 446,634 | 4,746 | 471,424 |
| 1905 .. | 268,881 | 226,287 | 495,168 | 36,911 | 438,749 | 6,558 | 482,218 |
| 1906 .. | 285,227 | 253,749 | 538,976 | 39,561 | 454,389 | 2,954 | 496,904 |
| 1907 .. | 361,498 | 250,760 | 612,258 | 122,950 | 474,061 | 5,834 | 602,845 |
| 1908 .. | 388,086 | 267,264 | 655,350 | 118,642 | 515,088 | 4,162 | 637,842 |
| 1909 .. | 378,164 | 264,770 | 642,934 | 131,066 | 542,481 | 3,128 | 676,675 |
| 1910 .. | 385,467 | 295,741 | 681,208 | 93,879 | 564,033 | 4,465 | 662,377 |
| 1911 .. | 436,859 | 314,665 | 751,524 | 147,387 | 580,488 | 4,215 | 732,090 |

Charitable institutions
—average
cost per
inmate

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1910-II.

| Description of Institution. | Daily average Number of Inmates. | Total Cost of Maintenance. | Average cost of each Inmate. |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | £ | £ s. d. |
| General Hospitals | 2,155 | 139,193 | 64 11 10 |
| Women's Hospital | 91 | 8,859 | 97 7 0 |
| Children's Hospital | 130 | 10,700 | 82 6 2 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 63 | 4,379 | 69 10 2 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 20 | 1,828 | 91 8 0 |
| Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital | 149 | 5,855 | 39 5 11 |
| Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ... | 86 | 903 | 10 10 0 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 131 | 3,175 | 24 4 9 |
| Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives | 70 | 3,728 | 53 5 2 |
| Receiving House for the Insane | 5,332 | 174,269 | 32 13 8 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | | | |
| Idiot Asylum | 2,168 | 34,591 | 15 19 1 |
| Benevolent Asylums | | | |
| Convalescent Homes | 36 | 1,406 | 39 1 1 |
| Blind Asylum | 93 | 4,279 | 46 0 3 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 94 | 3,902 | 41 10 3 |
| Orphan Asylums | 1,568 | 20,081 | 12 16 2 |
| Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools | 7,020 | 97,883 | 13 18 10 |
| Female Refuges | 678 | 20,110 | 29 13 3 |
| Salvation Army Rescue Homes | 152 | 5,138 | 33 16 1 |
| Old Colonists' Association | 73 | 3,530 | 48 7 1 |
| Lara Inebriates' Institution | 30 | 2,991 | 99 14 0 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | 56 | 1,713 | 30 11 9 |
| Freemasons' Home | 18 | 603 | 33 10 0 |
| Total | 20,213 | 549,116 | 27 3 4 |

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £16 18s. 10d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

HOSPITALS.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Within five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney, but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market

Royal
Melbourne
Hospital.

reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. At a public meeting £265 was subscribed, and a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which about 6,500 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 18,403 persons were treated last year, including 8,260 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 87,143.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction and the requirements of modern science. A fine operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up to date. In these two theatres during 1911 no fewer than 2,307 operations were performed, the deaths numbering 102. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at the hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated; the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X-rays room. Generous donations

from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 218,633; the out-patients, 931,383.

In 1910-11 the Government grant amounted to £11,000; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £793; private contributions amounted to £3,740; proceeds of entertainments to £101; bequests to £24,588; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,664; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £2,064; and out-patients' fees to £1,112; interest yielded a revenue of £2,520; and £2,429 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £51,011. The expenditure was £43,042.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings, and a donation of the machinery necessary to equip the hospital laundry in a thorough up-to-date manner, from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It was decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. A commencement of the building operations was made at the end of the year 1910, and the medical and surgical blocks facing Lonsdale-street, and the out-patient department at the corner of Swanston and Little Lonsdale streets were occupied in 1912. Tenders have been let for the casualty department, the operation theatres, and the administration block, and the contractors are now pushing the work forward.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888 a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a

Alfred
Hospital.

clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades; the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1911, the daily average number of in-patients was 156. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1901, was 6,922, while during the year 1910-11 10,827 were treated. The total revenue from all sources was £16,771—£5,000 from the Government; £503 municipal grants; £2,229 private contributions; £745 proceeds of entertainments; £3,499 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,175 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,850 contributions by in-door patients; £1,007 contributions by out-door patients; £396 from interest; and £367 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £13,652.

Homoeo-
pathic
Hospital.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and converted into a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. From the date of the opening of the institution to 30th June, 1911, 182,029 patients received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 10,411 patients were treated, and there were 22,316 visits of out-patients. The average stay of in-patients was 21 days, as against 22 days in the previous year, which is an exceedingly low average; 988 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 2,678 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for 1910-11 was 6.38 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £10,347—made up of £2,083 Government grant; £410 municipal grants; £863 proceeds of entertainments; £1,583 private contributions; £3,608 legacies, bequests, &c.; £400 Hospital Sunday collections; £627 contributions by in-door, and £639 by out-door patients; interest, £107; and £27 from all other sources. The expenditure was £7,149—£2,021 for buildings; £5,119 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £9.

The institution has accommodation for 102 patients. On 30th June, 1911, there were remaining under care 36 men and 38 women. An operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest

instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which provides accommodation for 28 children. A building for nurses' accommodation, a laundry containing the latest modern machinery, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms have been constructed recently.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Mrs. Austin died on 2nd September, 1910, aged 89 years, and a colonist of 69 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed that given by her, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. Of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building, £5,110 was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1911, 3,549 patients were admitted; of this number 2,480 died in the institution, 863 were discharged, and 206 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected. The patients treated during the year 1910-11 numbered 503, of whom 286 were new admissions, and the daily average was 219. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1910-11—£11,867—£2,154 was spent on buildings, and £9,713 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £13,047; made up of £4,650 Government grant; £294 municipal grants; £3,052 private contributions; £59 proceeds of entertainments; £2,275 legacies and bequests; £895 Hospital

Austin
Hospital
for
Incurables.

Sunday collections; £875 contributions from in-door patients; £896 interest; and £51 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 118 males and 88 females under care on 30th June, 1911.

St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The present building in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 138 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation, subject to the enlargement of the existing department of pathology. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings was made, and fully equipped, and the work of the clinical school has been carried out with highly satisfactory results. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 2,387 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 202 upon the previous year; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 17,637, or 2,449 more than in 1909-10, the total number of patients for the year being thus 20,024. The number of casualties treated was 3,507, as against 2,406 during the preceding 12 months. The number of surgical operations performed on patients was 2,665; of these patients 38 died, the death-rate after operations thus being only 1.4 per cent. The receipts totalled £11,702, made up of £3,106 Government grant; £155 from municipalities; £3,217 private contributions; £314 proceeds of entertainments; £1,322 bequests; £672 Hospital Sunday fund; £2,356 patients' contributions; and £560 from other sources. The expenditure was £13,465, of which £1,300 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £12,165 on maintenance, &c.

Women's
Hospital.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters is now completed.

These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. To further this object, a handsome wing has just been erected, and will soon be ready for occupation. It consists of two wards of 16 beds each for gynæcological cases, and another of 16 beds for the treatment of septic cases. The cost, without furnishings, was about £12,000. The furniture is estimated to cost £1,000, towards which the President is inviting donations. The next block to be erected is to consist of infirmary wards, the estimated cost being £12,000. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1911, the number of patients received into the hospital was 56,916, of whom 41,046 were admitted for confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 200,762. During the year ended on that date, 1,830 midwifery and 663 gynæcological patients were admitted, which, together with 94 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,587 treated. There were also in the same period 3,312 attendances of 1,359 out-patients. There is now accommodation in the institution for 119 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £12,454, made up of £2,800 Government grant; £1361 municipal grants; £1,334 private contributions; £457 entertainments; £4,568 bequests and donations; £915 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,136 from patients; £620 from medical students and pupil nurses; £145 interest; and £118 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £8,927, and on buildings, £2,785, a total of £11,712. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

In this establishment 22 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1910. During the year, 1910-11, 266 were admitted, making a total of 288 treated; 253 were cured or relieved, 4 were discharged as incurable, 4 left at their own request, and 5 died, leaving 22 in the hospital on 30th June, 1911. As regards out-patients the total number of distinct cases treated was 2,979, and the attendances numbered 12,269. Owing to building operations the wards were closed for several weeks, consequently the number of cases treated was smaller than in the preceding year. The income for 1910-11 was

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital
for Women
and
Children.

£2,439, made up as follows:—Government grant, £400; municipal grant, £112; private contributions, £556; legacies, bequests, &c., £419; Hospital Sunday collections, £183; out-patients' contributions, £421; in-patients' fees, £180; interest, £80; and miscellaneous receipts, £88. The expenditure was £4,225, of which £2,362 was expended on buildings, &c.

**Children's
Hospital.**

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, was founded in 1870. Commencing as a small cottage hospital in Stephen-street, it has, during the forty-two years of its existence, increased to a place in the front rank of children's hospitals of the world. At the present time new buildings are being erected at a cost of £20,000, and when these are completed there will be accommodation for 130 in-patients, as well as for 30 children at the Convalescent Cottage, the total number of beds then available being 160. At the out-patients' department the largest portion of the hospital work is done, nearly 80,000 attendances being recorded yearly. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, there were 2,204 cases admitted, which, with 137 in the hospital on 1st July, 1910, made a total of 2,341 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,886 were discharged relieved, 333 died, and 122 were in the institution on 30th June, 1911. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 33,020. In the out-patients' department during the year 1910-11, 12,013 children attended 76,177 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,572,213 attendances of 305,661 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £11,060, which, with £4,312 expended on the building, &c., gave a total expenditure of £15,372. The revenue was £24,143, made up of £2,000 Government grant; £428 municipal grants; £2,735 private contributions; £205 proceeds of entertainments; £1,701 bequests; £1,166 Hospital Sunday collections; £316 school and church collections; £1,036 contributions by patients; £625 interest; £253 miscellaneous revenue; and £13,678 special donations in response to building appeal.

**Eye and
Ear
Hospital.**

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, are peculiar to the eye and ear, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to those organs, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in the institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear, provided they are unable to pay for private treatment. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1911 numbered 977, making, with 68 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total

of 1,045 treated. The patients discharged numbered 982, of whom 965 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 6 to be incurable; 5 were discharged at their own request, and 6 died. Besides these, there were 7,752 out-patients treated, of whom 140 were from the other States and New Zealand, 127 were from the various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 67 were wards of the State. The total number of attendances was 42,349, and of operations 1,234. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and include considerable additions made since their first erection. The increased accommodation thus obtained, whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 82, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1910-11 was £7,294, made up of £950 Government grant; £308 from municipalities; £760 private contributions; £2,284 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,499 out-patients' fees; £483 in-patients' fees; £497 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £302 interest; and £211 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £4,387, and on building £74; this, together with the interest on bank overdraft and the balance due on building account, still leaves the institution in debt to the extent of £358.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, matting and millet broom making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their

Institute for
Blind.

wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 4 dormitories, with 82 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1910, 94 persons; 19 were admitted during the year, 15 were discharged, and 1 died, leaving 97 under care at the end of the financial year. The sales of manufactured goods realized £8,443. The receipts in 1910-11 reached a total of £4,290—comprising £1,500 Government grant; £197 municipal grants; £1,457 private contributions; £195 legacies and bequests; £798 interest; and £143 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £4,770. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a loss for the year of £139.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 90 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 19 new pupils were admitted, and 12 discharged, leaving 97 on the roll. A total of 534 pupils have been educated at the institution, and the great majority of these are not only able to earn their own living, but are useful members of the community.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with very gratifying results. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. Parliament has recently passed an amending Education Act, which contains clauses making the education of the deaf compulsory, so that a very considerable increase in the number of deaf pupils is certain, as there are many deaf children throughout the State who are not receiving any instruction. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,382, made up of £900, Government grant; £239, municipal grants; £1,983, private contributions; £649, interest; £558, payments for pupils; and £53 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,510, viz., maintenance, £3,902; buildings and extraordinary repairs, £589; and miscellaneous, £19. In addition there was a sum of £325 spent on laundry improvements; this was met by special donations not included in the ordinary receipts.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1910, was 2,272; the number admitted during the year was 1,738; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,883; leaving under care on 30th June, 1911, in all the institutions, 2,127. The Government grant in aid for the year 1910-11 was £29,172; from municipalities a sum of £1,047 was received; private contributions amounted to £4,044; proceeds of entertainments to £903; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £2,257; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,190; and payments by patients to £4,679; interest was £1,584; and from all other sources £2,883 was received, making a total income of £47,759. The expenditure was £66,417, of which £31,686 was spent on buildings. Benevolent asylums.

One hundred benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1911. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 13,652; the receipts amounted to £29,220, of which £10,224 was from Government, £1,527 from municipalities, and £17,469 from private sources; the expenditure was £27,816. Benevolent societies.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1910, was 1,555; the number admitted during the 12 months was 417; and the total discharged and died, 647; leaving under care on 30th June, 1911, 1,325. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £22,964—made up of £4,459, Government grant; £451, municipal grants; £5,528, private contributions; £555, proceeds of entertainments; £3,713, legacies and bequests; £207, Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,514, payments on account of orphans maintained; £5,025, interest; and £512, other receipts. The total expenditure was £23,092—£2,690 for buildings, and £20,402 for maintenance and other expenses. Orphan asylums.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

Greenvale
Consump-
tion Sana-
torium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of Dr. B. Burnett Ham, as Permanent Head of the Public Health Department and Administrator of State Sanatoria. During the year ended 31st December, 1911, 332 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 56 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 162 did very well, 55 were classed as incurable, and 43 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). One death occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 62 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 1,800 patients. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the Sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

Amherst
and
Daylesford
Sanatoria.

There are two other consumption sanatoria in the State, situated at Amherst and Daylesford. Both of these are administered by the hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department, are for the use of females only, and are maintained by the Government. At the Amherst institution there is accommodation for 62 patients (30 beds having recently been added), and at the Daylesford one for 12 patients. During the year 1911, 157 patients were treated at Amherst, of whom 105 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 20 left, described as incurable; 2 died; and 30 remained at the end of the year. At Daylesford, 52 patients were under care during the year. The result of the treatment was that in 37 cases the disease was arrested or the condition of the patients was much improved, 1 case was incurable, 3 patients left at their own request, and 11 were inmates at the close of the year.

In all of these sanatoria, patients whose circumstances warrant it are admitted free.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convales-
cent homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 62 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1910-11 was 40; 956 were admitted during the year, 959 were discharged, and 37 remained under care on 30th June, 1911. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; and municipal grants to £82; the revenue from private contributions was £428; from

legacies, bequests, &c., £386; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £312; from relatives, £101; and from interest and other sources, £166—a total of £1,845. The expenditure was £214 on buildings, &c.; and £1,474 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,688.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1911—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1911, numbered 3,858. The visits to or by these persons numbered 17,619. The receipts amounted to £779, of which £100 was from Government and £679 from other sources. The total expenditure was £668. Free dispensaries.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,000 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1910, was 76; 130 were admitted during the year, 3 died, 107 were discharged or adopted, and 96 were under care on 30th June, 1911. The institution contains 7 dormitories and 97 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided. Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and, if the child is over six months old, must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution, the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do all the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them, either with or without the child. In the latter case, the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase, and, since foster-mothers are paid till the child reaches 14 years of age, it entails a heavy expenditure on the part of the institution. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency, provided they pass the test examination set at the close of the course. During the year ended The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.

30th June, 1911, 269 children were in the care of the institution. Of these, 80 were discharged to friends or relations, 9 were adopted, 87 were boarded-out, 44 died, and 49 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1911. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £6,836, of which £1,250 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £3,485, of which £1,105 was for boarding-out.

Refuges for
women.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in the institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, the Government subsidized the establishments to the extent of £2,000; £18,430 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £2,872 from other sources, making the total receipts £23,302. The expenditure amounted to £21,156—made up of £464 spent on buildings, and £20,692 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1910-11:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1910-11.

| Female Refuges. | Number Admitted. | | Born in the Home. | Number Discharged. | | Inmates on 30th June, 1911. | |
|--|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Women and Girls. | Infants. | | Women and Girls. | Infants. | Women and Girls. | Infants. |
| Ballarat Refuges and Alexandra Infants' Home ... | 10 | ... | 11 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 31 |
| Bendigo Rescue Home | 11 | 6 | ... | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Carlton Refuge ... | 41 | 35 | ... | 46 | 39 | 39 | 24 |
| Elizabeth Fry Retreat South Yarra ... | 51 | ... | ... | 44 | 1 | 27 | ... |
| Geelong ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| House of Mercy Cheltenham ... | 14 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 23 | ... |
| Magdalen Asylum Abbotsford ... | 161 | ... | ... | 145 | ... | 383 | ... |
| Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne | 50 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 154 | ... |
| South Yarra Home ... | 51 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 29 | ... |
| Temporary Home, for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood | 23 | 4 | ... | 27 | 7 | 4 | ... |
| Total ... | 419 | 46 | 19 | 398 | 70 | 688 | 68 |

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 194 beds on 1st July, 1910, when there were under care 140 adults and 30 children. During the year 790 adults and 138 children were admitted; of the adults, 222 were placed at service or restored to friends; 537 were discharged at their own request; and 8 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; of the infants, 21 died; 109 went out with their mothers; and 11 were put out to be nursed or provided with homes. The Army received £712 from the Government, in aid of the institutions; £173, private contributions; and £4,445, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,330. The total expenditure was £5,138.

Salvation
Army
rescue
homes.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 2,871 cases were accommodated during the year 1910-11, viz., 2,866 women, and 5 children. The expenses were £35, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund." In addition to the amount obtained from this source, there were numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Night
shelter.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1910-11 was 304. The receipts amounted to £765, including grants from the Government (£195) and the Penal Department (£377), and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £767.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who had been trained to 30th April, 1912, was 23,576; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 1,001; 4,627 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 13,824 certificates and medallions have been issued. Two motor and two horse-drawn

St. John
Ambulance
Associa-
tion.

ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 2246), and one at 39 Wilson-street, Moonee Ponds (Tel. Ascot 201). The waggons attended to 5,585 calls during the year, of which 1,469 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 43,383 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects, with the exception of the latter part of (7), have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent, but the philanthropic work of the State still provides an extensive field for further efforts towards organization and co-operation. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of 56 metropolitan charities, and of 20 members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1911, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £833; expenditure, £932; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,164; expenditure, £1,097; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £200; expenditure, £195; Woodyard—Receipts, £848; expenditure, £808. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,267, of which 710 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 710 cases showed that in 637 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 61 to misconduct; while 12 cases come under other headings. The work of the society during the year 1910-11 included (1) an effort, now well on the way to success, to promote a scheme for the registration with a central office of all applications for assistance, and (2) the compilation of an elaborate guide to all the charities and allied societies in Victoria, which was published early in 1912. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society

claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to an extent to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to child. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. The society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice, and with its assistance nineteen years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The present trustees are E. J. Nevell, Esq. (chairman), P. J. Carroll, Esq. (superintendent trustee), J. H. Mullaly, Esq., J. R. Pescott, Esq., and Dr. S. S. Cameron, Director of Agriculture. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is 453 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,946 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 201 men were admitted, a weekly average of 47 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 10 weeks, 73 left looking for work, 64 left with engagements, 42 left without notice, 9 were discharged for various reasons, 4 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 9 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 37 were at work on 30th June, 1912. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 7s. 11d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1912, it was found that there was a credit balance of £188 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,212, as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Dairy produce | ... | ... | ... | ... | £624 |
| Farm produce and garden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 525 |
| Horses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| Pigs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 442 |
| Hides, Bones, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 |
| Colonists' Board and Lodging | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| Wages of men working off the place | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| Tobacco | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Stores | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Boots and Clothes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |

The following are the amounts of Government grants which have been spent annually since the establishment of the Colony :—

| | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
| 1893-4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,213 | 15 | 2 |
| 1894-5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,203 | 8 | 0 |
| 1895-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,473 | 13 | 1 |
| 1896-7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,219 | 14 | 4 |
| 1897-8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,729 | 13 | 2 |
| 1898-9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,091 | 8 | 1 |
| 1899-1900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,884 | 5 | 11 |
| 1900-1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1901-2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,374 | 3 | 6 |
| 1902-3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,627 | 7 | 10 |
| 1903-4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,998 | 18 | 11 |
| 1904-5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 999 | 19 | 7 |
| 1905-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 499 | 19 | 9 |
| 1906-7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 496 | 9 | 10 |
| 1907-8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 449 | 18 | 7 |
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 549 | 19 | 9 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,312 | 15 | 6 |

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past seven years has averaged a little under £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and £500 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 250 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and sixteen members of council, nine of whom are ladies. Its objects are—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal

Health
Society.

of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organizes series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually in those subjects, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 157 candidates presented themselves, of whom 64 passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Humane
Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1912, 54 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 25 certificates, 9 bronze medals, 3 silver medals, and 2 gold medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £408, and the expenditure to £347. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1911-12, 13 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 3 in Western Australia, 1 in Tasmania, 4 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, and 3 in New South Wales. The society has 156 honorary correspondents,

residing as follows :—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years :—

| Period. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1892 to 1901 ... | 1,562 | 277 | 1,839 |
| 1902 to 1911 ... | 1,145 | 268 | 1,413 |

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 11 in the later decennium as against 16 in the earlier one.

Taking the ten years ended 1911, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows :—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,
1902 TO 1911.

| Age. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 10 years | 229 | 83 | 312 |
| 10 to 20 years | 238 | 46 | 284 |
| 20 to 40 years | 283 | 65 | 348 |
| 40 to 60 years | 245 | 54 | 299 |
| 60 years and over | 150 | 20 | 170 |
| Total | 1,145 | 268 | 1,413 |

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such

Society for
the Pro-
tection of
Animals.

further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents have been appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service, under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 861 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 600 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 98 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £617 and the expenditure to £509.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1911.

| | £ | | £ |
|------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1873 to 1898 ... | 190,104 | 1906 ... | 8,011 |
| 1899 ... | 5,853 | 1907 ... | 8,813 |
| 1900 ... | 5,901 | 1908 ... | 9,146 |
| 1901 ... | 6,034 | 1909 ... | 9,398 |
| 1902 ... | 6,669 | 1910 ... | 10,555 |
| 1903 ... | 7,058 | 1911 ... | 11,650 |
| 1904 ... | 7,795 | | |
| 1905 ... | 8,235 | Total ... | £295,222 |

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1910, and for the year 1911, are given below:—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1911.

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

| Institution. | Amount Distributed. | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1873 to 1910. | 1911. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Melbourne Hospital | 79,557 | 2,246 | 81,803 |
| Alfred Hospital | 34,816 | 1,288 | 36,104 |
| Benevolent Asylum | 23,714 | 722 | 24,436 |
| Women's Hospital | 24,073 | 910 | 24,983 |
| Children's Hospital | 32,354 | 1,326 | 33,680 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 13,532 | 526 | 14,058 |
| Homœopathic Hospital | 13,178 | 579 | 13,757 |
| Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm | 8,267 | ... | 8,267 |
| Richmond Dispensary | 1,721 | 75 | 1,796 |
| Collingwood Dispensary | 1,900 | ... | 1,900 |
| Austin Hospital for Incurables | 16,529 | 983 | 17,512 |
| Convalescent Home for Women | 3,115 | 200 | 3,315 |
| " " Men | 2,600 | 200 | 2,800 |
| Melbourne District Nursing Society | 1,682 | 250 | 1,932 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital | 6,480 | 1,208 | 7,688 |
| Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon | 3,151 | ... | 3,151 |
| Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children | 1,786 | 234 | 2,020 |
| Melbourne Dental Hospital | 429 | 100 | 529 |
| The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home | 86 | ... | 86 |
| St. John Ambulance Association | 425 | 150 | 575 |
| Talbot Colony for Epileptics | ... | 275 | 275 |
| Total distributed | 269,395 | 11,272 | 280,667 |
| Total collected | 283,572 | 11,650 | 295,222 |

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension not to exceed 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under:—

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man and woman who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. In regard to women, however, by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, the age was reduced from 65 years to 60 years as from that date.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its jurisdiction, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner and such home does not produce income, when £100 is exempted. In the case of husband and wife who are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order, or deed of separation, the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both. Income is similarly calculated. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, are not to be considered income.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for or obtain a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons also are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who became a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, and pensions may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

Old-age pensioners in Australia.

The numbers of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1911 and in June, 1912, were as follows:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1911 AND 1912.

| State. | Number of Pensioners. | | Pensions Granted, &c., from Inauguration of Commonwealth System to 30th June, 1912. | | | | Claims in Course, 30th June, 1912. | Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1912. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | 30th June, 1911. | 30th December, 1911. | Granted. | Rejected. | Deaths. | Cancellations. | | |
| Victoria ... | 23,722 | 24,432 | 31,848 | 2,416 | 6,310 | 1,089 | 362 | 24,449 |
| New South Wales ... | 28,160 | 29,596 | 36,963 | 2,609 | 6,201 | 1,094 | 477 | 29,668 |
| Queensland ... | 9,894 | 10,145 | 12,929 | 1,420 | 1,986 | 507 | 101 | 10,436 |
| South Australia ... | 6,885 | 7,150 | 8,957 | 704 | 1,416 | 252 | 10 | 7,289 |
| Western Australia ... | 2,976 | 3,166 | 3,902 | 468 | 482 | 196 | 29 | 3,224 |
| Tasmania ... | 3,865 | 3,930 | 4,957 | 379 | 819 | 133 | 112 | 4,005 |
| Australia ... | 75,502 | 78,419 | 99,556 | 7,996 | 17,214 | 3,271 | 1,091 | 79,071 |

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 15th December, 1910, and the numbers granted on and after that date, which were in existence on 30th June, 1912, are as under:—

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

| State. | From 15th December, 1910, to 30th June, 1912. | | | | Claims in Course, 30th June, 1912. | Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1912. |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Granted. | Rejected. | Deaths. | Cancellations. | | |
| Victoria ... | 3,641 | 910 | 421 | 58 | 125 | 3,162 |
| New South Wales ... | 5,585 | 856 | 539 | 219 | 161 | 4,827 |
| Queensland ... | 1,134 | 370 | 116 | 29 | 42 | 989 |
| South Australia ... | 807 | 153 | 79 | 21 | 17 | 707 |
| Western Australia ... | 407 | 139 | 25 | 8 | 40 | 374 |
| Tasmania ... | 782 | 137 | 65 | 13 | 60 | 704 |
| Australia ... | 12,356 | 2,565 | 1,245 | 348 | 445 | 10,763 |

Cost of pensions, 1911-12.

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1912, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £2,148,034, but the approximate liability on account of the 79,071 old-age and 10,763 invalid pensioners on the registers on 30th June, 1912, is £2,216,734, or an average per individual of £24 13s. 6d. per annum. The expenditure during the financial year 1912-13 will, it is anticipated, show a considerable increase on this amount.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1912, it had reached a total of 24,449 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year are as under :—

Pensioners,
1901 to
1911-12.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1912.

| Financial Year. | Number of Pensioners at end of Period. | | | Actual Amount Paid in Pensions. |
|---|--|----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Old-Age. | Invalid. | Total. | |
| 18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act) | 16,275 | ... | 16,275 | £ 129,338 |
| 1901-2 | 14,570 | ... | 14,570 | 292,432 |
| 1902-3 | 12,417 | ... | 12,417 | 215,973 |
| 1903-4 | 11,609 | ... | 11,609 | 205,150 |
| 1904-5 | 11,209 | ... | 11,209 | 200,464 |
| 1905-6 | 10,990 | ... | 10,990 | 189,127 |
| 1906-7 | 10,732 | ... | 10,732 | 187,793 |
| 1907-8 | 11,288 | ... | 11,288 | 233,573 |
| 1908-9 | 12,368 | ... | 12,368 | 270,827 |
| 1909-10 (under Federal Act) | 20,218 | ... | 20,218 | 470,656 |
| 1910-11 " " " | 23,722 | 2,272 | 25,994 | 573,699 |
| 1911-12 " " " | 24,449 | 3,162 | 27,611 | 672,593 |

The following table shows the estimated number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1912, and the proportion of the latter to the former :—

Persons
eligible to
receive
old-age
pensions.

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1912.

| State. | Number of Persons Eligible to receive Old-age Pensions. | | | Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions, on 30th June, 1912. | Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis. |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| | Women aged 60 Years and over. | Men aged 65 Years and over. | Total. | | |
| Victoria | 48,672 | 33,467 | 82,139 | 24,449 | 30 |
| New South Wales | 46,531 | 36,421 | 82,952 | 29,668 | 36 |
| Queensland | 14,172 | 13,319 | 27,491 | 10,436 | 38 |
| South Australia | 14,365 | 9,387 | 23,752 | 7,289 | 31 |
| Western Australia | 4,538 | 3,916 | 8,454 | 3,224 | 38 |
| Tasmania | 5,921 | 3,848 | 9,769 | 4,005 | 41 |
| Australia | 134,199 | 100,358 | 234,557 | 79,071 | 34 |

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Tasmania (41 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (30 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 34 per cent.

Cost of
State old-
age pension
schemes.

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908—a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

Old-age
pensions
in New
Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth, an Act which was passed on 1st November, 1898, having provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was increased to £26 per annum, or 10s. per week, from 1st September, 1905. A deduction is made of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £340, where such property constitutes a home, or above £50 in all other classes of property. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. Every person aged 65 years and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the Dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The pension age is reduced to 55 for females and to 60 for males where the applicant is the parent of two or more children under the age of 14, for the maintenance of whom he (or she) is responsible. An additional pension of £13 per annum is payable in such cases. The following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1911:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Exclusive of Maoris—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Number of old-age pensioners | ... | ... | ... | 16,000 |
| Annual amount payable | ... | ... | ... | £400,000 |
| Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged | | | | |
| 65 years and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 48,500 |
| Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are | | | | |
| receiving pensions | ... | ... | ... | 33 per cent. |

Maoris—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Number of old-age pensioners | ... | ... | ... | 600 |
| Annual amount payable | ... | ... | ... | £15,000 |

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to 31st March, 1912, a sum of £3,150,404 had been expended on account of old-age pensions.

In 1911, an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament providing for the payment of pensions to widows with children born in New Zealand, according to the following scale:—

Widows' Pensions in New Zealand.

| | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| To a widow with one child under 14 years of age | ... | £12 per annum. |
| " " two children " " | ... | 18 " |
| " " three " " " | ... | 24 " |
| " " more than three children " | ... | 30 " |

A six months' residence in the Dominion prior to the birth of any child to whom the Act applies is necessary, and applicants require to be British subjects of good character. The rate of pension is subject to a deduction of £1 for every £1 of the annual income in excess of £30. Such annual income is not to include personal earnings of the applicant which, with the pension added, do not exceed £100. Property which produces no income or an income of less than 5 per cent. of its value is deemed to produce an income of at least 5 per cent. of such value, and such amount is included in the computation of the annual income.

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

On 1st January, 1911, the registers of the Lunacy Department contained the names of 5,396 patients, who were distributed as follows:—In the Hospitals for the Insane, 4,766; in the Receiving House and Wards, 47; in the private licensed houses, 75; on trial leave, and boarded-out, 508 patients.

Lunacy Department.

During 1911, the admission rate was a heavy one, and no less than 817 cases were admitted to the Hospitals for the Insane; of this number, however, 388 were sent on from the Receiving House and Wards. There were 83 direct admissions to the private licensed houses, and 650 patients were received primarily into the Receiving Houses and Wards. The utility of these special receiving institutions may be gauged by the fact that out of 650 admissions, 240 cases made good recoveries, and 22 other cases improved to such an extent that they were able to be sent out to the care of their friends. This gives a recovery rate for the Receiving Institutions of 37 per cent. In spite of these good Receiving House results, the total number of cases admitted to the institutions of the Lunacy Department was as high as 1,162.

At the end of the year, the numbers of insane persons known to the Department were as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT,
31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| In the State Hospitals for the Insane .. | 2,442 | 2,384 | 4,826 |
| Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane | 239 | 275 | 514 |
| In the Private Licensed Houses | 16 | 66 | 82 |
| Out on trial from private Licensed Houses .. | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards .. | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Total | 2,725 | 2,760 | 5,485 |

By comparison with the previous year, it will be seen that the numbers in the Hospitals for the Insane have been increased by 99, *i.e.*, 31 less than the increment for the previous year, and the total increase of cases known to the Department for the year is 89, as against a total of 155 in the previous year. This result has been achieved by an improved recovery rate and an increase in the number of those who are out on trial leave.

The proportion of the insane to the total population is 1 in 245.5.

Superficially, it would seem that insanity in Victoria is very greatly on the increase; actually, this is not so, for the percentage of admissions to the population is steadily falling, and this is especially the case when first admissions, *i.e.*, persons suffering chiefly from first attacks of insanity, are considered. Additional proof of this statement is afforded by the fact that the mean age of those patients already in the asylums is rising, proving that it is the accumulation of uncured cases that is causing the aggregate figures to appear so large.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1910, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

| State or Dominion. | Number of Insane on 31st December, 1910. | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 100,000 of Population. |
| Victoria | 5,288 | 404 |
| Queensland | 2,267 | 378 |
| New South Wales | 6,148 | 375 |
| New Zealand | 3,628 | 362 |
| Western Australia | 793 | 286 |
| Tasmania | 505 | 261 |
| South Australia | 1,055 | 257 |

Patients in
Hospitals
for the
Insane in
Australia.

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The proportionate number of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1910 was below the average of the twenty years ended with 1910, the ratio in that year being 2,207 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 3,515 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1910 are as follows:—

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1910.

RECOVERIES.

| | Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions. | | Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| South Australia ... | 5,519 | Western Australia ... | 4,717 |
| Tasmania ... | 4,789 | New South Wales ... | 3,833 |
| Queensland ... | 4,730 | Victoria ... | 2,207 |

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the asylums. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in Western Australia in 1910 than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of insane persons in Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

| | Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients. | | Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Western Australia ... | 1,209 | Queensland ... | 743 |
| South Australia ... | 880 | New South Wales ... | 727 |
| New Zealand ... | 791 | Tasmania ... | 659 |
| Victoria ... | 780 | | |

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 compared with ten years previously. There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

Blind and deaf and dumb persons in Victoria.

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected
and
reforma-
tory
children.

There were at the end of 1911 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1911, numbered 7,181—7,015 neglected and 166 reformatory children—and there were 40 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years :—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR. | | | | | Total Neglected Children |
|----------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Boarded Out. | Placed with friends on Probation. | Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed. | In Institutions (including Hospitals). | Visiting Relatives, &c. | |
| 1907 ... | 3,358 | 740 | 777 | 127 | 6 | 5,008 |
| 1908 ... | 3,711 | 710 | 748 | 306 | 2 | 5,477 |
| 1909 ... | 4,247 | 694 | 728 | 332 | 6 | 6,007 |
| 1910 ... | 4,875 | 710 | 715 | 343 | 13 | 6,656 |
| 1911 ... | 5,316 | 694 | 653 | 344 | 8 | 7,015 |

| Year. | NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR. | | | | | Total Reformatory Children. |
|----------|--|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | In Reformatory Schools. | Placed with Relatives. | Maintaining themselves at Service. | In Institutions (including Hospitals). | Visiting Relatives, &c. | |
| 1907 ... | 146 | 18 | 39 | ... | 1 | 204 |
| 1908 ... | 161 | 18 | 42 | ... | 5 | 226 |
| 1909 ... | 133 | 37 | 36 | 1 | 7 | 214 |
| 1910 ... | 122 | 27 | 47 | 2 | 6 | 204 |
| 1911 ... | 97 | 29 | 34 | 1 | 5 | 166 |

Children
boarded
out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 5s. per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1911 were as follows:—

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1911.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1911.

| Cases in which Parents were held to be— | | | | | | | Number. |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Blamable— | | | | | | | |
| Father | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 495 |
| Mother | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Both parents | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Total | | | | | | | 548 |
| Blameless— | | | | | | | |
| Father dead and mother poor, but of good character | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 448 |
| " " " " an invalid | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " " " " in hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| " " " " in a lunatic asylum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " an invalid and mother poor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 |
| " blind and mother poor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " in hospital and mother poor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| " poor and mother dead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| " unknown and mother poor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| " " " " in hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " " " " dead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " " " " in a lunatic asylum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| " " " " an imbecile | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| " in a lunatic asylum and mother poor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| Parents alive and of good character, but too poor to support their children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 |
| Both parents dead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Total | | | | | | | 766 |
| Total number of children placed under control during the year | | | | | | | 1,314 |

The number of children placed under care in 1911, viz., 1,314, was 113 less than in the previous year, when the number was the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last four years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1911 being 747, as compared with 750 in the previous year, 668 in 1909, and 620 in 1908. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 241 children in 1911 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1911 to £87,172, and that for reformatory school children to £3,562; the expenses of administration amounted to £7,149, making a total gross expenditure of £97,883. A sum of

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

£4,070 was received from parents for maintenance, and £32 from other sources, making the net expenditure £93,781. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 6,781; of this total, 5,267 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 7s., 98 were in Government receiving depôts at £39 11s. 7d. per head, and 69 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £14 7s. 6d. per head; 653 were at service earning their own living, and 694 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 176. Of this number 113 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £31 10s. 5d., 34 were in service earning their own living, and 29 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £16 18s. 10d.

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1911:—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

| Name of Society or Person. | Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.10. | Admissions during 1911. | | | Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.11. |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | Court Commitals. | Transfer of Guardianship. | Voluntary Admissions. | |
| Burwood Boys' Home | 57 | .. | 18 | 2 | 77 |
| Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society | 104 | 4 | 2 | 19 | 98 |
| Clifden Home, Wedderburn .. | 96 | .. | 1 | .. | 81 |
| Gordon Institute, Melbourne .. | 134 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 131 |
| Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission | 153 | 1 | 1 | 150 | 151 |
| Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East | 88 | .. | .. | 13 | 66 |
| Methodist Homes for Children .. | 472 | 4 | 10 | 37 | 413 |
| Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East | 42 | 2 | .. | 3 | 45 |
| Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society | 292 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 283 |
| Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick | 17 | 2 | 2 | .. | 18 |
| St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills | 174 | 2 | .. | 63 | 156 |
| Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn | 64 | .. | .. | 50 | 39 |
| Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society | 404 | 9 | 5 | 52 | 339 |
| Total | 2,097 | 36 | 57 | 432 | 1,897 |

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1911 reached the large total of 10,443, viz., 7,221 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 1,897 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,325 in Orphan Asylums.

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act, No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

Infant Life Protection Act.

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, and cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, the Secretary, if he is satisfied that the home is suitable, may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department; and

the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of 5 years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1911, there were 388 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 183 being under 1 year of age and 205 between 1 and 5 years of age. The deaths during the year numbered 38. In addition, 236 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department, by the operation of Section 9, 4 by the operation of Section 11, and 1 by the operation of Section 17 of the Act. Ninety-seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1911 the illegitimate births numbered 1,964, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 316, being equal to a rate of 16.09 deaths for 100 births, as compared with 6.29 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus nearly three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIP "JOHN MURRAY."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 12 nor more than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment. A parent or guardian of a boy must transfer the guardianship to the Captain-Superintendent.

Training
ship *John
Murray.*

The ship is managed by a committee of seven, which was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and of which the Hon. J. A. Boyd is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a

cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The alterations included the laying of two new decks and the renewing of the upper deck; cutting 50 port holes in the 'tween decks; removing the deck house; stripping all the old fittings and fitting new quarters for the officers and crew; constructing a galley, store-rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, and lockers; duplicating the water supply; installing electric light, ventilating apparatus, and hot and cold water circulation; providing mess accommodation for 200 boys as well as beds and blankets, table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship was docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. Since the vessel has been in commission it has been stripped of all running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made several cruises in the bay, and has performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although a vessel did sail through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. The vessel sailed for Sydney on 8th September, 1911, the voyage extending over two months. The passage from Port Phillip Heads to Sydney Heads took four and a half days, and the return journey ten days. During the latter trip, the vessel visited Western Port Bay, and remained there four days. She behaved well, and thoroughly proved her seaworthiness in a heavy gale experienced off Gabo Island, which lasted twenty hours.

On 30th June, 1912, there were 107 boys on board, who were doing well. During the year ended on that date, 67 boys were discharged. Of these, 9 had completed their term of service, 9 were trained sufficiently to enable them to earn their living at sea, 40 were released at their parents' request, 1 died, 1 was invalided, and 7 deserted. A tendency developed during the year for boys to be taken from the ship after they had passed their fourteenth year by their parents, who were no longer liable to be fined for truancy, seeing that the boys had passed the school age. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued against the Chairman and Captain-Superintendent of the ship by the father of a trainee who had only been three weeks on board. Mr. Justice Hodges determined that the committee had no power as the law stood to hold the boy against the parent's wish, therefore, he should be released. This has greatly interfered with the good order and discipline of the ship, and the Government has determined to cure the evil by passing legislation legalizing the agreements entered into by the parents with the committee.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1911, there remained seven widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,444, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, £2,900 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £77 cash in hand.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief
Fund.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240) related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employes' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at nine collieries, their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. For the year ended 31st December, 1911, the total revenue was £2,415—miners' payments amounting to £906, interest to £53, and fines, &c., to £15 and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£721) and the Government (£720). The expenditure included £165 paid in allowances and £287 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £2,816—£2,750 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, and £66 bank balance. Relief was given in 315 non-fatal cases. In one of these, the disablement has been declared a permanent one, and the four children of the injured miner are receiving aid from the fund. No fatal accident occurred during the year.

Victorian
Coal
Miners'
Accidents
Relief
Fund.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. Immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident he sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for 10 years, if the Association would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the

The
Watson
Sustenta-
tion Fund

result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustainment Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND.

| Year. | Relieved during the Year. | On Funds at end of Year. | Deaths during the Year. | Receipts. | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | From the Founder, J. B. Watson. | Other Receipts. | Total Receipts. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1890 ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 1,467 | 1,617 |
| 1891 ... | * | 11 | * | 150 | 56 | 206 |
| 1892 ... | * | 26 | * | 150 | 503 | 653 |
| 1893 ... | * | 44 | * | 150 | 452 | 602 |
| 1894 ... | * | 43 | * | 150 | 790 | 940 |
| 1895 ... | 43 | 38 | 5 | 150 | 734 | 884 |
| 1896 ... | 57 | 48 | 9 | 150 | 543 | 693 |
| 1897 ... | 56 | 52 | 4 | 150 | 1,680 | 1,830 |
| 1898 ... | 57 | 48 | 9 | 150 | 944 | 1,094 |
| 1899 ... | 56 | 41 | 15 | 150 | 524 | 674 |
| 1900 ... | 54 | 47 | 7 | ... | 641 | 641 |
| 1901 ... | 66 | 48 | 18 | ... | 591 | 591 |
| 1902 ... | 52 | 41 | 11 | ... | 549 | 549 |
| 1903 ... | 50 | 43 | 7 | ... | 742 | 742 |
| 1904 ... | 58 | 48 | 10 | ... | 1,049 | 1,049 |
| 1905 ... | 60 | 40 | 20 | ... | 875 | 875 |
| 1906 ... | 76 | 40 | 36 | ... | 1,235 | 1,235 |
| 1907 ... | 68 | 35 | 33 | ... | 1,131 | 1,131 |
| 1908 ... | 56 | 40 | 16 | ... | 735 | 735 |
| 1909 ... | 50 | 35 | 15 | ... | 1,065 | 1,065 |
| 1910 ... | 66 | 42 | 24 | ... | 911 | 911 |
| 1911 ... | 80 | 48 | 32 | ... | 652 | 652 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 271 | 1,500 | 17,869 | 19,369 |

* Particulars not available.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

| Expenditure. | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Year. | Sick Pay. | Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members. | Administration. | Total Expenditure. | Balance at End of Year. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1890 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,617 |
| 1891 ... | 104 | 87 | 6 | 197 | 1,626 |
| 1892 ... | 330 | 150 | 3 | 488 | 1,791 |
| 1893 ... | 571 | 116 | 9 | 696 | 1,697 |
| 1894 ... | 578 | 64 | 6 | 648 | 1,989 |
| 1895 ... | 777 | 98 | 7 | 882 | 1,991 |
| 1896 ... | 845 | 107 | 34 | 986 | 1,698 |
| 1897 ... | 946 | 121 | 17 | 1,084 | 2 444 |
| 1898 ... | 917 | 99 | 10 | 1,026 | 2,512 |
| 1899 ... | 873 | 61 | 7 | 941 | 2,245 |
| 1900 ... | 973 | 65 | 11 | 1,049 | 1,837 |
| 1901 ... | 765 | 140 | 9 | 914 | 1,514 |
| 1902 ... | 842 | 28 | 11 | 881 | 1,182 |
| 1903 ... | 827 | 39 | 20 | 886 | 1,038 |
| 1904 ... | 854 | 114 | 24 | 992 | 1,095 |
| 1905 ... | 822 | 80 | 43 | 945 | 1,025 |
| 1906 ... | 767 | 97 | 29 | 893 | 1,367 |
| 1907 ... | 715 | 96 | 27 | 838 | 1,660 |
| 1908 ... | 716 | 135 | 20 | 871 | 1,524 |
| 1909 ... | 768 | 129 | 27 | 924 | 1,665 |
| 1910 ... | 811 | 80 | 92 | 983 | 1,593 |
| 1911 ... | 744 | 32 | 31 | 807 | 1,438 |
| Total ... | 15,545 | 1,938 | 448 | 17,931 | — |

QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1911-12 was 71, to whom £480 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £68. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1912, was £14,400.

Queen's
Fund.

STATE ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The State Advertising and Intelligence Bureau is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, booklets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in

State
Advertising
Bureau.

Great Britain for reduced passages, costing £8 for each adult, and for children half that amount. In special cases the fares may be only £3 per adult and proportionately less for children (see statement below). It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers and it assists in finding employment for the latter, as well as in placing British lads on approved farms. Farmers and experienced farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £6 for third-class passages. Inexperienced farm labourers obtain passages at a fare of £8. Domestic servants are also being sought, and these are placed in situations by the Bureau on arrival. Third-class passages are granted to domestic servants for £3. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau (including a matron) meet every boat, and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages are obtainable from the United Kingdom to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below :—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.

Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.

Lund's Blue Anchor Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London.

Open berths (Orient Company), £12 per adult.

More than four berths in cabin (Aberdeen, Houlder, and Lund lines), £12 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, ~~£14~~ £14 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 per adult.

Should a berth of more than £12 in value be required, the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

In the case of nominated passages from the United Kingdom, the adult passage money is £12, and, except where the nominated passengers are the wife and children of the nominator, a deposit of at least one-third (£4) has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve

months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident of the State, a rebate of £4 per adult passage may be made, and a *pro rata* rebate on other than adult fares. Where the nominees are the wife and child of the nominator a rebate of £9 per adult passage may be made in respect of the females, and of £6 per adult in the case of the males. *Pro rata* rebates on the £9 adult basis are allowed for all nominated children in the family under 12 years, whether males or females.

Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, late Officer in Charge of the Lands Department Inquiry Office, Melbourne, has been appointed to represent Victoria as Land Settlement Agent in North America. His address is c/o General Delivery, G.P.O., San Francisco, U.S.A. He exercises supervision and control over the American agents who have been appointed in San Francisco, and in Vancouver, British Columbia. Arrangements have also been made for assisted passages between these countries and Victoria, *per* the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand and the Oceanic Steam-ship Coy. Ltd. American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, on settling as farmers on the Crown lands or on taking up farming employment in Victoria. Nominated passages may also be obtained from America and Canada under similar residence conditions to those which obtain for these passages from the United Kingdom. The deposit necessary is a sum equal to the full fare less the amount of the Government contribution, in these cases £5 per adult fare and a proportionate amount for children.

The rates of passage money from the United States and Canada are as follows:—

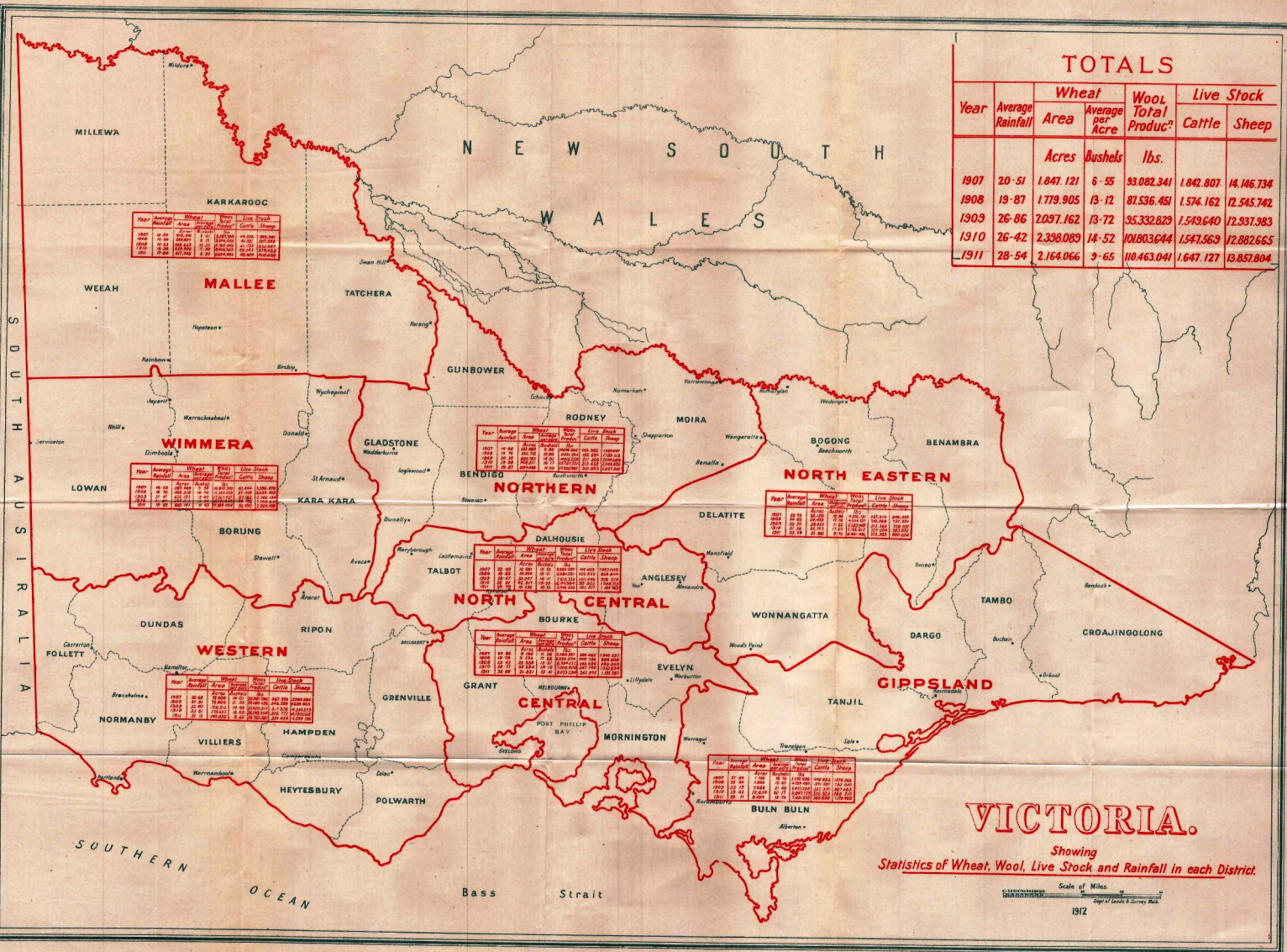
| From San Francisco, U.S.A. (Transshipping at Wellington, New Zealand). | | From Vancouver, B.C. (Transshipping at Sydney, New South Wales). | |
|--|------------|--|------------|
| Class. | Full Fare. | Class. | Full Fare. |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| First (<i>via</i> Sydney) Single ... | 41 16 0 | First Single ... | 43 9 4 |
| Second Single ... | 26 16 0 | Second Single ... | 25 15 2 |
| Third Single ... | 17 0 0 | Third Single ... | 17 13 4 |

Children over 6 years and not over 12 years—half fare; over 2 years and not over six—quarter fare. One child under 2 years is carried free.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases have to be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the bureau for the passages. Communications should be addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Advertising and Intelligence Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne."

**Maternity
allowance.**

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. The payment is made in respect of children born on and after 10th October, 1912. When the birth of a child is registered the person effecting the registration can obtain an order for £5 in favour of the mother, and on this being presented at an old-age pension office a money order is sent to the mother, or to the person authorized by her in writing to receive it. No receipt is required by the Treasurer. Application must be made within three months after date of birth. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein, but not to Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the islands of the Pacific. The penalty for false representation is a fine of £100, or one year's imprisonment.



PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1911, 29,758,022 acres were held privately, of which 23,727,962 acres had been alienated in fee simple and 6,030,060 acres were in process of alienation. The total area of Crown lands is thus 26,487,738 acres, which comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,702,843 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 400,849 acres; State forests and timber reserves (under *Forests Act* 1907), 3,902,520 acres; other reserves, 694,151 acres; unsold land in cities, towns, boroughs, beds of rivers, creeks, lakes and lagoons, water frontages (including coast reserves) and various Departmental reserves, 2,114,595 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 2,950,226 acres; Mallee pastoral leases, 327,149 acres; all other licences and leases, 763,544 acres; and areas remaining for disposal as tabulated on page 614, 13,631,861 acres.

Private and Crown lands.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres, including land selected in previous years, were alienated in fee simple; 406,145 acres were so alienated in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; 181,050 acres in 1907; 137,023 acres in 1908; 150,948 acres in 1909; 127,993 acres in 1910; and 159,892 acres in 1911; the purchase money being £526,650 in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; £934,386 in 1905; £375,296 in 1906; £208,619 in 1907; £176,335 in 1908; £188,017 in 1909; £171,904 in 1910; and £136,277 in 1911. The area of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last twelve years was 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; 197,545 in 1907; 220,435 in 1908; 264,572 in 1909; 254,489 in 1910; and 209,776 acres in 1911.

Alienation of land, 1900 to 1911.

The particulars of Crown lands leased out for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1911, are as follows:—

Pastoral occupation of Crown lands.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| Number of Licences and Leases ... | ... | ... | 17,664 |
| Area (acres) ... | ... | ... | 14,719,149 |
| Annual Rental ... | ... | ... | £44,393 |

These licences and leases are not all on the same footing as regards the term and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, an area not exceeding 200 acres

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. Pamphlets with fuller details are obtainable from the Crown Lands Enquiry Office, Melbourne.

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections. Persons who may select land.

The present system of disposing of the Crown lands of Victoria Land Acts. dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, and 1911. With the *Land Act* 1898 (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to repurchase private lands for closer settlement. This subject is dealt with on page 621.

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third. Agricultural and grazing lands.

The lands of the first class, comprising 7,228 acres, are situated principally in the county of Buln Buln, are heavily timbered, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. The second-class lands, embracing 151,716 acres, are fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprise silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of these lands has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable

for cultivation, while large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of third class lands, which like the second class lands are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting to 2,088,710 acres.

Grazing area
leases.

Grazing area leases may be issued for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, for areas not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class land, at annual rentals, according to classification and valuation, of not less than 3d., 2d., and 1d. per acre respectively. The areas must be enclosed by a fence within the first three years, or, with approval, otherwise improved to an amount equal to the cost of fencing. A lessee may at any time apply to select thereout, as provided in the lease, under the provisions of sections 47, 50, or 54 of the *Land Act* 1901, and sections 8 or 13 of the *Land Act* 1911. Grazing area leases are transferable with consent obtained through the Department.

Selection
purchase
leases.

A person desirous of selecting land and obtaining the freehold thereof may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout as described in the preceding paragraph, or by taking up direct a selection purchase lease. Selection purchase leases of agricultural and grazing lands may be acquired under the provisions of the following table, with or without a residence condition. The Acts provide for either 20 or 40 years' tenure (at option), with half-yearly payments towards the purchase of areas not exceeding 200, 320, or 640 acres of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class land respectively. Specified conditions must be complied with, and improvements effected during the first six years, as indicated in the table (p. 617), after which the Crown grant may be obtained, if desired, upon payment in full of the balance of the purchase money at any time during the currency of the lease. The lease is not negotiable during the first six years, though a lien may be registered upon the improvements effected. After six years, the lease may be operated upon as freely as the Crown grant, if all conditions have been complied with. The selector under residence conditions is required to reside on the land, or within 5 miles thereof, for a minimum of three years and nine months during the first six years, but substituted occupation by a selector's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may be sanctioned.

EXPLANATORY SELECTION TABLE.

| Classification of Land. | Maximum Area. | | (a) Value per Acre. | | (b) Value of Improvements per Acre to be effected by a Licensee before the end of specified Periods. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | Ordinary Crown Lands. | Mallee Lands. | Total (Minimum). | Annual Rental (payable half-yearly). | | Residence Lease (Section 11 of <i>Land Act 1911</i>). | | | | Non-Residence Lease (Section 13 of <i>Land Act 1911</i>). | | | | | |
| | | | | 20-Year Period. (Residence or Non-Residence). | 40-Year Period (Residence only). | 2nd Year. | 3rd Year. | 4th Year. | 6th Year. | 1st Year. | 2nd Year. | 3rd Year. | 4th Year. | 5th Year. | 6th Year. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | £ s. d. | per Acre. £ s. d. | per Acre. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Total. £ s. d. |
| 1st | 200 | 640 | 1 0 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 3 4 | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 6 8 | 0 13 4 | 1 0 0 | 1 6 8 | 1 13 4 | 2 0 0 |
| 2nd | 320 | 1,000 | 0 15 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 4½ | 0 2 6 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 6 | 0 15 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | 0 15 0 |
| 3rd | 640 | 1,280 | 0 10 0 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 3 | .. | 0 5 0 | .. | 0 10 0 | 0 3 4 | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | 0 10 0 |

(a) Under Act 1831 the value may be fixed higher if the value of the land is greater than the minimum stated, in which case the half-yearly payments are increased *pro rata*.

(b) Any payment made by an incoming applicant for existing improvements is credited as expenditure, and improvements made in excess for any one year (if maintained) is set off against expenditure required in the next or following years.

Perpetual leases.

Instead of selecting by way of selection purchase lease under which the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and for eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

Mallee
Lands.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres in the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and in its virgin state is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, it has been possible to clear off the scrub at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of the Murray for irrigation there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 6,991,395 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands, portions of which, as opportunity offers, may become classified as first, second, or third class lands for selection. The terms of purchase by selection purchase lease are similar to those previously described, viz., for first, second, and third class land, not less than £1, 15s., and 10s., respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres, and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

Auriferous
lands.

The "auriferous lands" unalienated comprise 689,781 acres, and are distributed over twenty-one counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas of from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas of over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; and must either reside on the land or within four months enclose same with a fence and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners must be allowed free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. If at any time the mining objections be removed a licensee who has complied with conditions may surrender the licence—credit being given for all rent paid, occupation, and improvements effected—and obtain a selection purchase lease which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a less area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After having been in possession for two and a half

years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Any area of Crown lands (not being auriferous, nor permanently reserved), on which expenditure has been incurred by the Crown, may be proclaimed a "Special Settlement Area," and surveyed into allotments not exceeding 200 acres. Such allotments may be acquired under Conditional Purchase Lease, with provisions that the land shall at all times be maintained and used for the purpose of residence and agriculture; and, further, that only one such allotment can be held or used by any one person.

Special settlement areas.

The area of swamp or reclaimed lands unalienated amounts to 989 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Swamp or reclaimed lands.

Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) and remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1911, comprised 13,668 acres. Any unsold land in a city, town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than 3 acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from 6 to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Lands for sale by auction.

The "pastoral lands" unalienated comprise 3,291,874 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Ben-ambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Bogong, Delatite, Dargo, Lowan, and Borung. Generally speaking these lands are difficult of access, and large portions are in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Areas which are found suitable may as occasion requires be reclassified Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection.

Pastoral lands.

Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. Such licences are renewable for a period not exceeding seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Annual grazing licences.

Bee ranges.

Annual licences for bee farms may be granted (not exceeding three to one individual) for areas of not more than 10 acres in the whole at a rental of 1s. per acre per annum—for conditions see section 9, *Land Act* 1905. A bee range licence may be secured on payment of one halfpenny for every acre of Crown land within a radius of 1 mile of the apiary, and for the purpose all suitable timber may be protected from destruction on any areas, even though held under grazing leases or licences.

Other leases, purchases, &c.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickworks, &c. Licensees who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Village settlement.

An Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz. :—Village Communities, Homestead Associations and Labour Colonies, and certain lands were set apart in connexion therewith.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proved unsuccessful, and the section of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of that area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was altered by the *Land Act* 1904 to one not exceeding £200 in value as the maximum. The total area now occupied is 30,057 acres, and this is divided amongst 1,180 settlers, giving an average of 25 acres each.

These figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and have become selectors under the *Land Act* 1901.

Monetary aid to the extent of £67,379 has been afforded to settlers by way of loans, but no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1912, £38,883 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

Lands inquiry.

At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1911 there were submitted 671 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 63,283 acres in extent, and to £1,014,997 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 60,271 acres, valued at £1,637,986. Up to the end of 1911 there had been brought under the Act 2,754,502 acres valued at £54,874,475. The number of certificates of title issued in 1911 was 16,124.

Transfer of
Land Act.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1910, was £250,275. Receipts during 1910-11 comprised contributions £4,811, interest on stock £3,187, and interest on £75,073 advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office £3,003. The expenditure during the year comprised claims paid £230, and amounts transferred under the authority of Act No. 2297 as follows:—Teachers' Residences Fund £18,000, Closer Settlements Fire Insurance Fund £15,000, Government Buildings Fire Insurance Fund £15,000, Government Employes' Accident Fund £4,000, Office of Titles Strong Room Fund £11,000, and Public Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Investment Account Fund £15,000. The balance at credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1911, was £183,046. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1911, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £6,793, representing 36 claims.

Assurance
fund.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, the Lands Purchase and Management Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase, for the Crown, of privately owned lands throughout the State, for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well

Closer
Settle-
ment.

adapted for settlement are thus made available in the established portions of the State, where railways, water supply, and markets are provided and roads and other facilities are good. These include ordinary farming lands, some in a more or less improved condition, and areas in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation. Only one allotment can be granted to any one person.

Every application for a Closer Settlement Allotment must be made on the prescribed form and lodged with the Secretary, Lands Purchase and Management Board, accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land; if successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Acts provide that a person resident in Victoria may choose a farm for himself. Any one or more persons who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Acts may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase same.

Agreements, with full details, and an application, on the proper forms, must be filled in and lodged with the Lands Purchase and Management Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts with regard to payments, residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Acts, and are for such a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly

instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is thus 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by the lessee. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrears, or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. The lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof can issue to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

These allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object not only of providing workmen for the farmer (as the name applies) but also of providing small areas for agricultural labourers who in their spare time may work the allot-

ments with the aid of their families. Lands for agricultural labourers' allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £200, and no lease thereof can be granted to any person who, at the date of application, is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of an agricultural labourer's allotment are the erection of a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £30 within one year from the date of the lease; and the enclosure of the allotment with a substantial fence within two years from the date of the lease.

Workmen's
home
allotments.

These allotments are made available near centres of population, and being large in extent, and away from congested areas, provide open surroundings. Only one residence or place of business is permitted to be erected on each allotment. Lands for workmen's home allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £100, and no lease thereof can be granted except to a person (a) who is engaged in some form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire or reward; (b) who at the date of application is not the owner (either directly or indirectly) of any other land in Victoria which exceeds in area one-eighth of an acre if township or suburban, or 50 acres if country land; and (c) whose real and personal estate does not exceed £250. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of a workman's home allotment are as follows:—The allotment must be fenced, and a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £50 erected thereon within one year from the date of the lease, and additional improvements of a value of at least £25 must be made within two years from the date of the lease.

Advances to
settlers.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide for Advances by the Lands Purchase and Management Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1904*, &c.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act 1901*.
- (c) Licensees under Section 103 of the *Land Act 1901* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under *Land Act 1901*; or
- (e) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Murray Settlements Act 1907*.
- (f) Selection purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1911*.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made for the following purposes:—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Acts towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings are made on the following bases:—

For a farm allotment.—Not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the land; but, where the land is valued at less than £500, a maximum not exceeding £50.

For an agricultural labourer's allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50.

For a workman's home allotment.—Not exceeding £50 where the lessee is in intermittent employment, but where in permanent employment the advance may be £150. (In special areas within the Metropolitan district the Board has power to advance up to £250.)

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding fifteen years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Acts to owners of land—

Wire netting
advances.

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned; or,
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting shall be deemed to be the amount of the advance (provided that where the wire netting is to be erected on a boundary fence between the land of the applicant and any unoccupied Crown land, or separated only by a public road therefrom, the price charged shall be only 80 per cent. of the value of such wire netting). The amount of the advance is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. No advance shall exceed 60 per cent. of the total cost to the settler of the

improvements on the land, and the maximum amount (inclusive of all other loans and advances, if any) must not exceed £500.

Estates
purchased.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purposes of closer settlement at 30th June, 1912, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1912.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Homes Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Wando Vale .. | 10,446 | 63,985 | 6 2 6 | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| Walmer .. | 13,769 | 44,751 | 3 5 0 | 42 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whitfield .. | 4,247 | 36,096 | 8 10 0 | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunswick .. | 91 | 2,644 | 29 0 0 | .. | 54 | .. | .. |
| Eurack .. | 5,109 | 53,640 | 10 10 0 | 46 | .. | .. | .. |
| Footscray .. | 31 | 2,486 | 80 0 0 | .. | 84 | .. | .. |
| Dal Campbell .. | 45 | 2,358 | 47 8 0 | .. | 62 | .. | .. |
| Springvale .. | 3,396 | 25,895 | 7 12 6 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Memrie .. | 10,028 | 57,159 | 5 14 0 | 43 | .. | .. | .. |
| Richmond Vale .. | 1,851 | 11,000 | 8 11 6 | 12 | .. | .. | 185 |
| Overnewton .. | 11,336 | 71,492 | 6 4 6 | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wyuna .. | 23,016 | 120,876 | 5 5 0 | 118 | .. | 11 | 161 |
| Restdown .. | 17,894 | 60,391 | 3 7 6 | 54 | .. | .. | .. |
| Strathkellar .. | 10,227 | 74,150 | 7 5 0 | 56 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Bona Vista .. | 2,060 | 28,832 | 14 0 0 | 30 | .. | 4 | 391 |
| Cadman's .. | 18 | 844 | 50 0 0 | .. | 42 | .. | .. |
| The Willows .. | 400 | 5,131 | 10 6 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ercildoune .. | 1,200 | 12,199 | 10 2 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Greenvale .. | 304 | 7,298 | 24 0 0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lara .. | 8,329 | 45,825 | 5 10 0 | 34 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Tandarra .. | 4,558 | 21,083 | 4 12 6 | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dura .. | 337 | 3,200 | 9 13 4 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Exford .. | 8,054 | 64,039 | 8 0 0 | 46 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Colbinabbin .. | 19,164 | 110,198 | 5 17 6 | 85 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pirron Yaloak .. | 1,058 | 23,796 | 22 7 6 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Numurkah .. | 2,360 | 18,901 | 8 0 0 | 12 | .. | 1 | 184 |
| Allambee .. | 5,023 | 31,779 | 6 6 4 | 22 | .. | .. | 1,577 |
| Pender's Grove .. | 233 | 23,292 | 100 0 0 | .. | 85 | 57 | 32 |
| Phoenix .. | 23 | 968 | 40 0 0 | .. | 47 | .. | .. |
| Keayang .. | 1,494 | 14,966 | 10 0 0 | 10 | .. | .. | 251 |
| Werneth .. | 6,588 | 31,043 | 4 15 0 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Staughton Vale .. | 9,857 | 66,466 | 6 15 0 | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| Glen Huntly .. | 74 | 7,038 | 94 0 0 | .. | 155 | .. | 1 |
| Hogan's .. | 444 | 6,197 | 14 0 0 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Balure .. | 183 | 1,463 | 8 0 0 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wein Wein Gurk .. | 3,021 | 8,684 | 2 17 6 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Inverary .. | 1,260 | 7,548 | 6 0 0 | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| Springs .. | 398 | 2,290 | 5 15 0 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| The Heart .. | 3,793 | 56,322 | 14 12 2 | 43 | .. | .. | .. |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1912—continued.

| Estates. | Area.* | Purchase Money. | Price Paid Per Acre. | No. of Lessees. | | | Area Vacant and Available. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Farm Allotments. | Workmen's Homes Allotments. | Agricultural Labourers' Allotments. | |
| | acres. | £ | £ s. d. | | | | acres. |
| Mooralla .. | 17,199 | 60,197 | 3 10 0 | 27 | .. | .. | 626 |
| Maribyrnong .. | 1,112 | 10,842 | 9 15 0 | 12 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Kenilworth .. | 18,440 | 55,321 | 3 0 0 | 25 | .. | 16 | 600 |
| Shepparton .. | 9,730 | 139,545 | 14 6 10 | 68 | .. | 31 | 5,195 |
| Doogalook .. | 4,640 | 29,002 | 6 5 0 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Allendale .. | 1,108 | 9,728 | 9 1 0 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Warrnambool .. | 46 | 1,188 | 25 10 8 | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| Maddingley .. | 13 | 1,300 | 100 0 0 | .. | 8 | 5 | .. |
| Leongatha .. | 53 | 1,325 | 25 0 0 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mortlake .. | 2,350 | 10,945 | 4 13 1 | 8 | .. | 20 | .. |
| Dowling Forest .. | 225 | 1,350 | 6 0 0 | .. | 16 | 1 | .. |
| Geelong .. | 3 | 300 | 100 0 0 | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| Bellarine .. | 204 | 5,457 | 26 15 0 | 6 | .. | .. | 65 [†] |
| Daylesford .. | 70 | 2,958 | 42 5 2 | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Highton .. | 425 | 11,032 | 26 0 0 | 19 | .. | .. | 38 |
| Belmont .. | 113 | 3,161 | 28 0 0 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mordialloc .. | 460 | 7,850 | 17 1 6 | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| Thomastown .. | 581 | 11,200 | 19 5 6 | 29 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Wangaratta .. | 796 | 9,683 | 12 3 4 | 31 | .. | .. | 42 |
| Warragul .. | 98 | 2,060 | 21 0 0 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Geelong (Newtown) .. | 157 | 1,955 | 12 9 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Werribee .. | 23,214 | 298,207 | 12 16 11 | 17 | .. | .. | 4,300 |
| Koonong Wootong† .. | 10,181 | 103,330 | 10 3 0 | 64 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Cornelia Creek .. | 37,035 | 175,918 | 4 15 0 | 125 | .. | 10 | 2,389 |
| Bamawm .. | 13,526 | 123,125 | various | 134 | .. | 10 | 2,262 |
| Meadowbank .. | 313 | 9,085 | 29 0 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Werribee Police Paddock .. | 55 | 1,650 | 30 0 0 | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Oaklands .. | 8,069 | 26,163 | 3 5 0 | 6 | .. | .. | 4,140 |
| Hurstwood .. | 6,493 | 30,994 | 4 15 0 | 8 | .. | .. | 3,014 |
| Eumeralla .. | 10,034 | 57,000 | 5 13 7 | 26 | .. | 6 | 1,945 |
| Morven .. | 8,029 | 39,141 | 4 17 6 | 16 | .. | .. | 4,137 |
| Mt. Widderin .. | 8,300 | 48,123 | 5 15 6 | 7 | .. | .. | 5,911 |
| Tooronga .. | 101 | 17,500 | 178 4 4 | .. | 62 | .. | 27 |
| Nerrin Nerrin .. | 6,802 | 57,866 | 8 10 0 | 12 | .. | .. | 5,089 |
| Swan Hill .. | 5,095 | 58,332 | various | 68 | .. | .. | 337 |
| Cohuna .. | 11,754 | 116,469 | .. | 99 | .. | 3 | 2,081 |
| Sec. 6—Purchases .. | 26,380 | 153,869 | .. | 111 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cremona .. | 1,291 | 19,938 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 500 |
| Tongala .. | 15,227 | 170,654 | 11 4 0 | 85 | .. | 17 | 4,305 |
| Westmere .. | 933 | 9,325 | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glenaladale .. | 2,109 | 28,477 | 13 10 0 | 15 | .. | .. | 43 |
| Deepdene .. | 2,985 | 35,563 | 12 0 0 | 14 | .. | .. | 690 |
| Boisdale .. | 2,520 | 71,402 | various | 44 | .. | .. | 144 |
| Nanneella .. | 9,303 | 85,550 | 9 4 0 | 88 | .. | 9 | 1,433 |
| Panoo .. | 15,101 | 97,817 | various | 19 | .. | .. | 7,967 |
| Marathon and Willow Grove .. | 14,782 | 57,996 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 8,399 |
| Dunrobin .. | 18,813 | 118,495 | 6 6 0 | 54 | .. | 11 | 20 |
| Kilmany .. | 8,746 | 104,950 | 12 0 0 | 42 | .. | .. | 2,873 |
| Millewa .. | 2,267 | 20,433 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Waubra .. | 47 | 1,042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nathalia .. | 30 | 360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 519,077 | 3,741,498 | .. | 2,449 | 649 | 256 | 71,367 |

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown land transferred to the Board without purchase.

† This estate is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act.

Altogether the Board has 90 properties, with a total area of 519,077 acres, but of these, 4 estates, and portions of four others, comprising in all 21,379 acres, were not available for occupation at 30th June last. The remaining estates having a total area of 497,698 acres, were occupied by 3,354 conditional purchase lessees, and contained 71,367 acres available for occupation.

Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 respectively, is summarized in the next statement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS OCCUPIED AND VACANT.

| | At 30th June. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| In occupation— | | | | | |
| Number of Holdings ... | 1,655 | 1,792 | 1,880 | 2,708 | 3,354 |
| Area ... acres | 188,787 | 196,573 | 235,938 | 312,794 | 478,573 |
| Resident Population ... | 5,600 | 5,608 | 6,360 | 10,000 | 16,770 |
| Vacant and available for occupation— | | | | | |
| Area..... acres | ... | ... | 9,302 | 54,214 | 71,367 |
| Allotments— | | | | | |
| Farm ... | } 189 | 42 | 33 | ... | ... |
| Workmen's Homes ... | | 106 | 104 | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Labourers ... | | ... | 47 | ... | ... |

The sum of £766,410 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1912. Of this amount £417,249 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, and £311,870 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1912, being £37,291. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £3,767,249, on which the interest payable amounts to £132,972 per annum.

Up to the 30th June, 1912, 1,392 applications for advances aggregating £159,955 had been approved, and the money advanced upon the improvements actually effected by the lessees which were valued at a bedrock estimate of over £266,591.

Small im-
proved
holdings.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1909 (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act* 1906 was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 626 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1912.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

Victorian
Water-
works.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE
TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| Controlling Bodies. | Purposes of Supply. | Storage Capacity of Reservoirs. | Capital Expenditure and Advances by State. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| State Rivers and Water Supply Commission— | | Gallons. | £ |
| Coliban System | Domestic and Mining | 8,825,037,000 | 1,202,464 |
| Broken River Works | Stock and Domestic | ... | 14,853 |
| Goulburn-Waranga | Irrigation, &c. ... | 218,090 | 1,306,473 |
| North-west (Kerang) Lakes | Stock and Domestic | 91,830 | 9,587 |
| Kow Swamp Works | Irrigation, &c. ... | 40,860 | 180,400 |
| Loddon River Works | " " ... | 14,000 | 166,585 |
| Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ... | Stock and Domestic | Cubic feet. 1,981,000,000 | 49,054 |
| Lower Wimmera Compensation Works | " " ... | 125,000,000 | 8,558 |
| Long Lake Pumping Works | " " ... | 160,000,000 | 27,346 |
| White Cliffs and Nyah Irrigation Areas | Irrigation, &c. ... | ... | 59,070 |
| Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme | " " ... | Acre feet 14,850 | 58,027 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (16) | " " ... | Cubic feet ... | 1,149,297 |
| Waterworks Districts (10)... | Stock and Domestic | 171,500,000 | 709,135 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust | Irrigation | ... | 72,430 |
| Waterworks Trusts (86) ... | Stock and Domestic | Gallons. 922,229,500 | 1,060,067 |
| Municipal Corporations (28)... | " " ... | 1,654,189,000 | 694,565 |
| Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) | Irrigation | ... | 31,953 |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure ... | ... | ... | 229,851 |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works | Domestic | 6,534,000,000 | 4,014,248 |
| Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust | " | 1,386,997,000 | 495,110 |
| Total | ... | ... | 11,539,073 |

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,501,271 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £701,271 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The balance, £1,688,663, represents the loan liability to

the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1911. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 198, Part III., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908, for £265,000, in addition to which amount the expenditure shown in the above table includes the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,082, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £40,028.

Advances
and ex-
penditure
for water-
works.

The succeeding table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

| | Expendi- ture and Advances by State. | Interest Capi- talized. | Free State Grants. | Capital Written Off. | Payments towards Redemp- tion. | Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1911. |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| State Works .. | 3,082,417 | .. | 2,798* | .. | .. | 3,082,417 |
| Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (16) .. | 1,118,924 | .. | 30,373 | 575,152 | 10,457 | 533,315 |
| First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust .. | 72,430 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72,430 |
| Waterworks Districts (10) .. | 677,663 | .. | 31,472 | 169,927 | 17,007 | 490,729 |
| Waterworks Trusts (86) .. | 1,016,982 | 6,871 | 36,214 | 130,989 | 73,167 | 819,697 |
| Geelong Water Supply Works | 455,082 | .. | .. | .. | 265,000 | 190,082 |
| Municipal Corporations (19) | 641,043 | 43,633 | .. | 165,870 | 97,533 | 421,273 |
| .. | 9,543 | 346 | .. | .. | 9,889 | .. |
| Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System .. | 3,189,934 | .. | .. | .. | 1,501,271 | 1,688,663 |
| Abolished Trusts (8) .. | 81,710 | .. | 243 | 31,680 | 30 | .. |
| Miscellaneous .. | 229,851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 229,851 |
| Total .. | 10,525,579 | 50,850 | 101,100 | 1,073,618 | 1,974,354 | 7,528,457 |

* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have also been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1911, amounted to £33,143, viz., £15,434 against the First Mildura Trust, £15,047 against Waterworks Trusts, and £2,662 against Municipal Corporations.

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The *Water Act* 1905, which came into operation on 1st May, 1906, consolidates and amends the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, and declares the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, and the property in the beds and banks containing the same. This Act is administered by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions thereunder were principally administrative and advisory—the general construction of works on the part of the State being imposed on the Department of Water Supply. All State waterworks were vested in the Commission, and the property, powers, and duties vested in or imposed upon the Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, were transferred to and vested in the Commission. The powers and duties of the Commission under this Act embrace the making and levying of rates and charges for the supply of water; the carrying out of surveys necessary to ascertain the nature and extent of the water supply and water storage resources of the State; determining the means and cost of improving such resources, and of improving and extending works for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the State, and deciding as to the areas capable of being profitably supplied with water from such works; determining the extent, character, and quality of lagoon, swamp, and marsh lands within the State, the cost of works for their drainage and improvement, and the benefits to be derived from such improvement; preparing proposals for the construction of works of water supply or reports upon proposed works of water supply; the systematic gauging and recording of the volume and flow of rivers and streams, and of the volume of lakes and lagoons within the State, and the effect of climatic conditions thereupon; boring and other explorations for ascertaining the existence and location of subterranean waters, and the character and quality thereof; recording, publishing, and making available for general information the results of all such surveys, gaugings, borings, and other explorations; instructing the occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts in the best methods of irrigated culture, and of the utilization of water as applied to agriculture, also in general rural economy; ascertaining and recording from time to time the extent of land under irrigation in the several irrigation and water supply districts, and the nature of the crops grown in and the products of such districts; and promoting the discussion of matters of general interest among the settlers in the irrigation and water supply districts by public conferences.

The Water
Act 1909.

Comprehensive amendments of the *Water Act* 1905 were made by the passing of the *Water Act* 1909. The latter Act extends the authority of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by giving it the general construction of works formerly intrusted to the Department of Water Supply, so that the duties of the Commission are now constructive as well as administrative and advisory. This extension of authority has been effected by making the Department of Water Supply a part of the Water Commission, and by imposing on the Commission all the duties formerly performed by the Water Supply Department. These include in addition to the construction of works the oversight of loans to Waterworks Trusts.

A change in the basis of the compulsory charge for water is another of the important amendments. Under the 1905 Act the charge for irrigation water was based on land values, being one-fifth of the net annual value of land commanded by irrigation works, from which one-half to three-fourths of the water allotted was supplied as a right. Under that Act the price of water varied with the quantity allotted as a right and with the price of land. Under the new Act (1909) the charge for water is based on the cost of supplying it, and includes 4 per cent. on the capital debt for interest, 2 per cent. on the original capital debt for liquidation or redemption fund, and in addition to these two the sum required to pay operation and maintenance expenses.

Water is now sold by measure, and the price of an acre foot of water is fixed, so that if all the water assigned is sold it will meet the entire running expenses of the district. From one-half to three-fourths of the water assigned is apportioned as a right, and the charge for this right is made compulsory. The remainder of the water is sold on demand or under contract.

Surplus or flood waters supplied outside of the irrigation season are sold at a less rate.

For several years the Commission has experienced great difficulty in inducing land-owners in waterworks districts to build storage tanks or dams of sufficient size to hold the year's supply, which are required in the interests of economy, and which will be still more necessary as the service from the present works is extended. The new Act provides that where land-owners neglect or refuse to build tanks of sufficient capacity the Commission may build them and collect the cost thereof from the land-owners.

Another of the amendments provides for temporary diversions of water. Under the old Act there was provision for granting licences or permits up to fifteen years, but the preliminary steps were expensive. The new Act contains a simpler procedure for yearly permits.

The various waterworks and districts vested in the Commission and their capital debit at 30th June, 1911, are set forth in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

| <i>(a) Free Head-works.</i> | | | | | | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1911. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Broken River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,853 |
| Goulburn River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 730,588 |
| Kerang North-west Lakes Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,587 |
| Kow Swamp Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180,400 |
| Lake Lonsdale Reservoir | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,054 |
| Loddon River Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166,585 |
| Long Lake Pumping Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,346 |
| Lower Wimmera Compensation Works | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,558 |
| Total—Free Head-works | | | | | | 1,186,971 |

| | | | | Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908. | Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908. | Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1911. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>(b) Waterworks Districts.</i> | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Birchip | .. | .. | .. | 8,562 | 62,016 | 130,654 |
| Sea Lake | .. | .. | .. | 49,345 | | |
| Wycheproof | .. | .. | .. | 10,731 | | |
| Karkarooc | .. | .. | .. | 15,155 | 15,572 | 30,727 |
| Long Lake (free head-works excluded) | .. | .. | .. | 7,752 | 25,234 | 32,986 |
| Western Wimmera | .. | .. | .. | 78,364 | 12,661 | 91,025 |
| Wimmera United | .. | .. | .. | 113,58 | 4,484 | 118,070 |
| Coliban | .. | .. | .. | 1,171,622 | 30,842 | 1,202,464 |
| Tyntynder | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,285 | 8,285 |
| Wonthaggi | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,552 | 48,552 |
| Wimmera Main Channels | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,430 | 30,430 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 1,455,117 | 238,076 | 1,693,193 |

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION—*continued.*

| | | | | Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908. | Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908. | Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1911. | Capital Debit at 30th June, 1911. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|--|---|--|
| <i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i> | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bacchus Marsh | .. | .. | .. | 5,257 | 9,827 | 15,084 | |
| Campaspe | .. | .. | .. | 8,710 | 6,818 | 15,528 | |
| Deakin | .. | .. | .. | 33,477 | 36,417 | 69,894 | |
| Rodney | .. | .. | .. | 69,039 | 102,466 | 171,505 | |
| Shepparton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,220 | 11,220 | |
| Swan Hill | .. | .. | .. | 4,695 | 21,731 | 26,426 | |
| (Kerang Centre.) | | | | | | | |
| Cohuna | .. | .. | .. | 56,733 | 42,326 | 99,059 | |
| Dry Lake | .. | .. | .. | 719 | .. | 719 | |
| Kerang | .. | .. | .. | 34,520 | 2,770 | 37,290 | |
| Koondrook and Myall, Benjeroop and Murrabit | .. | .. | .. | 7,769 | 26,449 | 34,218 | |
| (Loddon Centre.) | | | | | | | |
| East Boort | .. | .. | .. | 6,517 | .. | 6,517 | |
| Leaghur and Meering | .. | .. | .. | 2,422 | .. | 2,422 | |
| North Boort | .. | .. | .. | 2,058 | .. | 2,058 | |
| Tragowel Plains | .. | .. | .. | 34,870 | .. | 34,870 | |
| Twelve-Mile | .. | .. | .. | 1,772 | .. | 1,772 | |
| Wandella | .. | .. | .. | 4,517 | 216 | 4,733 | |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 273,075 | 260,240 | 533,315 | 533,315 |
| <i>Irrigation Areas.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Nyah | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,159 | 20,159 | |
| White Cliffs | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,911 | 38,911 | 59,070 |
| <i>(d) New Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i> | | | | | | | |
| Goulburn Main Channels— | | | | | | | |
| East Goulburn | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132,573 | 132,573 | |
| Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe | ... | ... | ... | ... | 239,441 | 239,441 | |
| Campaspe to Loddon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165,386 | 165,386 | |
| Main Distributary Channels | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,485 | 38,485 | 575,885 |
| Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,027 | 58,027 | 58,027 |
| <i>(e) Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i> | | | | | | | |
| Avoca Waterworks Trust | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 5,603 | |
| Carrum Waterworks Trust | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 16,989 | |
| Loddon United Waterworks Trust | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 18,501 | |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4,106,461 |

*In consequence of the undermentioned Trusts having made default in the payment of interest on loans, their districts have been temporarily placed under the Commission's control.

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1911, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

| Works. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | | | Excess. | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Total from Annual Votes. | On Capital Works from Annual Votes. | Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance. | Revenue over Net Expenditure. | Net Expenditure over Revenue. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Coliban | 37,477 | 12,666 | 2,207 | 10,459 | 27,018 | .. |
| Goulburn | 62 | 2,469 | .. | 2,469 | .. | 2,407 |
| Loddon River | 6 | 357 | .. | 357 | .. | 351 |
| Kow Swamp | 150 | 2,336 | .. | 2,336 | .. | 2,186 |
| Broken River | 7 | 174 | .. | 174 | .. | 167 |
| North-West Lakes | 183 | 334 | .. | 334 | .. | 151 |
| Lake Lonsdale | 147 | 328 | .. | 328 | .. | 181 |
| Lower Wimmera | .. | 202 | .. | 202 | .. | 202 |
| Irrigation Districts | 47,294 | 32,143 | 4,777 | 27,366 | 19,928 | .. |
| Waterworks Districts | 48,541 | 20,751 | 122 | 20,629 | 27,912 | .. |
| Licences, Diversions, Pumping, &c. .. | 2,883 | 1,168 | .. | 1,168 | 1,715 | .. |
| | 136,750 | 72,928 | 7,106 | 65,822 | 70,928 | .. |
| <i>Not Earning Revenue.</i> | | | | | | |
| River Gaugings, Surveys and Reports, New Projects | ... | 4,263 | ... | 4,263 | ... | 4,263 |
| Waterworks Trusts— Administration ... | ... | 1,547 | ... | 1,547 | ... | 1,547 |
| Land Settlement— Services by Commis- sion | ... | 925 | ... | 925 | ... | 925 |
| Loan Works—Services on account of, de- frayed from vote ... | ... | 2,457 | ... | 2,457 | ... | 2,457 |
| Total ... | 136,750 | 82,120 | 7,106 | 75,014 | 61,736 | ... |

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the question of interest on capital expenditure or capital debit.

The extent to which the different crops were watered, and the actual areas irrigated in the different districts of the State during the year 1910-11 are set forth in the next statement. Areas irrigated.

IRRIGATION—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED, 1910-11.

| Districts. | Areas under Irrigation. | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Cereals. | Lucerne grown for Pasture and Hay. | Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops. | Pastures. | Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens. | Fallows, &c. | Total. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| <i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Rodney | 357 | 13,699 | 513 | 6,368 | 3,907 | 663 | 25,507 |
| Deakin | 27 | 1,075 | 170 | 854 | 84 | 121 | 2,331 |
| Shepparton | 105 | 415 | 155 | 199 | 95 | 42 | 1,011 |
| Total | 489 | 15,189 | 838 | 7,421 | 4,086 | 826 | 28,849 |
| <i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dry Lake | 92 | .. | 50 | 400 | 6 | 1 | 549 |
| Kerang | 5,691 | 793 | 1,838 | 11,391 | 9 | 41 | 19,763 |
| Total | 5,783 | 793 | 1,888 | 11,791 | 15 | 42 | 20,312 |
| <i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Wandella | 643 | 306 | 117 | 1,902 | 14 | 30 | 3,012 |
| East Boort | 1,354 | 7 | 179 | 757 | 34 | .. | 2,331 |
| Leaghur and Meering | 579 | 9 | 132 | 1,009 | .. | .. | 1,729 |
| North Boort | 221 | .. | 147 | 292 | 15 | 60 | 735 |
| Tragowel Plains | 8,839 | 244 | 875 | 6,741 | 68 | 141 | 16,908 |
| Twelve-Mile | 550 | 96 | 115 | 1,386 | .. | .. | 2,147 |
| Total | 12,186 | 662 | 1,565 | 12,087 | 131 | 231 | 26,862 |
| <i>Supplied from other State Works.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bacchus Marsh | .. | 356 | 2 | 5 | 16 | .. | 379 |
| Benjeroop and Murrabit | 2,374 | 41 | 173 | 1,771 | 19 | 1 | 4,379 |
| Campaspe | .. | 433 | 7 | 138 | 20 | .. | 598 |
| Cohuna | 6,302 | 2,850 | 2,221 | 7,995 | 159 | 51 | 19,578 |
| Koodrook and Myall | 1,326 | 152 | 109 | 3,268 | 12 | .. | 4,867 |
| Nyah | 941 | 128 | 214 | 173 | 177 | 188 | 1,821 |
| Swan Hill | 2,003 | 1,916 | 782 | 1,941 | 45 | 235 | 6,922 |
| Western Wimmera | .. | 59 | 23 | 25 | 926 | .. | 1,033 |
| White Cliffs | 966 | 240 | 609 | .. | 346 | 158 | 2,319 |
| Total | 13,912 | 6,175 | 4,140 | 15,316 | 1,720 | 633 | 41,896 |
| <i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes</i> | | | | | | | |
| .. .. . | 1,733 | 157 | 234 | 1,372 | .. | .. | 3,496 |
| <i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works</i> | | | | | | | |
| .. .. . | 917 | 1,211 | 392 | 806 | 12 | .. | 3,338 |
| <i>First Mildura</i> | | | | | | | |
| .. .. . | 981 | 673 | .. | .. | 9,878 | 468 | 12,000 |
| <i>Supplied from Coliban State Works</i> | | | | | | | |
| .. .. . | 167 | 236 | 272 | 233 | 1,758 | 494 | 3,160 |
| <i>Private Diversions in Kerang District</i> | | | | | | | |
| .. .. . | 1,737 | 336 | 198 | 667 | 6 | .. | 2,944 |
| Grand Totals, 1910-11 | 37,905 | 25,432 | 9,527 | 49,693 | 17,606 | 2,694 | 142,857 |
| Grand Totals, 1909-10 | 23,715 | 24,124 | 8,094 | 50,541 | 17,524 | 5,773 | 129,771 |
| Grand Totals, 1908-9 | 42,415 | 27,254 | 10,174 | 72,120 | 17,653 | 7,254 | 176,873 |
| Grand Totals, 1907-8 | 54,930 | 32,185 | 13,896 | 108,871 | 15,694 | 6,436 | 232,012 |

The extent of land under irrigated culture in 1910-11, 142,857 acres, represents an increase of 13,086 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year, but a decrease of 34,016 acres when compared with 1908-9 and of 89,155 acres when compared with 1907-8. An analysis of the areas watered reveals that, during 1910-11, 34.8 per

cent. of the total was devoted to pastures, 26.5 per cent. to cereals, 17.8 per cent. to lucerne, 12.3 per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 6.7 per cent. to annual fodder crops, and 1.9 per cent. to fallows, &c. In addition to the area shown in the table, 11,000 acres were watered in 1910-11 under yearly permits granting authority to divert water from streams throughout the State. The area of country lands within the State artificially supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use and for watering stock was 10,880,000 acres. The number of separate towns supplied, exclusive of Melbourne and suburbs, is 127, the population served being about 279,000.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of these Trusts are exhibited below.

Water-
works
Trusts.

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1911.**

| Waterworks Trusts. | Cost of Works at 30th June, 1911, defrayed from— | | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1911. |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | | In- creased by Interest Capital- ized. | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1911. | |
| | Free State Grant. | Loan Advances made by State. | | Amounts Written Off. | Payments towards Redemption. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | .. | 3,509 | .. | .. | 184 | 3,325 | 66 |
| Avenel | .. | 2,383 | .. | .. | 193 | 2,190 | 43 |
| Avoca * | 2,662 | 8,709 | .. | 2,494 | 612 | 5,603 | 112 |
| Avoca Township .. | .. | 9,401 | .. | .. | .. | 9,401 | 276 |
| Bairnsdale | .. | 43,358 | .. | 23,439 | 699 | 19,220 | 384 |
| Ballan | .. | 1,100 | .. | .. | 247 | 853 | 17 |
| Benalla | .. | 15,579 | .. | .. | 2,984 | 12,595 | 252 |
| Bet Bet Shire .. | 1,384 | 5,694 | .. | .. | 1,196 | 4,498 | 90 |
| Boort | 28 | 1,150 | .. | 150 | 58 | 942 | 19 |
| Bright | .. | 2,990 | .. | .. | 332 | 2,658 | 53 |
| Broadford | .. | 10,600 | .. | .. | .. | 10,600 | 659 |
| Carisbrook | .. | 8,400 | .. | 2,400 | 318 | 5,682 | 210 |
| Carrum* | .. | 25,733 | .. | 7,732 | 1,012 | 16,989 | 340 |
| Charlton | 2,840 | 7,877 | .. | 887 | 79 | 6,911 | 138 |
| Cobram | .. | 4,500 | .. | .. | 246 | 4,254 | 85 |
| Colac | .. | 36,017 | .. | .. | .. | 36,017 | 527 |
| Dandenong | .. | 19,123 | .. | 5,123 | 646 | 13,354 | .. |
| Daylesford Borough | .. | 24,206 | 2,794 | 3,139 | 1,782 | 22,079 | 438 |
| Donald | 3,058 | 5,492 | .. | 1,166 | 322 | 4,004 | 72 |
| Donald Shire .. | 1,691 | 4,353 | .. | .. | 1,177 | 3,176 | 63 |
| Echuca Borough .. | .. | 13,150 | .. | .. | 1,297 | 11,853 | 644 |
| Elmore | .. | 4,000 | .. | .. | 401 | 3,599 | 72 |
| Euroa | .. | 17,242 | .. | .. | 1,607 | 15,635 | .. |
| Geelong Municipal† | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gisborne | .. | 4,668 | .. | .. | 923 | 3,745 | 74 |
| Hamilton | .. | 40,340 | .. | .. | 1,975 | 38,365 | 743 |
| Healesville | .. | 4,661 | .. | .. | 560 | 4,101 | .. |
| Heathcote | .. | 8,480 | .. | .. | 520 | 7,960 | 158 |
| Horsham Borough .. | .. | 27,095 | .. | 7,712 | 659 | 18,724 | 315 |
| Kara Kara Shire .. | 1,522 | 9,447 | .. | .. | 464 | 8,983 | 180 |
| Kerang | 88 | 7,042 | .. | .. | 195 | 6,847 | 136 |
| Kerang Shire | 213 | 1,200 | .. | .. | 63 | 1,137 | 23 |
| Kilmore | .. | 14,148 | .. | .. | 2,044 | 12,104 | 241 |
| Koroit | .. | 5,502 | .. | 2,047 | 630 | 2,825 | 56 |
| Korumburra | .. | 11,492 | .. | .. | 1,240 | 10,252 | .. |

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1911—continued.

| Waterworks Trusts. | Cost of Works at 30th June, 1911, defrayed from— | | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1911. |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | Free State Grant. | Loan Advances made by State. | In- creased by Interest Capital- ized. | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1911. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | Amounts Written Off. | Payments towards Redemp- tion. | £ | £ |
| Kowree | 292 | 2,707 | .. | .. | 167 | 2,540 | .. |
| Kyabram | .. | 2,784 | .. | .. | 140 | 2,644 | 52 |
| Kyneton Shire .. | .. | 31,345 | .. | .. | 14,302 | 17,043 | 339 |
| Lancefield | .. | 7,082 | .. | .. | 523 | 6,559 | 130 |
| Lawloit | 1,302 | 12,095 | .. | .. | 710 | 11,385 | 226 |
| Leongatha | .. | 8,459 | .. | .. | 209 | 8,250 | .. |
| Lilydale | .. | 6,384 | .. | .. | 143 | 6,241 | 125 |
| Loddon United* .. | 4,122 | 21,334 | .. | 1,717 | 1,116 | 18,501 | 503 |
| Longwood | .. | 2,400 | .. | 550 | 109 | 1,741 | 35 |
| Lowan Shire | 1,258 | 11,680 | .. | .. | 687 | 10,993 | 220 |
| Macedon | .. | 2,824 | .. | .. | 216 | 2,608 | 52 |
| Mansfield | .. | 7,931 | .. | .. | 894 | 7,037 | .. |
| Maryborough | .. | 76,257 | .. | 9,200 | 4,055 | 63,002 | .. |
| Mooroopna | .. | 3,054 | .. | 1,400 | 110 | 1,544 | 31 |
| Murchison | .. | 2,800 | .. | .. | 192 | 2,608 | .. |
| Murtoa | .. | 3,235 | .. | .. | 9 | 3,226 | 62 |
| Nagambie | .. | 3,275 | .. | .. | 391 | 2,884 | 52 |
| Nhill | 799 | 10,318 | .. | 2,482 | 443 | 7,393 | 147 |
| Numurkah Shire .. | 1,278 | 23,394 | .. | 1,376 | 3,197 | 19,121 | 380 |
| Omeo | .. | 3,982 | .. | .. | 393 | 3,589 | 132 |
| Pyramid Hill | .. | 2,137 | .. | .. | 16 | 2,121 | 42 |
| Riddell's Creek .. | .. | 4,050 | .. | 497 | 178 | 3,375 | 67 |
| Rochester | .. | 2,600 | .. | .. | 152 | 2,448 | 49 |
| Romsey | .. | 4,700 | .. | .. | 929 | 3,771 | 75 |
| Rushworth | .. | 4,500 | .. | .. | 185 | 4,315 | .. |
| Rutherglen | .. | 16,735 | .. | .. | 901 | 15,834 | 314 |
| Seymour | .. | 27,959 | .. | .. | 2,038 | 25,921 | 515 |
| Shepparton Urban .. | 24 | 19,530 | .. | 2,416 | 1,805 | 15,309 | 306 |
| Shepparton Shire .. | 110 | 16,603 | .. | 1,376 | 1,372 | 13,855 | 275 |
| St. Arnaud Borough .. | 57 | 43,223 | 4,077 | 15,077 | 1,541 | 30,682 | 1,229 |
| Stawell Shire | 545 | 1,370 | .. | 250 | 1,120 | .. | .. |
| Sunbury | .. | 16,497 | .. | .. | .. | 16,497 | 397 |
| Swan Hill | 231 | 4,383 | .. | .. | 186 | 4,197 | 84 |
| Swan Hill Shire† .. | 6,421 | 36,043 | .. | 36,043 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tallangatta | .. | 4,328 | .. | .. | 68 | 4,260 | 84 |
| Tatura | .. | 3,667 | .. | 650 | 307 | 2,710 | 54 |
| Traralgon | .. | 14,545 | .. | .. | 170 | 14,375 | 287 |
| Tungamah Shire .. | 4,130 | 17,102 | .. | .. | 766 | 16,336 | 322 |
| Upper Macedon | .. | 2,290 | .. | .. | 335 | 1,955 | .. |
| Violet Town | .. | 5,750 | .. | .. | 282 | 5,468 | .. |
| Wangaratta | .. | 9,889 | .. | .. | 323 | 9,566 | 190 |
| Warracknabeal | 262 | 5,400 | .. | .. | 504 | 4,896 | 90 |
| Warragul | .. | 15,470 | .. | .. | 91 | 15,379 | 306 |
| Warnambool | .. | 38,500 | .. | .. | 2,314 | 36,186 | 720 |
| West Charlton | .. | 2,822 | .. | .. | 44 | 2,778 | 55 |
| Winchelsea Shire .. | .. | 5,689 | .. | .. | 256 | 5,433 | 108 |
| Wodonga | .. | 7,722 | .. | .. | 476 | 7,246 | .. |
| Woodend | .. | 10,168 | .. | .. | 2,221 | 7,942 | 159 |
| Yarram | .. | 2,082 | .. | .. | 49 | 2,033 | 40 |
| Yarrowonga Urban .. | 1,897 | 8,800 | .. | .. | 1,461 | 7,339 | 146 |
| Yatchaw | .. | 6,262 | .. | 1,661 | 270 | 4,331 | 87 |
| Yea | .. | 3,885 | .. | .. | 156 | 3,729 | 74 |
| Total | 36,214 | 1,016,982 | 6,871 | 130,989 | 73,167 | 819,697 | 15,047 |

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by sections 277 and 278 of the *Water Act 1905*, section 10 of Act No. 1994, and section 36 of Act No. 2226.

† The Geelong Municipal Trust loan was not obtained from the Government.

‡ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1911:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911.

| Waterworks Trusts. | Receipts from— | | | | Expenditure on— | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Water Rates. | Sale of Water. | Other Sources. | Total. | Maintenance and Management. | Salaries and Wages. | Interest and Redemption. | Other Services. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alexandra | 548 | 25 | 8 | 581 | 32 | 229 | 232 | | 493 |
| Avenel | 175 | 2 | .. | 177 | 44 | 39 | 99 | 1 | 183 |
| Avoca * | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Avoca Township .. | 380 | 30 | 10 | 420 | 32 | 98 | 238 | 1 | 369 |
| Bairnsdale | 1,372 | 229 | 2 | 1,603 | 357 | 359 | 885 | 20 | 1,621 |
| Ballan | 271 | 5 | 9 | 285 | 120 | 36 | 40 | 8 | 204 |
| Benalla | 703 | 359 | 8 | 1,070 | 208 | 314 | 583 | 7 | 1,112 |
| Bet Bet Shire .. | 309 | 63 | 1 | 373 | 24 | 23 | 208 | 35 | 290 |
| Boort | 339 | 7 | 167 | 513 | 369 | 47 | 65 | .. | 471 |
| Bright | 317 | 107 | 5 | 429 | 181 | 44 | 123 | 1 | 349 |
| Broadford | 639 | .. | 1 | 640 | 44 | 114 | 580 | 1 | 739 |
| Carisbrook | 302 | 4 | 12 | 318 | 21 | 45 | 261 | 10 | 337 |
| Carrum * | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Charlton | 768 | 26 | 4 | 798 | 110 | 106 | 457 | 66 | 739 |
| Cobram | 401 | 6 | 2 | 409 | 41 | 132 | 304 | 6 | 483 |
| Colac | 1,417 | .. | 8 | 1,425 | 29 | 58 | .. | 3 | 90 |
| Dandenong | 715 | 20 | 25 | 760 | 115 | 140 | 457 | 4 | 716 |
| Daylesford Borough | 1,074 | 903 | 418 | 2,395 | 1,457 | 191 | 1,021 | 19 | 2,688 |
| Donald | 534 | 217 | 25 | 776 | 383 | 331 | .. | 24 | 738 |
| Donald Shire .. | 262 | .. | .. | 262 | 8 | 59 | 223 | .. | 290 |
| Echuca Borough .. | 1,950 | 7 | 54 | 2,011 | 703 | 538 | 825 | 17 | 2,083 |
| Elmore | 257 | 79 | 3 | 339 | 89 | 102 | 166 | 11 | 368 |
| Euroa | 685 | 232 | 4 | 921 | 62 | 101 | 729 | 4 | 896 |
| Geelong Municipal † | 12,283 | 4,998 | 379 | 17,660 | 2,467 | 2,295 | 12,070 | 79 | 16,911 |
| Gisborne | 338 | .. | 8 | 346 | 23 | 56 | 260 | .. | 344 |
| Hamilton | 2,795 | 467 | 111 | 3,373 | 1,192 | 403 | 1,727 | 110 | 3,432 |
| Healesville | 292 | 100 | 40 | 432 | 124 | 74 | 190 | 17 | 405 |
| Heathcote | 380 | 103 | 7 | 470 | 70 | 103 | 367 | 7 | 547 |
| Horsham Borough .. | 1,771 | 451 | 99 | 2,321 | 1,260 | 356 | 827 | 18 | 2,461 |
| Kara Kara Shire .. | 711 | .. | 30 | 741 | 117 | 37 | 414 | 2 | 570 |
| Kerang | 1,022 | .. | 6 | 1,028 | 561 | 217 | 161 | 47 | 986 |
| Kerang Shire † .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kilmore | 522 | 432 | 6 | 960 | 86 | 225 | 560 | 9 | 830 |
| Koroit | 404 | 322 | .. | 726 | 309 | 183 | 196 | .. | 688 |
| Korumburra | 592 | 354 | 97 | 1,043 | 193 | 240 | 496 | 36 | 965 |
| Kowree | 284 | .. | 1 | 285 | 24 | 55 | 118 | 1 | 198 |
| Kyabram | 345 | 107 | 3 | 455 | 175 | 173 | 119 | .. | 467 |
| Kyneton Shire .. | 1,233 | 974 | 63 | 2,270 | 47 | 256 | 1,796 | 17 | 2,116 |
| Lancefield | 290 | 98 | 4 | 401 | 18 | 35 | 303 | .. | 356 |
| Lowit | 1,371 | .. | 9 | 1,380 | 322 | 346 | 527 | 4 | 1,199 |
| Leongatha | 580 | 70 | 19 | 669 | 183 | 116 | 368 | .. | 667 |
| Lillydale | 520 | 25 | 1 | 546 | 26 | 131 | 365 | 3 | 525 |

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1911— continued.

| Waterworks Trusts. | Receipts from— | | | | Expenditure on— | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Water Rates. | Sale of Water. | Other Sources. | Total. | Maintenance and Management. | Salaries and Wages. | Interest and Redemption. | Other Services. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loddon United * | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Longwood .. | 171 | .. | 2 | 173 | 22 | 34 | 80 | 2 | 138 |
| Lowan Shire .. | 1,529 | .. | 13 | 1,542 | 440 | 290 | 254 | 22 | 1,006 |
| Macedon .. | 174 | .. | 2 | 176 | 12 | 34 | 120 | .. | 166 |
| Mansfield .. | 516 | 124 | 2 | 642 | 188 | 43 | 327 | .. | 558 |
| Maryborough .. | 2,805 | 1,245 | 28 | 4,078 | 540 | 308 | 2,015 | 14 | 3,775 |
| Mooroopna .. | 411 | 58 | 7 | 476 | 200 | 162 | 71 | 1 | 434 |
| Murchison .. | 231 | 199 | .. | 430 | 94 | 159 | 125 | 6 | 384 |
| Murtoa .. | 488 | 203 | 5 | 696 | 282 | 184 | 169 | 19 | 654 |
| Nagambie .. | 371 | 38 | 1 | 410 | 107 | 113 | 182 | 11 | 413 |
| Nhill .. | 1,105 | 3 | 480 | 1,588 | 1,223 | 60 | 342 | 17 | 1,642 |
| Numurkah Shire .. | 2,290 | 304 | 45 | 2,639 | 929 | 559 | 959 | 19 | 2,466 |
| Omeo .. | 294 | 5 | 24 | 323 | 111 | 89 | 165 | 12 | 377 |
| Pyramid Hill .. | 223 | 9 | 2 | 234 | 35 | 25 | 113 | 29 | 202 |
| Riddell's Creek .. | 221 | .. | 1 | 222 | 10 | 42 | 156 | 3 | 211 |
| Rochester .. | 557 | 6 | 2 | 565 | 384 | 65 | 109 | 6 | 564 |
| Romsey .. | 296 | .. | 2 | 298 | 48 | 42 | 175 | .. | 265 |
| Rushworth .. | 586 | 19 | 5 | 610 | 149 | 160 | 300 | 24 | 633 |
| Rutherglen .. | 1,562 | 38 | 21 | 1,621 | 893 | 215 | 732 | 3 | 1,843 |
| Seymour .. | 563 | 1,079 | 51 | 1,693 | 164 | 202 | 1,199 | 20 | 1,585 |
| Shepparton Urban .. | 1,769 | 201 | 27 | 1,997 | 767 | 433 | 708 | 42 | 1,950 |
| Shepparton Shire .. | 1,289 | 23 | .. | 1,312 | 201 | 239 | 975 | 20 | 1,435 |
| St. Arnaud Borough.. | 2,186 | 17 | 75 | 2,278 | 766 | 211 | 1,412 | 22 | 2,411 |
| Stawell Shire † | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sunbury .. | 290 | 600 | 12 | 902 | 6 | 95 | 785 | 5 | 891 |
| Swan Hill .. | 625 | 22 | 23 | 670 | 306 | 301 | 194 | 18 | 819 |
| Swan Hill Shire ‡ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tallangatta .. | 423 | 78 | 5 | 506 | 111 | 125 | 292 | 13 | 541 |
| Tatura .. | 358 | 129 | 8 | 495 | 153 | 185 | 124 | 14 | 476 |
| Traralgon .. | 822 | 50 | 1 | 873 | 37 | 96 | 655 | 14 | 802 |
| Tungamah Shire .. | 1,787 | 91 | 29 | 1,907 | 299 | 837 | 738 | 26 | 1,900 |
| Upper Macedon .. | 225 | 26 | 10 | 271 | 40 | 47 | 91 | 1 | 179 |
| Violet Town .. | 371 | 2 | 7 | 380 | 12 | 47 | 253 | 3 | 315 |
| Wangaratta .. | 1,411 | 238 | 13 | 1,707 | 633 | 468 | 442 | 8 | 1,551 |
| Warracknabeal .. | 932 | 116 | 20 | 1,068 | 678 | 167 | 199 | 3 | 1,047 |
| Warragul .. | 1,145 | 224 | 529\|\| | 1,898 | 492 | 215 | 767 | 19 | 1,493 |
| Warrnambool .. | 2,632 | 460 | 224 | 3,316 | 938 | 598 | 1,678 | 71 | 3,283 |
| West Charlton .. | 243 | .. | 2 | 245 | 20 | 23 | 64 | .. | 107 |
| Winchelsea Shire .. | 362 | .. | 18 | 380 | 100 | 7 | 250 | 2 | 352 |
| Wodonga .. | 477 | 35 | 2 | 514 | 52 | 127 | 336 | 2 | 517 |
| Woodend .. | 306 | 262 | 1 | 569 | 136 | 147 | 365 | 15 | 663 |
| Yarram .. | 281 | 55 | 5 | 341 | 140 | 53 | 152 | 5 | 350 |
| Yarrawonga Urban .. | 632 | 147 | .. | 779 | 173 | 277 | 340 | .. | 790 |
| Yatchaw .. | 401 | .. | 1 | 402 | 30 | 38 | 100 | 2 | 170 |
| Yea .. | 340 | 200 | 13 | 553 | 231 | 163 | 172 | 4 | 570 |
| Total .. | 72,850 | 17,173 | 3,367 | 93,390 | 23,773 | 16,081 | 47,945 | 1,105 | 88,904 |

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. See * note page 638.

† Year ended 30th June, 1911.

‡ This trust is inoperative.

|| Including loan money £386.

§ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905.

¶ Included under Maintenance and Management.

Municipal
Water-
works.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat vested in the Ballarat Water Commission, and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 851

million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, their respective storage capacities being 191, 227, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

| Local Bodies. | Cost of Works to 30th June, 1911, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State. | Capital Indebtedness. | | | | Interest out-standing at 30th June 1911. |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | Increased by Interest capitalized | Reduced by— | | At 30th June, 1911. | |
| | | | Amounts written off. | Payments towards Redemption. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Arapiles Shire .. | 3,600 | .. | .. | 1,100 | 2,500 | 50 |
| Ararat Borough .. | 49,935 | .. | 18,266 | 1,917 | 29,752 | 595 |
| Ballarat Water Com- mission .. | 309,300 | 41,869 | 2,111 | 50,235 | 298,823 | .. |
| Beechworth Shire .. | 30,426 | 1,256 | 5,958 | 4,344 | 21,380 | .. |
| Bet Bet Shire .. | 1,000 | .. | 985 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire .. | 360 | .. | .. | 52 | 308 | 9 |
| Chiltern Shire .. | 4,500 | 508 | 508 | 772 | 3,728 | 74 |
| Clunes Borough Water Commission .. | 70,195 | .. | 62,395 | 458 | 7,342 | 147 |
| Creswick Borough .. | 3,500 | .. | .. | 3,500 | .. | .. |
| Dimboola Shire .. | 358 | .. | .. | 53 | 305 | 9 |
| Dunolly Borough .. | 2,190 | .. | .. | 829 | 1,361 | 27 |
| Inglewood Borough .. | 5,150 | .. | .. | 1,638 | 3,512 | 70 |
| Kerang Shire .. | 2,768 | .. | .. | 278 | 2,490 | 75 |
| Korong Shire .. | 1,565 | .. | .. | 419 | 1,146 | 23 |
| Ripon Shire .. | 3,000 | .. | .. | 1,326 | 1,674 | 33 |
| Stawell Borough .. | 108,506 | .. | 61,661 | 4,114 | 42,731 | 1,467 |
| Talbot Borough .. | 15,000 | .. | 13,986 | 72 | 942 | 19 |
| Tarnagulla Borough.. | 800 | .. | .. | 155 | 645 | 13 |
| Wimmera Shire .. | 28,890 | .. | .. | 26,256 | 2,634 | 52 |
| Total .. | 641,043 | 43,633 | 165,870 | 97,533 | 421,273 | 2,663 |

The corporations of Echuca Borough and Ballan and Melton Shires also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by municipal corporations, whose liabilities to the State have been transferred to Waterworks Trusts, and £4,062 by municipalities whose works have been transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Abolished
Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued interest thereon, were cancelled by provision in the *Water Act 1905*.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES CANCELLED.

| Name of Trust. | Cost of Works. | | | Written off. | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| | Advances. | Grants. | Total. | Capital. | Interest. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Dookie | 630 | .. | 630 | 630 | 171 | 801 |
| Emu Valley .. | 8,167 | .. | 8,167 | 8,167 | 2,907 | 11,074 |
| Harcourt | 1,142 | .. | 1,142 | 1,112* | 335 | 1,447 |
| Lerderberg .. | 447 | .. | 447 | 447 | 169 | 616 |
| Millewa | 973 | .. | 973 | 973 | 582 | 1,555 |
| Pine Hills .. | 2,051 | 243 | 2,294 | 2,051 | 1,065 | 3,116 |
| Torrumberry North .. | 12,300 | .. | 12,300 | 12,300 | 5,812 | 18,112 |
| Werribee | 6,000 | .. | 6,000 | 6,000 | 3,752 | 9,752 |
| Total | 31,710 | 243 | 31,953 | 31,680 | 14,793 | 46,473 |

* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

Mildura
irrigation
settlement.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Irrigation Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book, 1904*. The settlement was established in 1887, and the following particulars are an indication of its prosperity:—

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1911.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|-----|-------|
| 1891 April (Census) | ... | 2,321 | 1901 March (Census) | ... | 3,325 |
| 1896 September | ... | 2,000 | 1911 April (Census) | ... | 6,119 |

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1911, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION
TRUST, 1910-11.

| <i>Receipts.</i> | | £ | <i>Payments.</i> | | £ |
|------------------------|----|--------|------------------------|----|--------|
| Horticultural Rates | .. | 17,686 | Wages, Salaries, &c. | .. | 4,448 |
| Town Rates | .. | 90 | Fuel | .. | 5,705 |
| Special Waterings, &c. | .. | 899 | Interest to Government | .. | 2,602 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | 2,641 | Miscellaneous | .. | 6,094 |
| Total | | 21,316 | Total | | 18,849 |

The area of land under cultivation in the settlement in April, 1910, 12,189 acres, represents an increase of 289 acres over the area for the previous year, but the record of water acres, 35,475, is lower than the record of 1909, which was 36,909 acres. In the following statement, the principal kinds of fruit, &c., grown are tabulated.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, APRIL, 1910.

| Vines. | | | | Citrus. | | Other Fruit Trees. | | | | Miscellaneous. | | | Vacant. | Total. |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------|---------------|---------|--------|
| Gordos. | Sultanas. | Currants. | Wine. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Apricots. | Peaches. | Figs. | Unenumerated. | Lucerne. | Crop. | House-garden. | | |
| 2,182 | 3,739 | 1,572 | 52 | 557 | 292 | 398 | 195 | 63 | 319 | 673 | 981 | 246 | 920 | 12,189 |

METEOROLOGY.

Interesting particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first is shown the actual rainfall during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to

Meteorological
Records.

December, 1911, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | Rainfall. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Yearly Average, to Dec., 1911. | During 1909. | During 1910. | During 1911. |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. | 28·01 | 31·73 | 32·96 | 27·51 |
| Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers | 30·93 | 33·44 | 34·35 | 32·09 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek | 26·04 | 27·52 | 29·31 | 30·65 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite | 25·33 | 28·53 | 26·70 | 29·58 |
| Cape Otway Forest .. | 38·43 | 40·50 | 42·46 | 43·51 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. | 25·40 | 28·72 | 26·82 | 28·39 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. | 24·56 | 24·45 | 23·56 | 33·23 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek | 35·94 | 36·91 | 34·63 | 44·65 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. | 35·42 | 36·37 | 33·80 | 39·88 |
| South Gippsland .. | 39·83 | 42·11 | 34·61 | 41·19 |
| Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. | 36·36 | 40·91 | 33·78 | 43·77 |
| Macallister and Avon Rivers .. | 23·76 | 26·73 | 23·51 | 31·92 |
| Mitchell River .. | 28·56 | 27·73 | 26·63 | 36·53 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. | 26·79 | 26·08 | 24·93 | 41·45 |
| Snowy River .. | 34·07 | 32·52 | 31·74 | 47·65 |
| Murray River .. | 20·33 | 21·77 | 19·94 | 21·97 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. | 35·63 | 38·91 | 34·54 | 34·20 |
| Ovens River .. | 36·44 | 38·00 | 33·71 | 36·70 |
| Goulburn River .. | 26·21 | 28·94 | 26·95 | 27·67 |
| Campaspe River .. | 24·64 | 27·33 | 27·84 | 29·03 |
| Loddon River .. | 19·16 | 22·35 | 21·65 | 22·60 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers .. | 16·58 | 20·31 | 19·24 | 21·42 |
| Avoca River .. | 17·44 | 20·84 | 21·11 | 20·45 |
| Eastern Wimmera .. | 22·18 | 24·25 | 26·54 | 25·61 |
| Western Wimmera .. | 19·81 | 22·41 | 24·41 | 18·04 |
| Mallee .. | 14·03 | 16·67 | 18·47 | 17·36 |
| Weighted Averages .. | 24·69 | 26·86 | 26·42 | 28·54 |

The figures in the above table are the averages for each district. The next statement shows the areas of the State subject to different degrees of rainfall.

| Rainfall. | Area in square miles. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Over 60 inches | 1,597 |
| From 50 to 60 inches | 3,348 |
| From 40 to 50 inches | 7,055 |
| From 30 to 40 inches | 14,029 |
| From 25 to 30 inches | 15,247 |
| From 20 to 25 inches | 14,070 |
| From 15 to 20 inches | 12,626 |
| Under 15 inches | 19,912 |

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1911, and the quarterly averages up to 1911 deduced from all available records, are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

| Basin or District. | First Quarter. | | Second Quarter. | | Third Quarter. | | Fourth Quarter. | |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. | Amount. | Average. |
| | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. |
| Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. | 705 | 393 | 823 | 864 | 741 | 932 | 726 | 612 |
| Fitzroy, Tumerella, and Merrie Rivers .. | 893 | 504 | 925 | 946 | 799 | 1,006 | 592 | 637 |
| Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek .. | 1,084 | 461 | 732 | 769 | 745 | 777 | 504 | 597 |
| Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite .. | 960 | 471 | 640 | 720 | 768 | 751 | 576 | 591 |
| Cape Otway Forest .. | 1,392 | 662 | 1,171 | 1,186 | 1,078 | 1,195 | 710 | 800 |
| Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. | 1,068 | 476 | 685 | 715 | 491 | 723 | 595 | 626 |
| Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. | 1,253 | 503 | 731 | 653 | 715 | 652 | 624 | 648 |
| Yarra River and Dandenong Creek .. | 1,525 | 720 | 1,335 | 1,006 | 756 | 946 | 840 | 922 |
| Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. | 1,224 | 695 | 1,184 | 1,005 | 731 | 980 | 799 | 862 |
| South Gippsland .. | 1,352 | 736 | 1,115 | 1,126 | 858 | 1,159 | 794 | 962 |
| Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. | 1,329 | 711 | 1,327 | 965 | 799 | 1,026 | 922 | 934 |
| Macallister and Avon Rivers .. | 1,369 | 550 | 817 | 578 | 508 | 568 | 498 | 680 |
| Mitchell River .. | 1,545 | 720 | 881 | 731 | 681 | 684 | 546 | 721 |
| Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. | 1,914 | 706 | 872 | 613 | 772 | 611 | 587 | 749 |
| Snowy River .. | 2,208 | 825 | 997 | 906 | 906 | 844 | 654 | 832 |
| Murray River .. | 922 | 402 | 560 | 599 | 381 | 578 | 334 | 454 |
| Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. | 1,259 | 646 | 815 | 1,030 | 705 | 1,067 | 641 | 820 |
| Ovens River .. | 1,388 | 627 | 1,044 | 1,107 | 703 | 1,123 | 535 | 787 |
| Goulburn River .. | 1,012 | 446 | 876 | 801 | 541 | 790 | 338 | 584 |
| Campaspe River .. | 1,286 | 417 | 769 | 741 | 557 | 770 | 291 | 536 |
| Loddon River .. | 956 | 337 | 557 | 591 | 487 | 565 | 260 | 423 |
| Avon and Richardson Rivers .. | 948 | 279 | 434 | 528 | 512 | 502 | 248 | 349 |
| Avoca River .. | 841 | 284 | 457 | 542 | 487 | 536 | 260 | 382 |
| Eastern Wimmera .. | 995 | 348 | 471 | 684 | 693 | 715 | 402 | 471 |
| Western Wimmera .. | 509 | 257 | 504 | 646 | 471 | 662 | 320 | 416 |
| Mallee .. | 814 | 243 | 369 | 448 | 366 | 421 | 187 | 291 |
| The whole State .. | 1,089 | 448 | 729 | 729 | 601 | 726 | 435 | 566 |

N. B.—100 points=1 inch.

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1909, 1910, AND 1911.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, — (minus).

| Regions. | First Quarter. | | | Second Quarter. | | | Third Quarter. | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Western Districts .. | -4 | +50 | +99 | +23 | -17 | -8 | +16 | +24 | -17 |
| Cape Otway Forest .. | -6 | +10 | +110 | +27 | -13 | 1 | +2 | +20 | -10 |
| Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay .. | -6 | +10 | +112 | +23 | -30 | +16 | +18 | +13 | -17 |
| South Gippsland .. | -1 | +25 | +84 | +21 | -42 | -1 | +14 | -10 | -26 |
| Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers .. | +6 | -17 | +114 | +57 | -48 | +33 | +36 | +9 | -13 |
| Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers .. | +19 | -11 | +169 | +22 | -33 | +23 | +6 | +8 | +15 |
| All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River .. | +12 | -9 | +116 | +48 | -25 | -7 | +21 | +26 | -35 |
| All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of and including the Campaspe River .. | +17 | +83 | +154 | +36 | -10 | -13 | +51 | +45 | -12 |

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1909, 1910, AND 1911—continued.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

| Regions. | Fourth Quarter. | | | Year. | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Western Districts | -12 | +17 | -5 | +12 | +14 | +6 |
| Cape Otway Forest | -7 | +35 | -11 | +7 | +11 | +13 |
| Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay .. | -17 | +23 | -6 | +6 | -1 | +20 |
| South Gippsland | -23 | +26 | -17 | +5 | -13 | +3 |
| Basins of the Latrobe, Macalister, and Mitchell Rivers | -23 | +35 | -16 | +9 | -4 | +27 |
| Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers .. | -41 | +17 | -22 | -1 | -4 | +46 |
| All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River | -51 | +5 | -30 | +10 | Normal | +2 |
| All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of and including the Campaspe River .. | -43 | +8 | -31 | +20 | +21 | +20 |

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL RECORDS OBTAINED IN MELBOURNE IN PAST YEARS.

| Meteorological Elements. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Year. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| <i>Averages.</i> | | | | | |
| Mean pressure of air in inches | 29.972 | 29.924 | 30.081 | 30.080 | 30.014 |
| Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches | 0.895 | 0.800 | 0.807 | 0.984 | 0.872 |
| Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. | 57.6 | 66.4 | 59.5 | 49.9 | 58.4 |
| Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. | 18.8 | 21.5 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 18.0 |
| Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100 | 69 | 64 | 73 | 78 | 71 |
| Mean rainfall in inches | 7.21 | 5.92 | 6.69 | 5.79 | 25.61 |
| Mean number of days of rain .. | 37 | 23 | 32 | 41 | 133 |
| Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. | 10.03 | 17.00 | 7.66 | 3.62 | 38.31 |
| Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| North | 16.46 | 8.11 | 16.75 | 30.44 | 17.94 |
| North-West | 9.34 | 4.18 | 7.40 | 12.50 | 8.36 |
| West | 15.16 | 10.68 | 13.14 | 13.90 | 13.22 |
| South-West | 16.43 | 19.52 | 12.73 | 10.70 | 14.85 |
| South | 17.96 | 26.10 | 15.48 | 6.90 | 16.61 |
| South-East | 9.33 | 17.55 | 13.39 | 5.64 | 11.48 |
| East | 3.91 | 5.19 | 5.82 | 3.88 | 4.70 |
| North-East | 9.28 | 6.68 | 12.71 | 13.54 | 10.55 |
| Calm | 2.13 | 1.99 | 2.58 | 2.50 | 2.29 |
| Mean number of days of fog .. | 1.1 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 16.7 |

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—*continued.**Extremes.*

| Barometer corrected for Temperature, Sea Level, and Standard Gravity. | Inches. | Temperature of air in shade. ° Fahr. |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Greatest monthly range ... | 1·503 | Greatest monthly range ... 69·1 |
| Smallest " " ... | 0·489 | Smallest " " ... 23·4 |
| Greatest yearly range ... | 1·719 | Greatest yearly range ... 82·6 |
| Smallest " " ... | 1·169 | Smallest " " ... 66·0 |
| Highest air pressure on record | 30·760 | Greatest mean daily range ... 27·8 |
| Lowest " " " " | 28·942 | Smallest " " " " ... 7·7 |
| | | Highest temperature on record 111·2 |
| | | Lowest " " " " 27·0 |
| Solar radiation—highest on record | .. | .. 178·5 ° Fahr. |
| Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record | .. | .. 20·4 " " |
| Greatest rainfall on record | .. | .. 44·25 Inches. |
| Smallest rainfall on record | .. | .. 15·61 " " |
| Horizontal motion | .. | .. 81·118 Miles |
| Mean hourly velocity of wind | .. | .. 9·2 " " |

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the calendar year 1911, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the official records for 55 years:—

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1911.

| Meteorological Elements. | Yearly Averages and Extremes. | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | Year 1911. | Average for 55 Years. | Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 55 years. | |
| | | | Highest. | Lowest. |
| Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ... | 30·008 | 30·014 | ... | ... |
| Highest " " " " ... | 30·521 | 30·605 | 30·760 | 30·081 |
| Lowest " " " " ... | 29·306 | 29·216 | 29·983 | 28·942 |
| Range (inches) ... | 1·215 | 1·389 | 1·719 | 1·169 |
| Mean temperature of air, in shade (° Fahr.) | 58·6 | 58·3 | 59·7 | 57·3 |
| Mean daily maximum ... | 66·6 | 67·3 | 69·0 | 66·0 |
| Mean daily minimum ... | 50·5 | 49·4 | 51·2 | 47·2 |
| Absolute maximum ... | 105·2 | 105·2 | 111·2 | 96·6 |
| Absolute minimum ... | 29·5 | 30·7 | 33·9 | 27·0 |
| Mean daily range ... | 16·1 | 17·9 | 20·3 | 14·6 |
| Absolute annual range ... | 75·7 | 74·5 | 82·6 | 66·0 |
| Solar Radiation (maximum) ... | 158·4 | 161·2 | 178·5 | 92·7 |
| Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ... | 27·6 | 24·9 | 46·2 | 20·4 |
| Rainfall (in inches) ... | 36·61 | 25·60 | 44·25 | 15·61 |
| Number of wet days ... | 168 | 133 | 171 | 102 |
| Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ... | 38·87 | 38·31 | 45·66 | 31·59 |
| Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ... | 68 | 71 | ... | ... |
| Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear) | 6·0 | 5·9 | ... | ... |
| Number of days of fog ... | 28 | 17 | 39 | 5 |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. These are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural
education.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms, viz.—Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 14,460 acres. Particulars are as follows:—

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS,
1911.

| Name. | Area. | How Used. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Acres. | |
| Dookie and Currawa ... | 5,957 | College and Experimental Farm |
| Longerenong (Jung Jung) ... | 2,386 | |
| Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk ... | 2,500 | Let for grazing and cultivation |
| Olangolah ... | 2,800 | Not in use |
| Bullarto ... | 817 | Let for grazing, &c. |
| Total ... | 14,460 | |

The Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gunyah Gunyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing and forestry. Olangolah has been applied for as a catchment area for the water supply of Colac.

Endowment
lands.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 73,694 acres,

and its location is shown in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

| Parish. | Acres. | Parish. | Acres. |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Ararat | 1,100 | Leeor | 125 |
| Ardno | 210 | Moyston | 242 |
| Alexandra | 79 | Moyston West | 319 |
| Bellellen and Illawarra | 750 | Meering | 690 |
| Beveridge Island | 2,732 | Myrrhee | 394 |
| Brankeet | 387 | Mooroopna | 98 |
| Berringama | 199 | Milloo | 120 |
| Bealiba | 135 | Mirampiram | 99 |
| Bumbang | 10,000 | Moirra | 136 |
| Byawatha | 108 | Mologa | 107 |
| Buckrabanyule | 220 | Nureoung | 230 |
| Bringalbart | 79 | Pental Island | 17,350 |
| Bangerang | 58 | Pannoomiloo | 100 |
| Broadwater | 198 | Peechember | 50 |
| Carraragarmungee | 1,864 | Purnim | 3,678 |
| Cudgewa | 732 | Quantong | 495 |
| Colac Colac | 420 | Quambatook | 380 |
| Corack East | 474 | Turrumberry North | 615 |
| Charam | 331 | Tullich | 400 |
| Carchap | 99 | Terrick Terrick East and West | 160 |
| Charlton East | 228 | Terrick Terrick East | 40 |
| Dropmore and Ruffy | 454 | Tallandoon | 116 |
| Dinyarrak | 359 | Tarwin | 167 |
| Dartagook | 120 | Turrumberry | 281 |
| Estecourt | 2,831 | Tallygaroopna | 430 |
| French Island | 340 | Tragowel | 250 |
| Gooram Gong | 582 | Toolongrook | 160 |
| Granya | 586 | Wychitella | 1,015 |
| Gowangardie and Currawa | 272 | Walwa | 200 |
| Glenpatrick | 100 | Windham | 452 |
| Glynwylln | 524 | Wabba | 335 |
| Jumbuk | 2,641 | Warrenbayne | 145 |
| Kunat Kunat | 700 | Wappan | 293 |
| Karramomus and Tamleugh | 672 | Woorak | 630 |
| Kerrisdale | 148 | Waratah | 148 |
| Kaarimba | 429 | Wareek | 100 |
| Knowsley | 103 | Warrenmang | 120 |
| Knowsley East | 296 | Wail | 240 |
| Korak Korak | 150 | Wonthaggi North | 2,535 |
| Kinypanial | 80 | Yarck | 569 |
| Koonik Koonik | 37 | Yanac-a-Yanac | 168 |
| Konnepra | 126 | Yeringa | 160 |
| Kerang | 90 | Yeerung | 1,400 |
| Laen | 887 | | |
| Longwood | 242 | | |
| Lang Lang and Yallock | 4,780 | Total | 73,694 |

The reserves in the parishes of Lindsay Island and Mulroo and Yelta (42,000 and 28,600 acres respectively) have been resumed by the Government.

Agricultural
College,
Dookie.

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,846 acres was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, in the North-Eastern District of Victoria, on which to found under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm. The area has been increased at different times, 272½ acres being added in 1908, and in September, 1911, an area of 796 acres was purchased and added to the farm.

Under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, the farm has been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

There were 124 students in attendance at the College in 1911. The charges per head per annum are:—For maintenance—first year, £30, second year, £25, third year, £20; for medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s.; for books and other school materials, £4. Conduct, deposit, and sports fees are also payable. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date buildings, improvements and appliances, and by means of a line of 4-inch pipes water is pumped from the Broken River to the College reservoirs.

The farm has 34½ acres under vines, and 20 acres under fruit trees, and in 1911 had 867 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 110 horses, 50 dairy cows, 100 other cattle, 1,750 sheep, and 250 pigs. The produce of the farm supplied to the College and farm for rations, &c., for the year was valued at £3,425, and the receipts comprised £2,987 from fees, and £4,720 from sale of produce, making a total of £11,132. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £11,725.

Considerable attention is devoted to experimental work in connexion with the raising of new varieties of wheat and other cereals suitable for different parts of the country. Experiments with new fodder and other plants of economic importance are carried out, and attention is also paid to indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is grown on the farm for educational purposes, and there is a 4½ acre plantation of olives, of six varieties.

There is a good demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed.

The ploughing, harvesting, and threshing are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors. The students ploughed 1,167 acres last season, and cropped 867 acres. About 8,000 bushels of grain were harvested, and 560 tons of hay, straw and ensilage made.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts, several highly-bred Clydesdale mares and a first-class stallion being used for stud purposes. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. The cattle include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Shorthorns. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, Border Leicesters, Suffolks, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market receives considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, imported large and middle white Yorkshires, and large British Blacks, for all of which there is a good demand for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds having been imported from England.

The Longerenong Agricultural College and Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about 8 miles from Horsham, and 3 miles from Doon railway station. Provision is made for thirty-five resident students, and non-resident students, the sons of neighbouring farmers, are allowed to attend classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land typical of the lighter Wimmera soils, of which about 700 acres are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter: the bulk of the remainder is well adapted for wheat-growing and lamb raising. About 400 acres are cropped each year, the staple crop being wheat, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1911-12 was 12 bushels. The yield of oats was 52 bushels per acre.

Longere-
nong
Agricultural
College.

A seed farm of 10 acres for the propagation and crossing of wheat and other cereals has been established for the purpose of distributing new and improved cereals to agriculturists, and experimental work is being carried on with grasses, maizes, and other fodder plants.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 of which are planted with phylloxera-resistant vines—50 acres of lucerne, and about 20 acres of summer fodder-crops, are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Distributary Works.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—several plantations of fair extent having been established on the estate, and the roadways having been bordered with sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards, which, in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, are lit by air gas and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

There are four silos on the farm, and the live stock in 1912 comprised 41 horses, 39 dairy cattle, 66 other cattle, 1,417 sheep, and 25 pigs.

Lamb raising is one of the chief industries at Longerenong, and in 1911 the lambing averaged 80 per cent.

In 1911 the receipts comprised fees £665, and sale of produce, &c., £1,680; whilst the expenditure, including that on buildings, and maintenance, salaries, wages and equipment, amounted to £4,479. Farm produce used for College consumption was valued at £604.

The syllabus of instruction is similar to that given at the other Agricultural Colleges of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

Wyuna
Irrigation
Farm.

In addition to the experimental farming carried on in connexion with the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, the Government has experimental farms at Wyuna, Rutherglen, and Bamawm. The Wyuna Irrigation Farm is devoted chiefly to raising, under irrigation, all kinds of fodder crops, and carrying on dairying and experimental feeding of stock. It is situated in the Shire of Deakin, nine miles north of Kyabram, and eight miles north-east of Tongala, on the Echuca-Toolamba railway line. The average annual rainfall is about 16 inches.

An abundant supply of water is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm comprises an area of 540 acres, 200 of which are timber, and the balance plain land. One hundred and fifty acres of timber land have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 100 acres are permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels. The lucerne is now permanently established, and large crops are cut, and fed to stock, or converted into hay and sold as opportunity offers. Considerable quantities of various seed wheats have been raised, also other cereal crops for hay and grain and ensilage, while in addition to a small orchard there are irrigated crops raised chiefly for ensilage purposes, comprising maize, sorghum, amber cane, millet, kafir corn, peas, beans, rape, mangolds, &c. The live stock consists of 10 working horses, 100 dairy cows and heifer calves, 32 pigs, and 250 head of poultry. The principal new buildings are brick quarters for a limited number of students, a large wood and iron bungalow for temporary use by immigrants, a cowshed and extensive brick-paved yards, a brick dairy, a boiler house, brick and iron piggeries, and four silos (capacity 520 tons).

Government
Tobacco
Experi-
mental
Farm.

During the year 1911 operations were removed from the Whitfield Government Tobacco Farm, in which district tobacco culture is now firmly established, to Bamawm, an irrigation settlement, with a view to proving the suitability of the crop to irrigation areas. The first season's experiment has given satisfactory results in that the crop grew well and matured from the transplanting stage in twelve weeks. Yields of from 700 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. per acre of cured leaf can be produced, the tendency of the soil and climatic effects being to produce tobacco for pipe use of better quality than cigar as regards the

four varieties tried, viz., Tax and Hyco for pipe tobacco and Comstock and Vuelta for cigar. The Tax proved superior in the former case, and Comstock in the latter. A large quantity of fine plump seed was harvested, and it is intended to distribute it amongst intending growers. A feature of the experiment is the freedom from insect and fungoid pests at Bamawm as compared with other tobacco producing districts, there being a marked absence of cut worms, green caterpillar, and miner, and no occurrence of the disease known as Blue-mould.

Further experimental work in proving varieties suited and the effect of manures will be conducted during the present season.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, has an area of 913 acres, and is being used as a viticultural station, model orchard, and experimental farm. The expenditure in connexion with the station, including buildings and maintenance, amounted to £4,767 for the financial year 1911-12.

Government
Viti-
cultural
Station.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to an attack of phylloxera—a disease which injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it obtains a footing. In Victoria, phylloxera was discovered in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts into which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators have discovered, however, that certain American vines are able to resist phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There is a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations have been founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand, on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the

station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vigneron, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

Large areas are devoted to the permanent growth of resistant stocks for the production of cuttings. A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, &c., have been erected. The callusing is done in a heated compartment, and the cuttings are packed in boxes with seaweed and sawdust.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, thus affording striking testimony to their resistant value. By careful attention to the vines it has been amply demonstrated that the yields of Victorian vineyards can be very considerably increased.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The hybrids apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft-bearers. Several crosses between European and American vines have recently demonstrated their resistant character and proved their merit as stocks.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now occupied by boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are already supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain. This work has been sufficiently long in operation to enable some idea to be formed of its value and possibilities, and the results obtained justify the brightest optimism. Many lads trained in the various rural pursuits have been sent out to employment in different parts of the State, and all are doing well. While the instruction is eminently practical, yet the technical part is not overlooked. Demonstrations and lectures illustrated by lantern and microscope constitute a part of the regular curriculum, and these form topics for subsequent essays.

Experimental work is carried on with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of strains of dairy cattle also receive attention, the object being to investigate the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State. Milking and feeding sheds with necessary silos have been erected, and dairying, as practised in dry climates, forms part of the regular instruction. Sheep are also kept, and the growth of suitable summer fodder crops is an important branch of the work. In conjunction with the Superintendent of Agriculture, extensive experiments are being carried out with a view to improve the character of the grain and increase the yields of our wheat and other cereal crops. A very large number of carefully selected wheats have been secured by breeding, and these are being cultivated for distribution as seed among farmers.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, and is about 3 miles from Melbourne. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890, the Government decided to establish on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for the teaching of regular and casual students, and those visitors who may call in search of special information.

The admission of female students has been arranged for, and these attend twice weekly at a fee of £2 per annum.

Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, an entirely new and complete orchard equipment provided, and a large variety of instructive implements got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals are kept, a poultry run is provided, and an apiary has been established; there are also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard, grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown. The collection of fruit varieties now numbers over 2,000, and is unequalled anywhere in Australia.

The course for the Certificate of Horticulture covers two years, at the end of which time four successful students may be selected each year for continued training. Two of these will be trained in fruit-growing at Burnley, and two in floriculture and gardening work at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This continued term will last for two years, the students being paid £40 for the first and £52 for the second year.

The school course includes regular lectures in horticultural science, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in class-room and field.

The egg-laying competitions are now carried on here, and nearly one hundred competition poultry pens, with manager's house, sheds, &c., have been built. The competition pens are open to public inspection on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Prior to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The botanic gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Agricultural High Schools have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Colac, Mansfield, Warragul, and Leongatha, and it is proposed to open one at Mildura. During 1910-11 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £19,113. They have been established under condition that—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It

also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees at the school.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, established on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. Accounts of some of the more important societies will be found in previous issues of this work. One hundred and seven agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1911, in regard to which particulars are set out below.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1907 TO 1911.

| Societies. | Area of Grounds. Acres. | Number of Members. | Government Grant. | Total Receipts (including Govern- ment Grant). | Total Expenditure. | Bank Overdraft and Loan Liability. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Royal (Melbourne) ... | 45 | 2,270 | £ ... | £ 14,523 | £ 16,122 | £ 9,748 |
| Ballarat ... | 11 | 418 | 122 | 1,863 | 1,705 | 478 |
| Benalla ... | 12 | 357 | 32 | 963 | 881 | 460 |
| Bendigo ... | 10 | 305 | 117 | 2,419 | 2,315 | 103 |
| Colac ... | 13 | 357 | 71 | 1,225 | 991 | 168 |
| Geelong ... | 150 | 350 | 57 | 1,144 | 1,098 | ... |
| Hamilton ... | 21 | 331 | 70 | 1,133 | 1,072 | 400 |
| Horsham and Wimmera | 28 | 490 | 45 | 990 | 963 | 610 |
| Korumburra ... | 15 | 236 | 47 | 1,087 | 809 | 676 |
| Ovens and Murray ... | 45 | 340 | 90 | 1,621 | 1,543 | 122 |
| Shepparton ... | 23 | 497 | 93 | 2,954 | 2,852 | 650 |
| Others ... | 1,368 | 14,928 | 1,964 | 39,040 | 38,255 | 12,450 |
| Total, 1911 ... | 1,741 | 20,879 | 2,708 | 68,962 | 68,606 | 25,865 |
| Total, 1910 ... | 1,722 | 19,517 | 2,816 | 63,914 | 63,933 | 24,095 |
| Total, 1909 ... | 1,649 | 17,583 | 2,598 | 58,246 | 55,212 | 24,609 |
| Total, 1908 ... | 1,600 | 16,726 | 2,366 | 55,814 | 56,043 | 29,686 |
| Total, 1907 ... | 1,613 | 16,849 | 2,160 | 56,801 | 55,360 | 28,048 |

The Horticultural Societies¹ furnishing returns for 1911 numbered 38, their membership being 3,527, the receipts for the year £3,793 (including Government grant £199), the expenditure £3,467, and the liability on account of loans and bank overdraft £1,538.

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, ETC.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger ones run on a commercial basis. Two of these orchards have already been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick. Others are under consideration.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases, lectures and demonstrations are given in the various phases of horticulture, and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and should either of the above named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigation building at Melbourne wharf, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Chief Horticultural Officer has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is so free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent the spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The Commonwealth Government controls the inspection of all meats exported from Australia, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The whole of the

milk supply is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted on.

Horses.—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

Cattle.—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), and Texas-fever or tick fever—a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*)—do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle do not require to be housed at any period of the year, and the continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of the animals, and to the suppression of that disease. Tubercle does not affect more than about 5 per cent. of Victorian cattle, and as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows than formerly, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health are found.

Sheep.—Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

Swine.—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and “measles” (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and general freedom from disease. Mildness of climate, moreover, is a great factor in insuring their healthfulness.

Dogs.—Rabies (*Hydrophobia*) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

Poultry.—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of the poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now established on a solid basis, and there can be no question as to the wholesomeness of products of this kind which have had their origin in Victoria.

EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK, 1910-11.

The expansion of our rural industries, and the permanent adoption of methods considered impracticable only a decade ago, suggest a review of the circumstances which have guided the Victorian farmer towards the present achievement. The Department of Agriculture has played no small part in bringing about increased production in every branch of agriculture, but its most useful teaching has perhaps been through the medium of a widely extended

series of experimental plots designed upon lines which the farmer could follow with economy and profit to himself. In the wheat areas, these experimental plots preceded the grain drill and the now universal fertiliser. The demonstration of the soundness of new ideas, and the proof that wheat soils, instead of being worn out as was generally thought, were in reality unproductive only by reason of the fact that the methods in vogue were incapable of utilizing the unlimited stores of dormant plant food, came at a period when a serious exodus of experienced farmers was threatened. Following upon the success of the field experiments came the widespread demand for grain drills and fertilizers. One has only to study the figures relating to the effects of fertilization to realize that a new lease of life was given to Victorian farming through its agency. The new doctrine was determinedly preached by officers of the Department until the natural conservatism of the farmer was overcome. Since then, however, new problems have arisen, altered conditions having given rise to circumstances which previously were not conspicuous. Among these may be noted the question as to whether the continuous use of phosphatic manures alone over a long term might not react injuriously upon the soil and prejudice its returns. With the purpose of obtaining fundamental data concerning the response of the northern wheat soils under a variety of conditions, a highly interesting group of experiments has been conducted by the Superintendent of Agriculture. Areas of 10 acres have been secured in 26 representative localities in the principal wheat districts, a portion being cropped each year. Reference has already been made in previous editions of the *Year-Book* to the progress results from these fields. Summarizing these results, they have so far confirmed the superiority of the superphosphate over other forms of phosphatic manures for wheat growing, also the inutility up to the present time of manures containing nitrogen and potash. Rotation of crops and deep cultivation are being extensively tested throughout the State, and the effects of subsoiling have served to illustrate the fact that in what are known as the "Northern Plains," a deeper system of cultivation is of advantage in increasing the yield of grain. The benefits of green manuring and rotation of crops are not likely to be manifested until the termination of the trials in 1912; but there is already accumulating evidence that these practices lead to an increased stock-carrying capacity of the land, and a considerable amelioration of the physical texture of the soil itself. Perhaps the most prominent feature in the usefulness of the experimental fields is that they have enabled comparisons to be made between different varieties of wheat and oats grown side by side, under identical conditions of cultivation and manuring. It has taken only one season to reveal the unsuitability of some varieties. Others have required confirmatory trials, and a very limited number have been conspicuous successes from the commencement. Of the latter, the variety which has survived all tests from a grain-producing point of view, is "Federation." An instructive illustration of the superiority of "Federation" over

such a widely-grown variety as "Dart's Imperial," is to be found in the table below :—

| Season. | " Federation." | | | " Dart's Imperial." | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|
| | Mallee. | Wimmera. | North Plains. | Mallee. | Wimmera. | North Plains. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. |
| 1905 .. | 14.7 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 14.5 | 21.1 | 20.6 |
| 1906 .. | 19.0 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 15.1 | 26.9 | 22.3 |
| 1907 .. | 14.6 | 18.5 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 14.2 |
| 1908 .. | 18.2 | 19.7 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 14.0 |
| Average | 16.6 | 22.3 | 21.1 | 14.4 | 20.3 | 17.7 |

During 1909, these wheat variety trials were continued upon a more extended scale. The average results of all the experimental wheat fields under the supervision of the Field Branch were:— Federation, 21.7 bushels per acre; Yandilla King, 20.0 bushels; Australian Talavera, 18.1 bushels; College Purple Straw, 16.5 bushels; Jumbuck, 15.4 bushels.

In addition to conducting the trials alluded to, with the view of ascertaining the yielding properties of different wheats, the Department has in view the introduction of varieties having superior milling properties to those now generally in use. Up to the present time, the milling value of his wheat has not concerned the farmer very much; but if one studies the literature of other countries on this matter, it becomes evident that the time is arriving when the commercial value of wheat, which is the staple food-stuff of all civilized nations, must be put upon a more logical basis. Wheat is more or less valuable according as a greater or less amount of flour can be made from it, and the flour has a fluctuating value in proportion to its "strength" or water-absorbing capacity and content of gluten. In order to carry out co-related investigations upon this side of the wheat industry, the Department of Agriculture has installed a miniature flour-milling plant to test all varieties grown in the State. Work of this character, although not on such comprehensive lines, is being carried out in the other States of the Commonwealth, as well as in most European countries.

The potential value of such systematic investigations to Victoria is immense. New markets for our flour are being opened up in the East and South Africa, and, in order to permanently secure that trade, only the best quality of flour can be safely

exported. If our flour is of unknown quality we stand at the mercy of our commercial rivals, whose article may be of superior bread-making capacity. A third safeguard for the wheat-growing industry will be found in the initiation of a vigorous scheme of operations in wheat breeding by cross-breeding and selection. This work is being carried out at Longerenong, and at the Rutherglen Viticultural College, and should be productive of most valuable results.

In Southern Victoria, the necessities of the dairyman, the breeder of lambs for export, and the potato-grower, have not been overlooked. A series of experimental plots, embracing green fodder crops of all kinds, roots, legumes and grasses, has been instituted, the plots being generally under the auspices of an Agricultural Society or other rural body. Varieties of maize, sorghum, and millet, have been given especial attention, and most useful work is being done in investigating the manure requirements of a variety of soils. The advantages of growing all fodder crops in drills, and the imperative necessity of cultivating between the rows, have been conclusively demonstrated and must do much to extend the area of these crops. The old system of broadcasting fodder crops, to languish as the summer advances, is giving way to more reasonable methods. It may also be mentioned that the maize industry is now receiving the same close attention that is being given to wheat. Variety trials in representative potato-growing districts offer information of value to the potato-grower as to the varieties best adapted to the local soil and rainfall.

The experiments in traying seed potatoes before sowing, which have been carried out at the Cheltenham farm during the past three years, have proved beyond doubt the success of sprouted seed potatoes. It has been shown by the demonstration plots that sprouted seed will give greater yields per acre and value per ton than unsprouted seed, whilst in addition the land can be used for fodder crops for two months (July and August) instead of lying idle, waiting for the seed to germinate. Under the old system the seed is planted in July and dug in November, the plants being checked in their growth by the early Spring frosts, while under the new system the seed which is allowed to sprout or mature in the trays, under a shed, is not planted till September, but is ready for digging only a fortnight later than the unsprouted. Not only is a crop assured under the latter system, but the yield is from 50 to 100 per cent. larger than under the other method, and thus it will be readily seen that the market gardeners are amply repaid for the extra expense of £1 per acre incurred in planting sprouted seed.

Important experiments have been conducted to test the efficacy of spraying potato crops to prevent the ravages caused by the dreaded Irish blight. These demonstrate unmistakably the value of spraying as a means of checking the disease in seasons when Irish blight is rampant. A text-book on the diseases of the potato has been written by the Government vegetable pathologist, Mr. D. McAlpine, in which special attention is given to the remedies for fungus diseases of the potato.

It will be gathered from the above brief outline that the objectives of the Departmental inquiries are all in the direction of enabling the producer to handle his soil to more advantage, and at the same time with economy. It is the true function of a Department to demonstrate sound principles in farming, and past results point to the solid advantages accruing from the advice of experienced officers. The standard of cultivation in Victoria is decidedly on the up grade, and with modern implements there is no reason why the present production in all branches should not be doubled or trebled.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this Forestry area over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area (over 600,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is derived from a total area of about 200,000 acres. The trees are felled on the selection system of treatment; but for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinning only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in many districts. The open timber licence system has been abolished in Victoria, and strict control is enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As is usual in newly-settled countries, little care was formerly exercised in respect to the forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, the existing nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in Southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Warrnambool and Frankston. In the past, much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns.

In addition to the three nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 13,000 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 20; protective staff, 58; and nursery staff, 30. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1911 amounted to £45,077. The expenditure was £41,686, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, came into operation on 1st January, 1908, and an amending Act, which remedies certain defects in the principal Act, and gives the conservancy staff greater control over fire-raising and other forest offences, received the approval of Parliament in November, 1910. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves are being put in force, thus maintaining the forests in a productive condition.

Agriculture,
expendi-
ture and
revenue
connected
with. The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction,

and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC.,
1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Department of Agriculture | 11,852 | 12,323 | 13,965 | 12,710 | 12,790 |
| Grants to Agricultural and * Horticultural Societies, &c. | 2,475 | 3,351 | 3,382 | 3,491 | 3,535 |
| To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries ... | 197 | 213 | 288 | 365 | 87 |
| Seed Advances Act—Fees ... | 67 | 57 | ... | ... | ... |
| Carriage of Agricultural Pro- duce at reduced Rates— Allowance to Railway Department ... | 25,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Development of Export Trade | 37,681 | 32,859 | 24,798 | 37,400 | 38,699 |
| Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ... | 3,757 | 5,196 | 4,666 | 4,691 | 4,509 |
| Vegetation Diseases ... | 4,297 | 8,600 | 8,880 | 9,043 | 9,049 |
| Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ... | 219 | 222 | 347 | 642 | 13,019 |
| Doncaster Cool Stores ... | 400 | 1,345 | 799 | 987 | 7,368 |
| Doncaster Cool Stores—Addi- tions, Plant, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,819 | ... |
| Technical Agricultural Educa- tion, &c. ... | 23,316 | 25,487 | 25,148 | 22,066 | 22,648 |
| Traction Engine, Boring Plant, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,854 |
| Veterinary Institute—Works and Buildings ... | ... | ... | 1,100 | 8,785 | 1,498 |
| Settlers Stock Fund ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Publishing Agricultural Re- ports ... | 2,293 | 1,886 | 2,182 | 3,645 | 2,841 |
| Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ... | 1,568 | 11,614 | 359 | 1,217 | ... |
| Rabbit and Vermin Ex- termination ... | 16,513 | 17,585 | 22,756 | 23,005 | 23,123 |
| Stock and Dairy Supervision | 5,103 | 8,092 | 16,596 | 18,939 | 19,693 |
| Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ... | 6,790 | 6,323 | | | |
| Village Settlements ... | 97 | 99 | 98 | 98 | ... |
| Labour Colonies ... | 500 | 450 | 550 | 550 | 545 |
| State Forests and Nurseries | 18,358 | 19,103 | 21,003 | 35,759 | 40,399 |
| Total ... | 160,483 | 154,805 | 146,917 | 189,212 | 211,657 |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture ... | 35,310 | 39,473 | 29,594 | 43,131 | 50,319 |
| State Forests ... | 46,838* | 53,894* | 38,802 | 40,572 | 41,550 |

* Including licences and leases other than Agricultural.

In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1910-11 was £956,900, on account of closer settlement, and £43,648 on account of wire netting.

Land
occupied,
and culti-
vation and
live stock
thereon.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1906, and March, 1910. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars for 1910 are as follows:—

**LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910.**

| Privately-owned Land. | | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned. | Total Area occupied. | Area under— | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Size of Holdings. (In acres.) | Number of Holdings. | Area occupied. | | | Cultivation. | Pasture, &c. |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 to 5 .. | 3,469 | 10,334 | 30,668 | 41,002 | 3,636 | 37,366 |
| 6 " 15 .. | 4,420 | 44,810 | 13,247 | 58,057 | 18,306 | 41,751 |
| 16 " 30 .. | 4,854 | 107,908 | 82,358 | 190,356 | 35,178 | 155,178 |
| 31 " 50 .. | 3,866 | 159,155 | 67,217 | 226,372 | 44,272 | 182,100 |
| 51 " 100 .. | 6,696 | 514,529 | 248,923 | 763,452 | 128,335 | 634,617 |
| 101 " 200 .. | 9,208 | 1,389,057 | 528,848 | 1,917,405 | 310,579 | 1,606,826 |
| 201 " 300 .. | 5,422 | 1,362,833 | 459,424 | 1,822,257 | 301,370 | 1,520,887 |
| 301 " 400 .. | 5,904 | 1,968,644 | 1,111,022 | 3,109,666 | 473,986 | 2,635,680 |
| 401 " 500 .. | 2,863 | 1,298,733 | 241,206 | 1,589,939 | 317,174 | 1,222,765 |
| 501 " 600 .. | 2,212 | 1,221,823 | 459,916 | 1,681,739 | 319,610 | 1,362,129 |
| 601 " 700 .. | 2,568 | 1,656,650 | 1,184,163 | 2,795,013 | 453,050 | 2,341,963 |
| 701 " 800 .. | 1,249 | 944,343 | 325,423 | 1,269,766 | 239,259 | 1,030,507 |
| 801 " 900 .. | 1,014 | 867,671 | 179,064 | 1,046,735 | 197,293 | 849,442 |
| 901 " 1,000 .. | 1,173 | 1,123,644 | 467,703 | 1,591,347 | 272,677 | 1,318,670 |
| 1,001 " 1,500 .. | 2,583 | 3,175,340 | 1,601,051 | 4,776,391 | 748,061 | 4,028,330 |
| 1,501 " 2,000 .. | 1,062 | 1,849,146 | 395,788 | 2,245,234 | 339,811 | 1,905,423 |
| 2,001 " 2,500 .. | 514 | 1,153,958 | 467,296 | 1,621,254 | 166,520 | 1,454,734 |
| 2,501 " 3,000 .. | 270 | 750,766 | 913,910 | 1,664,676 | 94,535 | 1,570,141 |
| 3,001 " 4,000 .. | 329 | 1,145,013 | 313,530 | 1,458,543 | 149,281 | 1,309,262 |
| 4,001 " 5,000 .. | 150 | 675,665 | 121,539 | 797,204 | 54,390 | 742,874 |
| 5,001 " 7,500 .. | 161 | 969,101 | 187,402 | 1,156,503 | 50,189 | 1,106,364 |
| 7,501 " 10,000 .. | 78 | 682,878 | 1,210,582 | 1,893,460 | 35,240 | 1,858,220 |
| 10,001 " 15,000 .. | 79 | 977,245 | 121,909 | 1,099,154 | 20,385 | 1,078,769 |
| 15,001 " 20,000 .. | 52 | 904,037 | 14,649 | 918,686 | 18,167 | 905,519 |
| 20,001 " 30,000 .. | 22 | 564,259 | 508 | 564,767 | 2,952 | 561,815 |
| 30,001 " 40,000 .. | 15 | 510,762 | 7,580 | 518,342 | 8,324 | 510,018 |
| 40,001 " 50,000 .. | 5 | 225,438 | 400 | 225,838 | 579 | 225,259 |
| 50,001 and upwards | 2 | 116,486 | 374 | 116,860 | 363 | 116,497 |
| Total .. | 60,240 | 26,400,818 | 10,709,200 | 37,110,018 | 4,796,912 | 32,313,106 |

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910—continued.

| Size of Holdings (In Acres.) | | Live Stock on Land occupied. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| | | | Dairy Cows. | Other Cattle. | | |
| 1 to 5 .. | 5 .. | 3,569 | 4,694 | 3,953 | 5,227 | 1,530 |
| 6 " 15 .. | 15 .. | 6,293 | 8,843 | 6,436 | 4,981 | 4,033 |
| 16 " 30 .. | 30 .. | 8,746 | 13,082 | 10,793 | 11,620 | 5,563 |
| 31 " 50 .. | 50 .. | 9,535 | 15,796 | 13,193 | 23,332 | 7,255 |
| 51 " 100 .. | 100 .. | 21,214 | 46,345 | 37,630 | 83,333 | 20,465 |
| 101 " 200 .. | 200 .. | 41,077 | 107,001 | 90,587 | 255,577 | 41,797 |
| 201 " 300 .. | 300 .. | 33,059 | 78,678 | 77,826 | 341,113 | 27,273 |
| 301 " 400 .. | 400 .. | 42,472 | 83,726 | 99,060 | 591,634 | 27,757 |
| 401 " 500 .. | 500 .. | 25,211 | 41,769 | 54,526 | 404,620 | 13,346 |
| 501 " 600 .. | 600 .. | 21,547 | 29,676 | 46,354 | 418,181 | 9,148 |
| 601 " 700 .. | 700 .. | 26,661 | 31,837 | 52,749 | 587,736 | 9,750 |
| 701 " 800 .. | 800 .. | 14,513 | 17,228 | 30,384 | 393,252 | 6,096 |
| 801 " 900 .. | 900 .. | 12,220 | 14,759 | 27,823 | 379,346 | 4,442 |
| 901 " 1,000 .. | 1,000 .. | 14,965 | 15,100 | 31,073 | 514,582 | 4,544 |
| 1,001 " 1,500 .. | 1,500 .. | 38,625 | 31,654 | 83,122 | 1,509,276 | 9,438 |
| 1,501 " 2,000 .. | 2,000 .. | 17,666 | 12,576 | 49,445 | 991,389 | 3,528 |
| 2,001 " 2,500 .. | 2,500 .. | 9,689 | 6,585 | 25,517 | 714,778 | 1,671 |
| 2,501 " 3,000 .. | 3,000 .. | 5,234 | 3,143 | 12,842 | 471,681 | 1,055 |
| 3,001 " 4,000 .. | 4,000 .. | 7,951 | 5,617 | 22,670 | 761,999 | 1,052 |
| 4,001 " 5,000 .. | 5,000 .. | 3,784 | 2,358 | 14,516 | 454,566 | 516 |
| 5,001 " 7,500 .. | 7,500 .. | 5,204 | 2,939 | 25,705 | 739,027 | 553 |
| 7,501 " 10,000 .. | 10,000 .. | 2,510 | 1,187 | 12,944 | 516,204 | 159 |
| 10,001 " 15,000 .. | 15,000 .. | 3,148 | 2,041 | 13,240 | 801,495 | 468 |
| 15,001 " 20,000 .. | 20,000 .. | 2,635 | 1,165 | 10,037 | 691,049 | 278 |
| 20,001 " 30,000 .. | 30,000 .. | 1,069 | 541 | 4,802 | 409,264 | 92 |
| 30,001 " 40,000 .. | 40,000 .. | 1,616 | 460 | 4,924 | 405,540 | 138 |
| 40,001 " 50,000 .. | 50,000 .. | 526 | 148 | 3,039 | 218,683 | 19 |
| 50,001 and upwards .. | .. | 542 | 62 | 1,216 | 89,219 | 28 |
| Total .. | .. | 381,251 | 578,510 | 862,206 | 12,788,704 | 202,019 |

The figures are exclusive of live stock travelling, and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,571 holdings containing 975,556 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 37,373 acres of cultivation, 4,641 horses, 24,200 cattle, 96,662 sheep, and 3,653 pigs. The position disclosed was that 54,918 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land and occupying in the aggregate 12,700,424 acres of such land, also occupied 5,352,682 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,053,106 acres, and less than half of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 65 per cent. of the total cultivation, and possessed 74 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 68 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep. To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1906 and 1910, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the next

table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep :—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP-CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1906 AND 1910.

| Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.) | Year. | Percentage in each Division to Total of— | | | | Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep. | |
|---|-------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | Area Occupied. | Area under Cultivation. | Area used for Pasture, &c. | Equivalent in Sheep Grazed. | Total. | Per Acre used for Grazing, &c. |
| 1 to 100.. | 1906 | 3·78 | 4·68 | 3·65 | 6·00 | 1,440,822 | 1·33 |
| | 1910 | 3·45 | 4·76 | 3·25 | 6·28 | 1,586,653 | 1·51 |
| 101 „ 320.. | 1906 | 13·02 | 18·81 | 12·20 | 17·73 | 4,259,999 | 1·18 |
| | 1910 | 13·19 | 17·50 | 12·55 | 17·50 | 4,415,168 | 1·09 |
| 321 „ 640.. | 1906 | 18·07 | 28·54 | 16·58 | 17·21 | 4,137,133 | ·84 |
| | 1910 | 17·58 | 24·65 | 16·53 | 17·00 | 4,290,653 | ·80 |
| 641 „ 1,000.. | 1906 | 12·52 | 17·52 | 11·81 | 11·40 | 2,739,991 | ·78 |
| | 1910 | 14·42 | 17·99 | 13·90 | 12·18 | 3,075,406 | ·68 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500.. | 1906 | 21·66 | 24·04 | 21·32 | 17·20 | 4,135,089 | ·66 |
| | 1910 | 23·29 | 26·15 | 22·87 | 20·10 | 5,074,837 | ·69 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000.. | 1906 | 12·15 | 4·31 | 13·27 | 8·30 | 1,994,035 | ·51 |
| | 1910 | 10·57 | 6·22 | 11·21 | 8·81 | 2,224,312 | ·61 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 | 1906 | 6·04 | 1·06 | 6·74 | 6·52 | 1,566,846 | ·79 |
| | 1910 | 8·22 | 1·78 | 9·17 | 6·29 | 1,589,021 | ·54 |
| 10,001 and upwards | 1906 | 12·76 | 1·04 | 14·43 | 15·64 | 3,758,546 | ·88 |
| | 1910 | 9·28 | ·95 | 10·52 | 11·84 | 2,989,460 | ·88 |
| Total .. | 1906 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 24,032,461 | ·81 |
| | 1910 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 25,245,510 | ·78 |

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. From this return it will be seen that 48·64 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 65 per cent. of the cultivation, contained 53 per cent. of the grazing stock; whilst holdings of over 1,000 acres supplied 54 per cent. of the total area used for grazing, and only 47 per cent. of the stock mentioned. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the capacity of these lands to carry at least as many sheep per acre as are now carried on holdings of 320 acres or under. The figures show that there is sufficient land in use in Victoria to support at least thirteen million more sheep than there were in 1910. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, as much as 55 per cent. of the number of dairy cows being on holdings of a less area than 320 acres. Naturally, pigs are most numerous where dairying

prevails, the proportion found on holdings of the acreage mentioned being about 41 per cent. of the total in the State. Compared with 1906, the sheep-carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1910 shows a decline, and of the various sizes of holdings, those having an area of less than 101 acres and of from 1,001 to 5,000 acres are the only ones in which an improvement is apparent. The proportionate increase of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres is very prominent, especially as it is accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the number of live stock grazed.

Particulars of land occupied and cultivation thereon are in the following table compared with similar information for the year 1906 :—

LAND OCCUPIED, 1906 AND 1910.

| Privately-owned Land. | | | | Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately-owned. | Total Area Occupied. | Area under— | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Size of Holdings (in acres). | Year. | Number of Holdings. | Area Occupied. | | | Cultivation. | Pasture, &c. |
| | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1 to 100 .. | 1906 | 19,173 | 721,669 | 554,759 | 1,276,428 | 196,580 | 1,079,848 |
| | 1910 | 23,305 | 836,826 | 442,413 | 1,279,239 | 228,227 | 1,051,012 |
| 101 „ 320 .. | 1906 | 16,121 | 3,459,291 | 937,727 | 4,397,018 | 789,330 | 3,607,688 |
| | 1910 | 17,533 | 3,686,498 | 1,209,660 | 4,896,158 | 839,664 | 4,056,494 |
| 321 „ 640 .. | 1906 | 9,319 | 4,497,331 | 1,604,280 | 6,101,611 | 1,197,536 | 4,904,075 |
| | 1910 | 9,676 | 4,623,839 | 1,900,058 | 6,523,897 | 1,182,254 | 5,341,643 |
| 641 „ 1,000 .. | 1906 | 3,876 | 3,164,404 | 1,063,166 | 4,227,570 | 735,263 | 3,492,307 |
| | 1910 | 4,354 | 3,553,261 | 1,800,551 | 5,353,812 | 863,080 | 4,490,732 |
| 1,001 „ 2,500 .. | 1906 | 3,466 | 5,112,200 | 2,200,867 | 7,313,067 | 1,009,034 | 6,304,033 |
| | 1910 | 4,159 | 6,178,744 | 2,464,135 | 8,642,879 | 1,254,392 | 7,388,487 |
| 2,501 „ 5,000 .. | 1906 | 617 | 2,106,732 | 1,996,797 | 4,103,529 | 180,884 | 3,922,645 |
| | 1910 | 749 | 2,571,444 | 1,348,979 | 3,920,423 | 298,146 | 3,622,277 |
| 5,001 „ 10,000 .. | 1906 | 220 | 1,567,251 | 471,271 | 2,038,522 | 44,347 | 1,994,175 |
| | 1910 | 239 | 1,651,979 | 1,397,984 | 3,049,963 | 85,379 | 2,964,584 |
| 10,001 and upwards | 1906 | 195 | 4,134,067 | 176,916 | 4,310,983 | 43,521 | 4,267,462 |
| | 1910 | 175 | 3,298,227 | 145,420 | 3,443,647 | 45,770 | 3,397,877 |
| Total .. | 1906 | 52,987 | 24,762,945 | 9,005,783 | 33,768,728 | 4,196,495 | 29,572,233 |
| | 1910 | 60,240 | 26,400,818 | 10,709,200 | 37,110,018 | 4,796,912 | 32,313,106 |

The most noticeable alteration between 1906 and 1910 is in holdings of over 10,000 acres. The number of these has decreased by 10 per cent. and the area occupied by 20 per cent., yet there has been a small increase in the cultivation. In the case of all other sizes exhibited above there has been an increase in number and, with one exception, in area, and the only holdings which do not show an increase in cultivation are those of from 321 to 640 acres in extent.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1912, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1912.
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

| District. | Number of Occupiers. | ACRES OCCUPIED. | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | For Agricultural Purposes. | For Pasture. | | Other Purposes and Unproductive. | Total. |
| | | | Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne. | Natural Grasses. | | |
| Central ... | 15,426 | 412,581 | 175,231 | 2,215,557 | 39,347 | 2,842,716 |
| North-Central ... | 5,802 | 159,260 | 15,596 | 1,896,824 | 33,667 | 2,105,347 |
| Western ... | 11,148 | 419,356 | 186,967 | 5,940,741 | 172,313 | 6,719,377 |
| Wimmera ... | 5,811 | 1,392,176 | 1,812 | 4,430,372 | 83,116 | 5,907,476 |
| Mallee ... | 4,457 | 985,360 | 1,942 | 3,438,019 | 2,012,632 | 6,437,953 |
| Northern ... | 10,734 | 1,458,893 | 30,356 | 3,698,756 | 20,087 | 5,208,092 |
| North-Eastern ... | 5,034 | 157,307 | 4,771 | 3,564,571 | 733,922 | 4,460,571 |
| Gippsland ... | 8,437 | 124,916 | 625,097 | 2,941,447 | 689,895 | 4,381,355 |
| Total ... | 66,849 | 5,109,849 | 1,041,772 | 28,126,287 | 3,784,979 | 38,062,887 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | ... | 14·51 | 6·16 | 77·94 | 1·39 | 100·00 |
| North-Central ... | ... | 7·56 | ·74 | 90·10 | 1·60 | 100·00 |
| Western ... | ... | 6·24 | 2·78 | 88·41 | 2·57 | 100·00 |
| Wimmera ... | ... | 23·57 | ·03 | 75·00 | 1·40 | 100·00 |
| Mallee ... | ... | 15·31 | ·03 | 53·40 | 31·26 | 100·00 |
| Northern ... | ... | 28·01 | ·58 | 71·02 | ·39 | 100·00 |
| North-Eastern ... | ... | 3·53 | ·11 | 79·91 | 16·45 | 100·00 |
| Gippsland ... | ... | 2·85 | 14·27 | 67·13 | 15·75 | 100·00 |
| Total ... | ... | 13·43 | 2·74 | 73·89 | 9·94 | 100·00 |
| PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE. | | | | | | |
| Central ... | 23·08 | 8·07 | 16·82 | 7·88 | 1·04 | 7·47 |
| North-Central ... | 8·68 | 3·11 | 1·50 | 6·75 | ·89 | 5·53 |
| Western ... | 16·67 | 8·21 | 17·95 | 21·12 | 4·55 | 17·65 |
| Wimmera ... | 8·69 | 27·24 | ·17 | 15·75 | 2·20 | 15·52 |
| Mallee ... | 6·68 | 19·28 | ·19 | 12·22 | 53·17 | 16·92 |
| Northern ... | 16·06 | 28·57 | 2·91 | 13·15 | ·53 | 13·68 |
| North-Eastern ... | 7·52 | 3·08 | ·45 | 12·67 | 19·39 | 11·72 |
| Gippsland ... | 12·62 | 2·44 | 60·01 | 10·46 | 18·23 | 11·51 |
| Total ... | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

It will be seen from these tables that in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 28 per cent. of the land occupied in the Northern, and about 24 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera district is devoted to

agriculture, and these divisions supplied 56 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 60 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that division.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1912, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1912.

| District. | Acres Occupied for— | | Number of— | | Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres used for Pasture.* |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| | Agriculture. | Pasture. | Cattle. | Sheep. | |
| Central ... | 412,581 | 2,390,788 | 262,895 | 1,191,787 | 116 |
| North-Central ... | 159,260 | 1,912,420 | 102,817 | 1,109,763 | 90 |
| Western ... | 419,356 | 6,127,708 | 351,424 | 4,399,158 | 106 |
| Wimmera ... | 1,392,176 | 4,432,184 | 56,490 | 2,264,108 | 59 |
| Mallee ... | 985,360 | 3,439,961 | 49,639 | 809,654 | 32 |
| Northern ... | 1,458,893 | 3,729,112 | 210,993 | 2,027,841 | 88 |
| North-Eastern ... | 157,307 | 3,569,342 | 222,983 | 880,024 | 62 |
| Gippsland ... | 124,916 | 3,566,544 | 389,886 | 1,175,469 | 99 |
| Total ... | 5,109,849 | 29,168,059 | 1,647,127 | 13,857,804 | 81 |

* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 3,784,979 acres regarded as mostly in an unproductive state, and horses grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. There has been an increase in the number of sheep—there having been 13,857,804 in 1912, as compared with 12,882,665 a year earlier. A decline in numbers occurred in the Northern district, where there were 21,045 less than in 1911; the other seven districts showed an increase of 996,184 sheep. The practice among farmers of combining sheep-farming with agriculture has been growing in the State recently with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep showed an increase of 88 per cent. between 1906 and 1910, and of 7 per cent. in the year 1910-11, and a further increase of nearly 20 per cent. in 1911-12.

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Pastoral
and
dairying
(Census).

The occupations of persons settled on the land are collected in the census years only in full detail.

In 1901 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 30,920, and in 1911 it was 29,260. The full particulars for the 1911 census are as follows:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1911.

| Persons following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits. | Employers of Labour. | | In Business on their own account, but not employ- ing labour. | | Receiving Salary or Wages. | | Relatives Assisting. | | Indefinite. | | Not at work for more than a week prior to Census. | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Grazier, pastoralist, stock breeder, and relative assisting | 3,663 | 254 | 1,256 | 77 | .. | .. | 336 | 19 | 504 | 25 | .. | .. |
| Station manager, overseer, clerk.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 639 | 8 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 35 | .. |
| Stock rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer | 42 | .. | 69 | .. | 5,622 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 87 | .. | 196 | .. |
| Dairy farmer, and relative assisting | 3,848 | 564 | 3,203 | 343 | 4,676 | 163 | 1,387 | 671 | 657 | 70 | .. | .. |
| Dairy assistant, milker, labourer.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 3 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 45 | 1 |
| Poultry farmer | 45 | 15 | 231 | 73 | 16 | .. | 8 | .. | 52 | 18 | .. | .. |
| Pig farmer | 7 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 16 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wool classer, sorter | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 130 | .. | 2 | .. | 23 | .. | 59 | .. |
| Stock and brands department officer | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 8 | .. | 15 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Total .. | 7,614 | 885 | 4,792 | 494 | 11,079 | 180 | 1,739 | 699 | 1,371 | 113 | 343 | 1 |
| Total Males .. | | | | | | | 26,938 | | | | | |
| Total Females .. | | | | | | | 2,322 | | | | | |
| Grand Total .. | | | | | | | 29,260 | | | | | |

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Agricultural
(Census).

In 1901 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 95,920, and in 1911 it had fallen to 86,134. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the census of 1911 was taken.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1911.

| Persons following Agricultural Pursuits. | Employers of Labour. | | In Business on their own account, but not employ- ing labour. | | Receiving Salary or Wages. | | Relatives Assisting. | | Indefinite. | | Not at work for more than a week prior to Census. | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Farmer and relative assisting | 18,670 | 1,269 | 8,849 | 414 | .. | .. | 9,751 | 595 | 5,842 | 240 | .. | .. |
| Farm manager, overseer | .. | .. | .. | .. | 384 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Farm servant, agricultural labourer | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,975 | 27 | .. | .. | 295 | .. | 836 | .. |
| Market gardener | 878 | 13 | 949 | 4 | 1,586 | .. | 177 | 3 | 360 | 3 | 32 | .. |
| Fruit grower, orchardist | 1,274 | 73 | 799 | 43 | 2,129 | 26 | 313 | 26 | 213 | 2 | 49 | .. |
| Hop, cotton, tea, coffee grower | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Tobacco grower | 11 | .. | 41 | .. | 29 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vine grower, vigneron | 121 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 644 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Sugar planter | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Horticulturist, nurseryman, gar- dener | 211 | 14 | 298 | 3 | 1,246 | 14 | 40 | 5 | 332 | .. | 121 | .. |
| Agricultural department officer | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 72 | .. | 31 | .. | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 375 | 13 | 4 | .. |
| Total .. | 21,240 | 1,379 | 10,982 | 469 | 32,240 | 72 | 10,298 | 631 | 7,509 | 280 | 1,052 | 2 |
| Total Males .. | | | | | 83,321 | | | | | | | |
| Total Females .. | | | | | 2,813 | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total .. | | | | | 86,134 | | | | | | | |

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last nine years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1911.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1903 | 87,322 | 48,561 | 135,883 |
| 1904 | 90,396 | 51,933 | 142,329 |
| 1905 | 91,336 | 50,982 | 142,318 |
| 1906 | 92,652 | 51,993 | 144,645 |
| 1907 | 93,981 | 51,905 | 145,886 |
| 1908 | 94,990 | 52,410 | 147,400 |
| 1909 | 96,873 | 52,782 | 149,655 |
| 1910 | 99,948 | 54,083 | 154,031 |
| 1911 | 100,689 | 55,040 | 155,729 |

The number of persons ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon farms and pastoral holdings. In 1905 the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject, and from the knowledge gained in this way, and particulars available from other sources it is believed that such labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1911-12. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1911-12.

| Occupations. | Range. | Prevailing Rate. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Ploughmen | 20s. to 30s. per week | 25s. per week |
| Farm labourers | 20s. to 30s. " | 22s. 6d " |
| Threshing machine hands .. | 7d. to 1s. per hour | 8d. per hour |
| Harvest hands | 5s. to 8s. per day | 6s. 6d. per day |
| Milkers | 15s. to 25s. per week | 20s. per week |
| Maize pickers (without rations) | 5d. to 7d. per bag | 5½d. per bag |
| Hop pickers " " | 3d. to 4d. per bushel | 3½d. per bushel |
| Married couples | 27s. 6d. to 50s. per week | 35s. per week |
| Female servants | 10s. to 20s. " | 13s. 6d " |
| Men cooks | 20s. to 30s. " | 25s. " |
| Stockmen | £52 to £78 per annum | £60 per annum |
| Shepherds | £39 to £68 " | £45 " |

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1911-12—continued.

| Occupations. | Range. | Prevailing Rate. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Hut keepers | £26 to £52 per annum .. | £40 per annum |
| Generally useful men .. | 15s. to 30s. per week .. | 20s. per week |
| Sheep washers | 20s. to 35s. .. | 30s. " |
| Shearers, hand* | 19s. to 25s. per 100 sheep | 20s. per 100 sheep |
| " machine* | 19s. to 25s. .. | 20s. " |
| Bush carpenters | 25s. to 60s. per week .. | 40s. per week |
| Gardeners, market | 20s. to 35s. .. | 25s. " |
| " orchard | 20s. to 35s. .. | 25s. " |
| Vineyard hands | 17s. 6d. to 30s. .. | 20s. " |

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates ratios are not found.

Area under
cultivation.

In the following table figures are given showing the land under cultivation in each of the five years ended March, 1908 to 1912 :—

CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1907-8 TO 1911-12.

| Crop. | Year Ended March. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Wheat | 1,847,121 | 1,779,905 | 2,097,162 | 2,398,089 | 2,164,066 |
| Other Grain Crops ... | 487,721 | 511,698 | 474,164 | 479,227 | 386,635 |
| Root Crops | 60,078 | 55,315 | 70,516 | 71,191 | 52,799 |
| Hay | 682,194 | 956,371 | 864,359 | 832,669 | 860,205 |
| Green Forage | 59,897 | 63,066 | 56,586 | 71,826 | 75,177 |
| Vines | 26,465 | 24,430 | 22,768 | 23,412 | 24,193 |
| Orchards | 54,111 | 54,946 | 56,108 | 57,375 | 59,985 |
| Market Gardens ... | 9,022 | 9,279 | 10,214 | 10,778 | 10,331 |
| All other Crops ... | 5,914 | 6,751 | 6,658 | 7,503 | 6,850 |
| Land in Fallow ... | 894,300 | 1,034,422 | 1,175,750 | 1,434,177 | 1,469,608 |
| Total Cultivation | 4,126,823 | 4,496,183 | 4,834,285 | 5,386,247 | 5,109,849 |

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 5,386,247 acres under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1910-11. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, of barley and rye in 1839, of hay

in 1841, of green forage and vines in 1842, of peas and beans in 1849, of mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, of garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and of chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land under artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made, though the area last year shows a slight decline when compared with that for 1906-7 or 1907-8. The area of land in fallow has been increasing since 1858-9, and in recent years the increase has been very marked, the area in March, 1912, having been in excess of that for the previous year by 35,431 acres.

For the sixteen years, 1896-7 to 1911-12, the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increases or decreases, actual and centesimal, were as follows:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under Artificial Grass). | | Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total. | Percentage of Area of Victoria. | Total. | Percentage. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| 1897 ... | 2,925,416 | 5·20 | ... | ... |
| 1898 ... | 3,144,574 | 5·59 | +219,158 | +7 |
| 1899 ... | 3,727,765 | 6·63 | +583,191 | +19 |
| 1900 ... | 3,668,556 | 6·52 | -59,209 | -2 |
| 1901 ... | 3,717,002 | 6·61 | +48,446 | +1 |
| 1902 ... | 3,647,459 | 6·48 | -69,543 | -2 |
| 1903 ... | 3,738,873 | 6·65 | +91,414 | +3 |
| 1904 ... | 4,021,590 | 7·15 | +282,717 | +8 |
| 1905 ... | 4,175,614 | 7·42 | +154,024 | +4 |
| 1906 ... | 4,269,877 | 7·59 | +94,263 | +2 |
| 1907 ... | 4,294,553 | 7·64 | +24,676 | +0·5 |
| 1908 ... | 4,126,823 | 7·34 | -167,730 | -4 |
| 1909 ... | 4,496,183 | 8·00 | +369,360 | +9 |
| 1910 ... | 4,834,285 | 8·60 | +338,102 | +7·5 |
| 1911 ... | 5,386,247 | 9·58 | +551,962 | +11·4 |
| 1912 | 5,109,849 | 9·08 | -276,398 | -5·1 |

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding that under artificial grasses, was 2,925,416 acres in 1896-7, and 5,386,247 acres in 1910-11, there being an increase in the fifteen years of 2,460,831 acres, or of 84 per cent. The increase was distributed over nearly the whole period, but there were three years in which a slight reduction appeared. The cultivated area for 1911-12 was 5 per cent. below that for the previous year, while the area actually under crops of various kinds—3,640,241 acres—was 8 per cent. less than in 1910-11.

Agricultural
production.

The following is a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1909-10 TO 1911-12.

| Produce. | Year ended March. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Wheat bushels | 28,780,100 | 34,813,019 | 20,891,877 |
| Other Grain „ | 10,266,650 | 12,277,548 | 6,593,664 |
| Root Crops tons | 225,016 | 225,931 | 154,524 |
| Hay „ | 1,186,738 | 1,292,410 | 1,032,288 |
| Vines cwt. of grapes | 548,828 | 592,438 | 683,250 |
| Green Forage £ | 141,465 | 179,565 | 187,943 |
| Orchards £ | 458,557 | 559,380 | 593,604 |
| Market Gardens £ | 255,350 | 269,450 | 258,275 |
| Other Agricultural Produce £ | 289,805 | 220,873 | 172,159 |

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. After this there was a reduction, and the area remained fairly uniform until 1909-10. In the succeeding year, 1910-11, the area was 2,398,089 acres, and the yield, 34,813,019 bushels, these figures establishing a record both in regard to cultivation and production of wheat. In 1911-12 there was a falling-off in the area and yield, especially the latter, and the average yield for the season was only 9.65 bushels per acre.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest for the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS ENDED MARCH, 1910, TO
MARCH, 1912, IN COUNTIES.

| Districts and Counties. | Year ended March. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Area. | | | Produce. | | | Average per Acre. | | |
| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bourke .. | 6,332 | 14,543 | 4,022 | 97,994 | 276,483 | 41,555 | 15.35 | 19.01 | 10.33 |
| Grant .. | 18,898 | 38,747 | 17,565 | 244,765 | 695,526 | 183,982 | 12.95 | 17.95 | 10.47 |
| Mornington .. | 470 | 968 | 167 | 7,008 | 11,926 | 1,363 | 14.91 | 12.32 | 8.19 |
| Evelyn .. | 210 | 426 | 77 | 3,510 | 6,089 | 318 | 16.71 | 14.29 | 4.13 |
| North-Central— | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 2,641 | 4,303 | 2,204 | 47,915 | 83,472 | 22,323 | 18.15 | 19.40 | 10.13 |
| Dalhousie .. | 7,671 | 9,114 | 2,301 | 112,706 | 123,773 | 22,557 | 14.69 | 14.13 | 9.80 |
| Talbot .. | 23,635 | 29,500 | 14,751 | 318,215 | 471,586 | 162,168 | 13.46 | 15.99 | 10.99 |
| Western— | | | | | | | | | |
| Grenville .. | 18,854 | 41,036 | 43,657 | 279,593 | 774,856 | 516,402 | 14.83 | 18.88 | 11.83 |
| Pelwarth .. | 155 | 885 | 240 | 2,627 | 15,317 | 2,250 | 16.95 | 17.31 | 9.88 |
| Heytesbury .. | 69 | 49 | 88 | 1,238 | 1,515 | 535 | 17.94 | 30.92 | 14.08 |
| Hampden .. | 6,978 | 18,993 | 20,333 | 84,622 | 322,585 | 195,258 | 12.13 | 16.98 | 9.60 |
| Ripon .. | 71,082 | 98,446 | 68,162 | 1,049,417 | 1,571,914 | 554,715 | 14.77 | 15.97 | 8.14 |
| Villiers .. | 2,689 | 3,560 | 1,840 | 25,638 | 61,471 | 16,917 | 9.63 | 17.27 | 9.19 |
| Normanby .. | 1,959 | 4,614 | 1,915 | 31,811 | 61,007 | 18,114 | 15.93 | 13.22 | 9.46 |
| Dundas .. | 4,359 | 5,296 | 6,660 | 61,743 | 60,624 | 70,379 | 14.19 | 11.45 | 10.57 |
| Follett .. | 423 | 453 | 190 | 6,914 | 5,060 | 1,587 | 16.15 | 11.17 | 8.35 |
| Wimmera— | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan .. | 174,213 | 180,275 | 160,384 | 2,223,997 | 1,766,688 | 1,592,602 | 12.77 | 9.80 | 9.93 |
| Borung .. | 332,322 | 336,633 | 315,468 | 5,668,380 | 5,314,410 | 3,760,294 | 17.06 | 15.79 | 11.92 |
| Kara Kara .. | 113,648 | 127,104 | 127,289 | 1,659,539 | 1,880,603 | 1,541,418 | 14.60 | 14.80 | 12.11 |
| Maltee— | | | | | | | | | |
| Millewa .. | | | 526 | | | 2,574 | | | 4.89 |
| Weeah .. | 33,554 | 46,515 | 66,332 | 391,339 | 582,394 | 328,113 | 11.66 | 12.52 | 4.95 |
| Karkaroc .. | 280,095 | 351,509 | 332,984 | 2,849,633 | 4,011,903 | 1,943,436 | 10.17 | 11.41 | 5.84 |
| Tatchera .. | 245,010 | 261,972 | 217,603 | 2,532,771 | 3,259,777 | 1,410,192 | 10.34 | 12.44 | 6.48 |
| Northern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 30,699 | 40,716 | 38,351 | 395,925 | 656,148 | 380,245 | 12.90 | 16.12 | 9.91 |
| Gladstone .. | 113,902 | 124,462 | 122,830 | 1,626,284 | 1,760,662 | 1,428,613 | 14.23 | 14.15 | 11.63 |
| Bendigo .. | 122,016 | 135,897 | 123,601 | 2,039,407 | 2,571,624 | 1,571,500 | 16.71 | 18.92 | 12.22 |
| Rodney .. | 134,514 | 152,827 | 124,905 | 2,046,596 | 2,326,845 | 1,436,022 | 15.21 | 15.23 | 11.50 |
| Moir .. | 284,651 | 290,409 | 279,761 | 4,124,932 | 4,718,602 | 3,028,612 | 14.49 | 16.25 | 10.83 |
| North-Eastern— | | | | | | | | | |
| Delatite .. | 13,539 | 18,101 | 12,316 | 177,383 | 296,963 | 123,713 | 13.10 | 16.41 | 10.04 |
| Bogong .. | 43,689 | 46,209 | 41,714 | 482,092 | 826,578 | 400,242 | 11.03 | 17.89 | 9.59 |
| Benambra .. | 1,186 | 1,763 | 1,341 | 21,411 | 34,571 | 13,451 | 18.05 | 19.61 | 10.03 |
| Wonnangatta .. | 40 | 130 | 135 | 411 | 2,245 | 840 | 10.28 | 17.27 | 6.22 |
| Gippsland— | | | | | | | | | |
| Croajingolong .. | 31 | 89 | 44 | 365 | 1,537 | 573 | 11.77 | 17.27 | 13.02 |
| Tambo .. | 178 | 275 | 307 | 3,476 | 6,546 | 5,232 | 19.53 | 23.80 | 17.04 |
| Dargo .. | 225 | 440 | 160 | 3,780 | 8,476 | 1,584 | 16.80 | 19.26 | 9.90 |
| Tanjil .. | 6,416 | 9,641 | 7,907 | 142,953 | 202,372 | 103,152 | 22.28 | 20.99 | 13.05 |
| Buln Buln .. | 816 | 2,189 | 986 | 14,180 | 35,871 | 9,041 | 17.38 | 16.39 | 9.17 |
| Total .. | 2,097,162 | 2,393,089 | 2,164,066 | 28,780,100 | 34,813,019 | 20,891,877 | 13.72 | 14.52 | 9.65 |

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 234,023 acres less than in the previous one, but 66,904 acres more than in 1909-10. The decrease last season was fairly general throughout the State as there was a reduced area under wheat in each county with only eight small exceptions, the greatest reduction being shown in the county of Tatchera. In 1910-11 the area and the production were the highest recorded, and the average per acre was the

highest since 1875-6. The area in 1911-12 was exceeded only on three occasions, but the produce in that year was the lowest during the last nine years with one exception.

The principal districts where wheat is grown are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Millewa, Weeah, Karkarooc, and Tatchera; and the Northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the wheat harvested in 1911-12, that in the counties enumerated was 1,915,034 acres, or 88 per cent. of the total in the State, and the produce therefrom was 18,423,621 bushels, or 88 per cent. of the total. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat-growing, as though they provided only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1911-12, the average yield per acre was as good as that in the counties mentioned.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, and the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for last year:—

WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

| District and County. | Area of County. | First Cultivation Recorded. | | | Largest Cultivation Recorded. | | | Cultivation for 1911-12. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Year. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. | Year. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | Bushels | | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Western Dist.— Elton .. | 1,125,760 | 1855-6 | 40 | 35·62 | 1910-11 | 98,446 | 15·97 | 68,162 | 8·14 |
| Wimmera Dist.— Lowan .. | 3,131,440 | 1871-2 | 232 | 16·69 | 1892-3 | 257,685 | 8·58 | 160,384 | 9·93 |
| Borung .. | 2,740,480 | 1871-2 | 4,590 | 15·59 | 1903-4 | 424,224 | 13·67 | 315,468 | 11·92 |
| Kara Kara .. | 1,472,640 | 1871-2 | 7,987 | 14·34 | 1911-12 | 127,289 | 12·11 | 127,289 | 12·11 |
| Mallee Dist.— Weeah .. | 2,562,560 | 1891-2 | 40 | 21·00 | 1911-12 | 66,332 | 4·95 | 66,332 | 4·95 |
| Karkarooc .. | 3,797,120 | 1879-80 | 233 | 10·87 | 1902-3 | 371,069 | ·22 | 332,984 | 5·84 |
| Tatchera .. | 2,138,240 | 1871-2 | 2 | 12·00 | 1904-5 | 342,022 | 3·35 | 217,603 | 6·48 |
| Northern Dist.— Gunbower .. | 862,720 | 1871-2 | 181 | 13·36 | 1880-1 | 75,114 | 9·29 | 38,351 | 9·91 |
| Gladstone .. | 1,153,280 | 1869-70 | 7,988 | 17·46 | 1910-11 | 124,462 | 14·15 | 122,830 | 11·63 |
| Bendigo .. | 1,247,360 | 1869-70 | 21,038 | 16·26 | 1910-11 | 135,897 | 18·92 | 128,601 | 12·22 |
| Rodney .. | 1,087,360 | 1855-6 | 63 | 26·66 | 1910-11 | 152,827 | 15·23 | 124,905 | 11·50 |
| Moira .. | 1,986,560 | 1871-2 | 14,936 | 15·93 | 1904-5 | 328,811 | 10·87 | 279,761 | 10·88 |

In the next table the average yield of wheat per acre in each of these counties during the last ten years is given:—

**AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING
COUNTIES, 1902-3 TO 1911-12.**

| District and County. | Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Western District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ripon .. | 9'60 | 15'32 | 16'57 | 16'59 | 14'96 | 15'05 | 22'09 | 14'77 | 15'97 | 8'14 |
| Wimmera District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowan .. | 3'21 | 13'47 | 11'32 | 12'43 | 10'72 | 9'99 | 12'46 | 12'77 | 9'80 | 9'93 |
| Borong .. | 4'7 | 13'67 | 11'03 | 13'61 | 14'02 | 9'84 | 17'62 | 17'06 | 15'79 | 11'92 |
| Kara Kara .. | 1'38 | 15'97 | 12'50 | 14'59 | 14'64 | 10'04 | 17'20 | 14'60 | 14'80 | 12'11 |
| Mallee District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weeah .. | 4'6 | 12'39 | 7'24 | 7'54 | 9'21 | 6'23 | 12'01 | 11'66 | 12'52 | 4'95 |
| Karkaroc .. | 22 | 10'76 | 3'30 | 5'77 | 8'15 | 2'51 | 9'11 | 10'17 | 11'41 | 5'84 |
| Tatchera .. | 10 | 11'99 | 3'35 | 5'33 | 9'00 | 1'02 | 6'57 | 10'34 | 12'44 | 6'43 |
| Northern District— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunbower .. | 27 | 14'54 | 8'77 | 10'70 | 10'58 | 3'67 | 10'51 | 12'90 | 16'12 | 9'91 |
| Gladstone .. | 1'25 | 16'68 | 12'36 | 13'45 | 14'43 | 7'64 | 15'19 | 14'23 | 14'15 | 11'63 |
| Bendigo .. | 1'40 | 18'54 | 13'44 | 15'13 | 14'54 | 6'29 | 15'84 | 16'71 | 18'92 | 12'22 |
| Rodney .. | 4'37 | 17'40 | 12'40 | 15'37 | 10'38 | 7'32 | 15'88 | 15'21 | 15'23 | 11'50 |
| Moir .. | 1'15 | 17'18 | 10'87 | 12'71 | 8'99 | 5'67 | 10'77 | 14'49 | 16'25 | 10'83 |

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the Central and North-Central districts:—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

| District and County. | Area of County. | First Cultivation Recorded. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| | | Year. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Central District— | | | | |
| Bourke .. | 1,101,440 | 1855-6 | 13,806 | 25'08 |
| Grant .. | 1,173,760 | 1855-6 | 12,072 | 25'65 |
| Mornington .. | 1,040,000 | 1855-6 | 943 | 29'57 |
| Evelyn .. | 750,080 | 1855-6 | 1,124 | 31'43 |
| North-Central District— | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 1,054,080 | 1855-6 | 129 | 28'77 |
| Dalhousie .. | 838,400 | 1855-6 | 3,113 | 26'67 |
| Talbot .. | 1,037,440 | 1855-6 | 445 | 33'68 |

| District and County. | Largest Cultivation Recorded. | | | Cultivation in 1910-11. | | Cultivation in 1911-12. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Year. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. | Area. | Average Yield per Acre. |
| | | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Central District— | | | | | | | |
| Bourke .. | 1861-2 | 30,263 | 17'12 | 14,543 | 19'01 | 4,022 | 10'33 |
| Grant .. | 1910-11 | 33,747 | 17'95 | 38,747 | 17'95 | 17,565 | 10'47 |
| Mornington .. | 1860-1 | 3,153 | 14'08 | 968 | 12'32 | 167 | 8'19 |
| Evelyn .. | 1859-60 | 1,739 | 15'43 | 426 | 14'29 | 77 | 4'13 |
| North-Central District— | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey .. | 1910-11 | 4,303 | 19'40 | 4,303 | 19'40 | 2,204 | 10'13 |
| Dalhousie .. | 1869-70 | 25,124 | 21'47 | 9,114 | 14'13 | 2,301 | 9'80 |
| Talbot .. | 1871-2 | 76,555 | 13'81 | 29,500 | 15'99 | 14,751 | 10'99 |

In the succeeding table is shown the area under wheat, the produce, and the average yield per acre, during each of the last fifteen years:—

WHEAT RETURN, 1897-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | | | Area under Crop. | Produce. | Average per Acre. |
|-------------------|----|----|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1898 | .. | .. | 1,657,450 | 10,580,217 | 6·38 |
| 1899 | .. | .. | 2,154,163 | 19,581,304 | 9·09 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 2,165,693 | 15,237,948 | 7·04 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 2,017,321 | 17,847,321 | 8·85 |
| 1902 | .. | .. | 1,754,417 | 12,127,382 | 6·91 |
| 1903 | .. | .. | 1,994,271 | 2,569,364 | 1·29 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | 1,968,599 | 28,525,579 | 14·49 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | 2,277,537 | 21,092,139 | 9·26 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | 2,070,517 | 23,417,670 | 11·31 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 2,031,893 | 22,618,043 | 11·13 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 1,847,121 | 12,100,780 | 6·55 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 1,779,905 | 23,345,649 | 13·12 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 2,097,162 | 28,780,100 | 13·72 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 2,398,089 | 34,813,019 | 14·52 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 2,164,066 | 20,891,877 | 9·65 |

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings, in 1909-10 on 18,593 holdings, in 1910-11 on 21,221 holdings, and in 1911-12 on 18,810 holdings. The decline in the yield and in the average per acre, which is observed in the two years prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. The yield in 1905-6 was 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1906-7, 22,618,043 bushels; in 1907-8, as the result of an adverse season, it again fell to the level of that in 1901-2, but in 1908-9 it reached 23,345,649 bushels, and in 1909-10, 28,780,100 bushels. This quantity was greater than that for any previous year, but it was exceeded in 1910-11, when 34,813,019 bushels were produced. In addition to 2,164,066 acres harvested for grain, there were 304,388 acres of wheat cut for hay in 1911-12, so that the total area sown with wheat in that year was 2,468,454 acres. From information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1912-13 is 2,505,000 acres, or 36,546 acres more than in 1911-12, the acreage showing an increase in the counties of Karkarooc, Tatchera, Weeah and Ripon. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel; but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62½ lbs. in 1906-7; 62½ lbs. in 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, and 1910-11, and 61½ lbs. in 1911-12.

The following table shows, for 1898 and each subsequent year to 1906, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is used for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre. The particulars given in the table cannot be brought up to date, as information in regard to imports from and exports to other States is not now available:—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

| Year. | Mean Population. | Stocks of old Wheat and Flour on hand (1st January). | Wheat Harvested for Season ended March in each Year. | Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit. | |
|----------|------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Exported after deducting Imports. | Available for Home Consumption. |
| | | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1898 ... | 1,172,950 | 330,224 | 10,580,217 | 1,855,951 | 9,054,490 |
| 1899 ... | 1,186,265 | 1,282,902 | 19,581,304 | 10,662,011 | 10,202,195 |
| 1900 ... | 1,193,338 | 2,121,700 | 15,237,948 | 7,011,242 | 10,348,406 |
| 1901 ... | 1,202,960 | 1,872,000 | 17,847,321 | 10,248,093 | 9,471,228 |
| 1902 ... | 1,207,110 | 1,525,288 | 12,127,382 | 3,899,246 | 9,753,424 |
| 1903 ... | 1,208,880 | 903,616 | 2,569,364 | - 4,495,403* | 7,968,383 |
| 1904 ... | 1,207,537 | 173,708 | 28,525,579 | 18,616,831 | 10,082,456 |
| 1905 ... | 1,212,517 | 2,609,878 | 21,092,139 | 15,427,229 | 8,274,788 |
| 1906 ... | 1,227,072 | 549,930 | 23,417,670 | 17,053,652 | 6,913,948 |

* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption were disposed of in each of the eight years ended with 1905 was as follows:—

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

| Year. | Wheat and Flour. | | | | |
|----------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity available for Home Consumption. | How disposed of— | | | |
| | | Stocks on hand on 31st December. | Required for Seed. | Used for Food, &c. | |
| | | | | Total. | Per Head. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1898 ... | 9,054,490 | 1,282,902 | 1,770,941 | 6,000,647 | 5·12 |
| 1899 ... | 10,202,195 | 2,121,700 | 1,772,602 | 6,307,893 | 5·32 |
| 1900 ... | 10,348,406 | 1,872,000 | 1,696,000 | 6,780,406 | 5·68 |
| 1901 ... | 9,471,228 | 1,525,288 | 1,529,249 | 6,416,691 | 5·33 |
| 1902 ... | 9,753,424 | 903,616 | 1,616,946 | 7,232,862 | 5·99 |
| 1903 ... | 7,968,383 | 173,708 | 1,626,954 | 6,167,721 | 5·10 |
| 1904 ... | 10,082,456 | 2,609,878 | 1,807,351 | 5,665,227 | 4·69 |
| 1905 ... | 8,274,788 | 549,930 | 1,705,182 | 6,019,676 | 4·96 |

Population and breadstuffs.

Disposal of breadstuffs.

Except in the years 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the thirty-five years ended with 1912 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has therefore been exported each year, with these two exceptions.

Stocks of
wheat and
flour.

No information is obtainable as to the wheat imported from or exported to other States, and this makes it difficult to account for the disposal of that harvested in 1911-12. It is estimated, however, that about 9,000,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave about 12,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1912, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1912.

| Where Located. | Quantity in Bushels. | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Flour (equivalent in Wheat). | Total. |
| Railway Stations and in transit ... | 120,141 | 12,517 | 132,658 |
| Sites leased from Railways ... | 4,061,598 | 25,992 | 4,087,590 |
| Mills and Stores (other than on Railways) | 2,312,283 | 748,417 | 3,060,700 |
| Farms | 843,294 | ... | 843,294 |
| Total | 7,337,316 | 786,926 | 8,124,242 |

Wheat
production
of world.

The wheat crop of the world, according to the latest statement of the United States Agricultural Department, except in the case of Australasia, is shown below for the last three years:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1909 TO 1911.

| Continent. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Australasia | 71,364,000 | 99,075,000 | 103,386,000 |
| Europe | 1,962,566,000 | 1,921,958,000 | 1,799,645,000 |
| Asia | 432,231,000 | 512,256,000 | 510,088,000 |
| Africa | 73,699,000 | 80,009,000 | 81,306,000 |
| America, North ... | 860,094,000 | 797,087,000 | 849,189,000 |
| „ South | 182,500,000 | 158,503,000 | 169,990,000 |
| Total | 3,582,454,000 | 3,568,888,000 | 3,513,604,000 |

• Oats

In 1911-12 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 302,238 acres, from which a yield of 4,585,326 bushels, or the lowest production since 1903, was obtained, giving an average of 15.17 bushels to

the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last fifteen years :—

OATS GROWN, 1897-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | | Area.under Crop. | Produce. | Average per Acre. |
|-------------------|-----|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1898 | ... | 294,183 | 4,809,479 | 16·35 |
| 1899 | ... | 266,159 | 5,523,419 | 20·75 |
| 1900 | .. | 271,280 | 6,116,046 | 22·55 |
| 1901 | .. | 362,689 | 9,582,332 | 26·42 |
| 1902 | .. | 329,150 | 6,724,900 | 20·43 |
| 1903 | .. | 433,489 | 4,402,982 | 10·16 |
| 1904 | .. | 433,638 | 13,434,952 | 30·98 |
| 1905 | .. | 344,019 | 6,203,429 | 18·03 |
| 1906 | .. | 312,052 | 7,232,425 | 23·18 |
| 1907 | .. | 380,493 | 8,845,654 | 23·25 |
| 1908 | .. | 398,749 | 5,201,408 | 13·04 |
| 1909 | ... | 419,869 | 11,124,940 | 26·50 |
| 1910 | .. | 384,226 | 7,913,423 | 20·60 |
| 1911 | .. | 392,681 | 9,699,127 | 24·70 |
| 1912 | .. | 302,238 | 4,585,326 | 15·17 |

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 535,146 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1911-12 was 837,384 acres. In August, 1912, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1912-13 was 1,292,700 acres, or an increase of 455,316 acres as compared with the year 1911-12. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1911 included 662 bushels of oats, as well as 28,945 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 339,442 bushels of oats and 334,879 lbs. of oatmeal.

The area under barley in 1911-12 was 53,541 acres, of which ^{Barley.} 36,748 were under malting, and 16,793 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is uniformly good. The following table shows the returns for the

last fifteen years. It will be noticed that the average per acre in 1905-6, though very little higher than that in 1903-4 or in 1910-11, was the best for the period covered by the table:—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1897-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | Area under Crop. | | Produce. | | Average per Acre. | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Malting. | Other. | Total. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1898 | 26,118 | 11,087 | 502,411 | 256,043 | 19·24 | 23·09 | 20·39 |
| 1899 | 33,584 | 14,275 | 776,785 | 335,782 | 23·13 | 23·52 | 23·25 |
| 1900 | 65,970 | 13,603 | 1,197,948 | 268,140 | 18·16 | 19·71 | 18·42 |
| 1901 | 49,723 | 9,130 | 1,003,477 | 212,001 | 20·18 | 23·22 | 20·65 |
| 1902 | 25,480 | 6,943 | 527,564 | 166,287 | 20·71 | 23·95 | 21·40 |
| 1903 | 26,436 | 11,280 | 394,877 | 166,267 | 14·94 | 14·74 | 14·88 |
| 1904 | 33,586 | 14,174 | 878,721 | 339,282 | 26·17 | 23·80 | 25·50 |
| 1905 | 30,799 | 15,290 | 575,505 | 298,594 | 18·69 | 19·53 | 18·97 |
| 1906 | 26,279 | 14,659 | 645,456 | 416,683 | 24·56 | 28·43 | 25·95 |
| 1907 | 30,052 | 22,764 | 674,043 | 581,399 | 22·43 | 25·54 | 23·77 |
| 1908 | 41,940 | 21,134 | 747,315 | 311,980 | 17·82 | 14·76 | 16·79 |
| 1909 | 42,882 | 21,766 | 1,013,384 | 497,797 | 23·63 | 22·87 | 23·38 |
| 1910 | 38,762 | 19,841 | 658,105 | 365,279 | 16·98 | 18·41 | 17·46 |
| 1911 | 30,609 | 22,078 | 804,893 | 535,494 | 26·30 | 24·25 | 25·44 |
| 1912 | 36,748 | 16,793 | 725,803 | 298,781 | 19·75 | 17·79 | 19·14 |

During 1911, 1,102,131 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,095,097 bushels of malt.

Potatoes.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 62,904 acres in 1910-11; the next being 62,390 acres in 1909-10. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next, 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The yield in 1911-12 was 119,092 tons, which is the lowest return for a single year since 1905-6. The following table shows the potato returns for the last fifteen years:—

POTATOES GROWN, 1897-8 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended June. | | | Area under Crop. | Produce. | Average per Acre. |
|------------------|----|----|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1898 | .. | .. | 44,197 | 67,296 | 1·52 |
| 1899 | .. | .. | 41,252 | 161,142 | 3·91 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 55,469 | 173,381 | 3·13 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 38,477 | 123,126 | 3·20 |
| 1902 | .. | .. | 40,058 | 125,474 | 3·13 |
| 1903 | .. | .. | 49,706 | 168,759 | 3·40 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | 48,930 | 167,736 | 3·43 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | 46,912 | 92,872 | 1·98 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | 44,670 | 115,352 | 2·58 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 55,372 | 166,839 | 3·01 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 54,149 | 135,110 | 2·50 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 47,903 | 152,840 | 3·19 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 62,390 | 174,970 | 2·80 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 62,904 | 163,312 | 2·60 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 47,692 | 119,092 | 2·50 |

Trade in potatoes is mainly confined to that with the Australian States, as in 1908, of 10,465 tons imported, all but 1 per cent. were received from Tasmania; while of 21,130 tons exported, 8,954 were sent to New South Wales, 5,009 to Queensland, 3,981 to Western Australia, and 3,010 to South Australia. In 1909, the import section of this trade was interrupted on account of the prevalence of "Irish Blight" in the potato crops of Tasmania, in consequence of which restrictions were placed upon the transfer of potatoes from affected areas. During that year the imports into Victoria amounted to only 2,557 tons, of which all but 76 tons were received from Tasmania; but the exports reached 25,642 tons, the principal consignments being 8,367 tons to South Australia, 7,157 tons to New South Wales, 5,451 tons to Western Australia, and 4,117 tons to Queensland. Later information cannot be supplied, as the practice of keeping records of trade between States has been discontinued by the Commonwealth Government.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, ^{May} when 450 acres returned 900 tons. The greatest area of hay, and the maximum production since that date were in 1908, when 956,371 acres were cut for 1,415,746 tons; the next highest record in production was in 1910, when 1,292,410 tons were produced. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1911-12 was 97,426 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for each of the last fifteen years:—

HAY RETURNS, 1897 TO 1911.

| Year. | | | Area under Crop. | Produce. | Average per Acre. |
|-------|----|----|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | Acres. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1897 | .. | .. | 580,000 | 659,635 | 1.14 |
| 1898 | .. | .. | 565,345 | 723,299 | 1.28 |
| 1899 | .. | .. | 450,189 | 596,193 | 1.32 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 502,105 | 677,757 | 1.35 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 659,239 | 884,369 | 1.34 |
| 1902 | .. | .. | 580,884 | 601,272 | 1.04 |
| 1903 | .. | .. | 733,353 | 1,233,063 | 1.68 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | 452,459 | 514,316 | 1.14 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | 591,771 | 864,177 | 1.46 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | 621,139 | 881,276 | 1.42 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 682,194 | 682,370 | 1.00 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 956,371 | 1,415,746 | 1.48 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 864,359 | 1,186,738 | 1.37 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 832,669 | 1,292,410 | 1.55 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 860,205 | 1,032,288 | 1.20 |

Hay making is largely confined to oaten crops, as of the total hay produced last season there were 648,846 tons of oaten hay, equal to 1.21 tons per acre harvested, 357,370 tons of wheaten hay, or 1.17 tons per acre, and 26,072 tons of hay made from lucerne and other crops, equal to 1.26 tons per acre. The average return per acre for all classes of hay was greater in 1910 than in any previous year since 1870 with one exception; but the 1911 return was exceeded ten times in the preceding fourteen years.

The five
principal
crops.

The area under the five principal crops during each of the last twelve years, the production of these crops, and the proportion of each to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interesting to observe the variations per head of the population in the areas under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AREA. | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1901 .. | 2,017,321 | 362,689 | 58,853 | 38,477 | 502,105 |
| 1902 .. | 1,754,417 | 329,150 | 32,423 | 40,058 | 659,239 |
| 1903 .. | 1,994,271 | 433,489 | 37,716 | 49,706 | 580,884 |
| 1904 .. | 1,968,599 | 433,638 | 47,760 | 48,930 | 733,353 |
| 1905 .. | 2,277,537 | 344,019 | 46,089 | 46,912 | 452,459 |
| 1906 .. | 2,070,517 | 312,052 | 40,938 | 44,670 | 591,771 |
| 1907 .. | 2,031,893 | 380,493 | 52,816 | 55,372 | 621,136 |
| 1908 .. | 1,847,121 | 398,749 | 63,074 | 54,149 | 682,194 |
| 1909 .. | 1,779,905 | 419,869 | 64,648 | 47,903 | 956,371 |
| 1910 .. | 2,097,162 | 384,226 | 58,603 | 62,390 | 864,359 |
| 1911 .. | 2,398,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 62,904 | 832,669 |
| 1912 .. | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 47,692 | 860,205 |
| PRODUCTION. | | | | | |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1901 .. | 17,847,321 | 9,582,332 | 1,215,478 | 123,126 | 677,757 |
| 1902 .. | 12,127,382 | 6,724,900 | 693,851 | 125,474 | 884,369 |
| 1903 .. | 2,569,364 | 4,402,982 | 561,144 | 168,759 | 601,272 |
| 1904 .. | 28,525,579 | 13,434,952 | 1,218,003 | 167,736 | 1,233,063 |
| 1905 .. | 21,092,139 | 6,203,429 | 874,099 | 92,872 | 514,316 |
| 1906 .. | 23,417,670 | 7,232,425 | 1,062,139 | 115,352 | 864,177 |
| 1907 .. | 22,618,043 | 8,845,654 | 1,255,442 | 166,839 | 881,276 |
| 1908 .. | 12,100,780 | 5,201,408 | 1,059,295 | 135,110 | 682,370 |
| 1909 .. | 23,345,649 | 11,124,940 | 1,511,181 | 152,840 | 1,415,746 |
| 1910 .. | 28,780,100 | 7,913,423 | 1,023,384 | 174,970 | 1,186,738 |
| 1911 .. | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 163,312 | 1,292,410 |
| 1912 .. | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 119,092 | 1,032,288 |
| AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION. | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1901 .. | 1.69 | .30 | .05 | .03 | .42 |
| 1902 .. | 1.45 | .27 | .03 | .03 | .54 |
| 1903 .. | 1.65 | .36 | .03 | .04 | .48 |
| 1904 .. | 1.62 | .36 | .04 | .04 | .61 |
| 1905 .. | 1.88 | .28 | .04 | .04 | .37 |
| 1906 .. | 1.70 | .26 | .03 | .04 | .49 |
| 1907 .. | 1.66 | .31 | .04 | .04 | .51 |
| 1908 .. | 1.47 | .32 | .05 | .04 | .54 |
| 1909 .. | 1.40 | .33 | .05 | .04 | .75 |
| 1910 .. | 1.63 | .30 | .05 | .05 | .67 |
| 1911 .. | 1.83 | .30 | .04 | .05 | .64 |
| 1912 .. | 1.62 | .23 | .04 | .04 | .64 |

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1911-12—*continued*.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION. | | | | |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1901 | 14.91 | 8.00 | 1.02 | .10 | .57 |
| 1902 | 10.01 | 5.56 | .57 | .10 | .73 |
| 1903 | 2.12 | 3.63 | .46 | .14 | .50 |
| 1904 | 23.60 | 11.11 | 1.01 | .14 | 1.02 |
| 1905 | 17.47 | 5.14 | .72 | .08 | .42 |
| 1906 | 19.22 | 5.94 | .87 | .10 | .71 |
| 1907 | 18.43 | 7.21 | 1.02 | .14 | .72 |
| 1908 | 9.62 | 4.13 | .84 | .11 | .54 |
| 1909 | 18.33 | 8.74 | 1.19 | .12 | 1.11 |
| 1910 | 22.42 | 6.16 | .80 | .14 | .92 |
| 1911 | 26.63 | 7.42 | 1.03 | .13 | .99 |
| 1912 | 15.62 | 3.43 | .77 | .09 | .77 |

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with those of the three previous seasons, and the averages of the ten years ended in March, 1907.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1897-8 TO 1906-7,
1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, AND 1911-12.

| Crop. | Yield per Acre. | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
| Wheat ... bushels | 8.64 | 13.12 | 13.72 | 14.52 | 9.65 |
| Oats | 21.26 | 26.50 | 20.60 | 24.70 | 15.17 |
| Barley—Malting .. | 20.62 | 23.63 | 16.98 | 26.30 | 19.75 |
| „ Other... .. | 23.16 | 22.87 | 18.41 | 24.25 | 17.79 |
| „ Total | 21.32 | 23.38 | 17.46 | 25.44 | 19.14 |
| Potatoes ... tons | 2.93 | 3.19 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 2.50 |
| Hay—Wheaten .. | 1.16 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.17 |
| „ Oaten, &c. .. | 1.42 | 1.55 | 1.38 | 1.61 | 1.21 |
| „ Total | 1.33 | 1.48 | 1.37 | 1.55 | 1.20 |

The yields per acre of the five principal crops for 1911-12 were below the averages of the preceding three years, and, except in the case of wheat for grain and hay, they were also below the averages of the decennium ended March, 1907.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1911-12.

| District. | Percentage in each District of Area under— | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. | Fallow. |
| Central | 1·01 | 7·49 | 49·04 | 41·75 | 22·42 | 34·82 | 3·75 |
| North-Central | ·89 | 7·12 | 9·63 | 20·92 | 8·74 | 3·13 | 1·46 |
| Western | 6·61 | 10·64 | 16·66 | 20·70 | 13·73 | 6·77 | 6·32 |
| Wimmera | 27·87 | 28·14 | 1·14 | 1·89 | 17·96 | 2·61 | 36·91 |
| Mallee | 28·53 | 11·82 | 3·87 | ·04 | 6·71 | 8·28 | 17·34 |
| Northern | 32·09 | 26·45 | 9·22 | ·30 | 19·89 | 13·83 | 32·58 |
| North-Eastern | 2·57 | 5·74 | ·94 | 5·24 | 5·41 | 8·14 | 1·19 |
| Gippsland | ·43 | 2·60 | 9·50 | 9·16 | 5·14 | 22·42 | ·45 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 677.

This statement shows that during last season 88 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; over 54 per cent. of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; nearly half of that under barley was in the Central district; and 83 per cent. of that under potatoes was in the Central, North-Central, and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the North-Central, Mallee, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts. The Central district accounted for more than one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas and beans than in other portions of the State. Naturally, the fallow land is confined to the wheat-growing districts.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the cultivation in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 1911-12.

| District. | Percentage of Total Cultivation under— | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. | Fallow. |
| Central | 5·29 | 5·50 | 6·36 | 4·83 | 46·73 | 17·94 | 13·35 |
| North-Central | 12·09 | 13·51 | 3·24 | 6·26 | 47·24 | 4·17 | 13·49 |
| Western | 34·11 | 7·67 | 2·13 | 2·35 | 28·17 | 3·43 | 22·14 |
| Wimmera | 43·32 | 6·11 | ·04 | ·07 | 11·10 | ·40 | 38·96 |
| Mallee | 62·66 | 3·63 | ·21 | ·00 | 5·86 | 1·79 | 25·85 |
| Northern | 47·60 | 5·48 | ·34 | ·01 | 11·73 | 2·02 | 32·82 |
| North-Eastern | 35·28 | 11·03 | ·32 | 1·59 | 29·64 | 11·01 | 11·13 |
| Gippsland | 7·54 | 6·29 | 4·07 | 3·50 | 35·15 | 38·13 | 5·32 |
| Total of Victoria | 42·35 | 5·91 | 1·05 | ·93 | 16·84 | 4·16 | 28·76 |

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 677.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was confined mainly to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts, and to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; largely to hay in the Central and North-Central districts, and to hay and minor crops in the Gippsland district.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during each of the last fourteen years was as stated hereunder:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP,
1898-9 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March— | Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land of— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Other Crops. | Fallow. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1899 | 57.78 | 7.14 | 1.28 | 1.11 | 15.17 | 3.64 | 13.88 |
| 1900 | 59.04 | 7.39 | 2.17 | 1.51 | 12.27 | 3.74 | 13.88 |
| 1901 | 54.28 | 9.76 | 1.58 | 1.03 | 13.51 | 3.62 | 16.22 |
| 1902 | 48.09 | 9.02 | .89 | 1.10 | 18.08 | 4.13 | 18.69 |
| 1903 | 53.34 | 11.59 | 1.01 | 1.33 | 15.54 | 4.02 | 13.17 |
| 1904 | 48.95 | 10.78 | 1.19 | 1.22 | 18.24 | 3.90 | 15.72 |
| 1905 | 54.54 | 8.24 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 10.84 | 3.71 | 20.45 |
| 1906 | 48.49 | 7.30 | .96 | 1.05 | 13.86 | 3.75 | 24.59 |
| 1907 | 47.31 | 8.86 | 1.23 | 1.29 | 14.46 | 3.77 | 23.08 |
| 1908 | 44.76 | 9.66 | 1.53 | 1.31 | 16.53 | 4.54 | 21.67 |
| 1909 | 39.59 | 9.34 | 1.44 | 1.03 | 21.27 | 4.29 | 23.01 |
| 1910 | 43.38 | 7.95 | 1.21 | 1.29 | 17.88 | 3.97 | 24.32 |
| 1911 | 44.52 | 7.29 | .98 | 1.17 | 15.46 | 3.95 | 26.63 |
| 1912 | 42.35 | 5.91 | 1.05 | .93 | 16.84 | 4.16 | 28.76 |

It is shown on page 675 that during the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation had steadily increased up to last season. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase. If, however, it be taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation, that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last fourteen years, but that in recent years the practice to fallow preparatory to sowing has grown considerably.

Prices of
agricultural
produce.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price for each of the last fourteen years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1912.

| Year. | Average Price in February and March. | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | | Hay. | Potatoes. | |
| | | | Malting. | Other. | | Early Crop. | Main Crop (after March). |
| | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per bushel. | Per ton. | Per ton. | Per ton. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1899 | 2 2 | 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 34 5 | 73 0 | 36 5 |
| 1900 | 2 5 | 2 1 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 9 | 41 11 | 26 11 |
| 1901 | 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 4 | 73 11 | 55 10 |
| 1902 | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 5 | 77 7 | 84 4 |
| 1903 | 6 0 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 8 | 100 1 | 91 3 | 47 1 |
| 1904 | 2 8 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 2 | 52 6 | 26 1 |
| 1905 | 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 6 | 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 | 33 6 | 110 0 | 84 0 |
| 1906 | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 11 | 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 0 | 115 6 | 101 5 |
| 1907 | 2 9 | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 2 | 59 1 | 37 6 |
| 1908 | 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 7 | 88 7 | 70 4 | 54 11 |
| 1909 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 5 | 46 0 | 80 0 | 51 0 |
| 1910 | 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 0 | 78 0 | 57 0 |
| 1911 | 3 2 | 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 0 | 82 0 | 63 0 |
| 1912 | 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 7 | 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 62 0 | 116 0 | 101 0 |

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was fairly good, ranging from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel. The latter rate was quoted in the months of October and November and the former in March. The range of prices was below that for each of the previous four years. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1911 were as follows:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1911.

| Month. | | | Price per Bushel. | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Highest. | Lowest. |
| | | | s. d. | s. d. |
| January | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| February | ... | ... | 3 6 | 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| March | ... | ... | 3 3 | 3 2 |
| April | ... | ... | 3 6 | 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| May | ... | ... | 3 7 | 3 3 |
| June | ... | ... | 3 5 | 3 4 |
| July | ... | ... | 3 5 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| August | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| September | ... | ... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 6 |
| October | ... | ... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 6 |
| November | ... | ... | 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 6 |
| December | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 7 |

Yield of
crops in
Austral-
asia.

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the ten years ended March, 1912:—

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| WHEAT. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1903 ... | 2,569,364 | 1,585,097 | 6,165 | 6,354,912 | 970,571 | 876,971 | 7,457,915 |
| 1904 ... | 28,525,579 | 27,334,141 | 2,436,799 | 13,209,465 | 1,855,460 | 767,398 | 7,891,654 |
| 1905 ... | 21,092,139 | 16,464,415 | 2,149,663 | 12,023,172 | 2,013,237 | 792,956 | 9,123,673 |
| 1906 ... | 23,417,670 | 20,737,200 | 1,137,321 | 20,143,798 | 2,308,305 | 776,478 | 6,798,934 |
| 1907 ... | 22,618,043 | 21,817,938 | 1,108,902 | 17,466,501 | 2,758,567 | 651,408 | 5,605,252 |
| 1908 ... | 12,100,780 | 9,155,884 | 693,527 | 19,135,557 | 2,925,690 | 644,235 | 5,567,139 |
| 1909 ... | 23,345,649 | 15,483,276 | 1,202,799 | 19,397,672 | 2,460,823 | 700,777 | 8,772,799 |
| 1910 ... | 28,780,100 | 28,532,029 | 1,571,589 | 25,133,851 | 5,602,368 | 793,660 | 8,661,100 |
| 1911 ... | 34,813,019 | 27,913,547 | 1,022,373 | 24,344,740 | 5,897,540 | 1,120,744 | 8,273,926 |
| 1912 ... | 20,891,877 | 25,318,092 | 285,109 | 20,352,720 | 4,358,904 | 659,615 | 8,290,221 |
| OATS. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1903 ... | 4,402,982 | 351,758 | 520 | 620,823 | 161,714 | 1,752,745 | 21,766,708 |
| 1904 ... | 13,434,952 | 1,252,156 | 70,713 | 902,936 | 255,300 | 1,621,950 | 15,107,237 |
| 1905 ... | 6,203,429 | 652,646 | 15,137 | 555,696 | 226,318 | 1,178,819 | 14,553,611 |
| 1906 ... | 7,232,425 | 883,081 | 5,858 | 869,146 | 283,987 | 1,200,024 | 12,707,982 |
| 1907 ... | 8,845,654 | 1,404,574 | 28,884 | 896,166 | 457,155 | 1,979,574 | 11,201,789 |
| 1908 ... | 5,201,408 | 851,776 | 9,900 | 874,388 | 721,753 | 1,526,002 | 15,021,861 |
| 1909 ... | 11,124,940 | 1,119,558 | 38,811 | 1,280,235 | 739,303 | 1,946,010 | 18,906,788 |
| 1910 ... | 7,913,423 | 1,966,586 | 50,018 | 1,209,131 | 1,248,162 | 2,347,548 | 13,804,000 |
| 1911 ... | 9,699,127 | 1,702,706 | 50,469 | 1,136,618 | 776,233 | 2,063,303 | 10,093,564 |
| 1912 ... | 4,585,326 | 1,155,164 | 5,783 | 1,349,480 | 961,385 | 1,504,633 | 10,118,917 |
| BARLEY. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1903 ... | 561,144 | 18,233 | 3,595 | 317,155 | 45,778 | 201,133 | 1,136,232 |
| 1904 ... | 1,218,003 | 174,147 | 510,557 | 487,920 | 51,447 | 212,459 | 1,160,504 |
| 1905 ... | 874,099 | 266,781 | 331,772 | 346,718 | 37,332 | 163,194 | 1,128,164 |
| 1906 ... | 1,062,139 | 111,266 | 61,816 | 505,916 | 49,497 | 93,664 | 1,024,045 |
| 1907 ... | 1,255,442 | 152,739 | 158,283 | 491,246 | 48,827 | 141,895 | 1,035,346 |
| 1908 ... | 1,059,295 | 75,148 | 64,881 | 566,937 | 76,205 | 149,186 | 1,163,406 |
| 1909 ... | 1,511,181 | 166,538 | 137,667 | 825,740 | 74,433 | 158,645 | 1,938,452 |
| 1910 ... | 1,023,384 | 272,663 | 193,586 | 691,424 | 101,673 | 153,654 | 1,304,000 |
| 1911 ... | 1,340,387 | 82,005 | 83,621 | 544,471 | 33,566 | 142,318 | 920,536 |
| 1912 ... | 1,024,584 | 130,998 | 15,369 | 702,855 | 37,011 | 148,009 | 927,112 |
| POTATOES. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1903 ... | 168,759 | 30,732 | 3,257 | 28,312 | 6,200 | 163,518 | 193,267 |
| 1904 ... | 167,736 | 56,743 | 17,649 | 31,415 | 4,315 | 168,419 | 208,787 |
| 1905 ... | 92,872 | 48,754 | 19,231 | 19,521 | 5,614 | 110,547 | 134,608 |
| 1906 ... | 115,352 | 49,889 | 11,308 | 20,328 | 6,297 | 64,606 | 123,402 |
| 1907 ... | 166,839 | 114,856 | 15,830 | 22,277 | 5,028 | 182,323 | 169,875 |
| 1908 ... | 135,110 | 55,882 | 13,177 | 20,263 | 5,671 | 145,483 | 142,999 |
| 1909 ... | 152,840 | 71,794 | 11,550 | 21,588 | 6,695 | 121,605 | 195,206 |
| 1910 ... | 174,970 | 100,143 | 13,544 | 18,569 | 5,948 | 73,862 | 180,500 |
| 1911 ... | 163,312 | 121,033 | 15,632 | 23,920 | 5,864 | 70,090 | 138,025 |
| 1912 ... | 119,092 | 75,166 | 13,087 | 22,668 | 9,312 | 62,164 | 141,510 |
| HAY. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1903 ... | 601,272 | 243,289 | 23,181 | 308,825 | 91,593 | 89,210 | 138,684* |
| 1904 ... | 1,233,063 | 816,810 | 136,117 | 479,723 | 119,156 | 115,513 | 154,334* |
| 1905 ... | 514,316 | 366,293 | 80,662 | 294,252 | 113,794 | 73,457 | 157,632* |
| 1906 ... | 864,177 | 459,182 | 56,829 | 435,546 | 139,380 | 90,077 | 161,498* |
| 1907 ... | 881,276 | 621,846 | 94,343 | 398,866 | 158,112 | 104,797 | 140,402* |
| 1908 ... | 682,370 | 376,800 | 77,601 | 376,170 | 137,511 | 98,406 | 160,870* |
| 1909 ... | 1,415,746 | 730,014 | 92,947 | 591,141 | 170,008 | 137,518 | 173,134* |
| 1910 ... | 1,186,738 | 981,201 | 96,854 | 574,475 | 195,182 | 118,746 | † |
| 1911 ... | 1,292,410 | 843,044 | 151,252 | 595,064 | 178,891 | 115,190 | † |
| 1912 ... | 1,032,288 | 728,533 | 94,553 | 605,239 | 299,695 | 107,684 | † |

* Estimated.

† No Information.

Other crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1906, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1906-7 TO 1911-12.

| Crop. | 1906-7. | | 1907-8. | | 1908-9. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Maize | 11,559 | 704,961 | 10,844 | 508,761 | 14,004 | 650,462 |
| Rye | 1,571 | 20,770 | 1,441 | 21,966 | 2,024 | 32,504 |
| Peas and Beans .. | 12,012 | 286,636 | 13,613 | 213,818 | 11,153 | 197,807 |
| | | Tons. | | Tons. | | Tons. |
| Mangel-wurzel .. | 1,360 | 16,139 | 1,184 | 14,295 | 1,370 | 15,048 |
| Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips | 713 | 5,644 | 496 | 3,650 | 702 | 4,541 |
| Onions | 4,705 | 28,000 | 4,249 | 22,649 | 5,340 | 24,384 |
| Green Forage .. | 36,502 | .. | 59,897 | .. | 63,066 | .. |
| | | Bushels. | | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds .. | 1,859 | 17,494 | 1,076 | 10,685 | 1,741 | 18,161 |
| | | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. |
| Hops | 323 | 2,787 | 248 | 1,179 | 189 | 1,094 |
| Tobacco | 133 | 603 | 345 | 2,764 | 413 | 2,647 |
| Vines—Grapes .. | 25,855 | 752,826 | 26,465 | 535,804 | 24,430 | 561,679 |
| Flax | 655 | { 1,116 fibre 4,853 seed } | 1,263 | { 60 fibre 2,710 seed } | 190 | { 6 fibre 153 seed } |
| Gardens and Or-chards .. | 61,927 | .. | 63,133 | .. | 64,225 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 2,699 | .. | 2,982 | .. | 4,218* | .. |
| Land in Fallow .. | 990,967 | .. | 894,300 | .. | 1,034,422 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 1,095,642 | .. | 1,095,471 | .. | 1,029,711 | .. |

| Crop. | 1909-10. | | 1910-11. | | 1911-12. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. | Area. | Production. |
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Maize | 19,112 | 1,158,031 | 20,151 | 982,103 | 18,223 | 792,660 |
| Rye | 2,399 | 26,070 | 2,640 | 32,647 | 1,098 | 9,981 |
| Peas and Beans .. | 9,824 | 145,742 | 11,068 | 223,284 | 11,535 | 181,113 |
| | | Tons. | | Tons. | | Tons. |
| Mangel-wurzel .. | 1,119 | 14,116 | 1,254 | 17,654 | 797 | 9,568 |
| Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips | 573 | 4,215 | 872 | 7,481 | 658 | 4,953 |
| Onions | 6,434 | 31,715 | 6,161 | 37,484 | 3,652 | 20,911 |
| Green Forage .. | 56,586 | .. | 71,826 | .. | 75,177 | .. |
| | | Bushels. | | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
| Grass and Clover Seeds .. | 1,595 | 13,160 | 1,295 | 16,262 | 1,188 | 9,503 |
| | | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. |
| Hops | 140 | 882 | 121 | 937 | 122 | 777 |
| Tobacco | 321 | 2,704 | 329 | 1,090 | 356 | † |
| Vines—Grapes .. | 22,768 | 548,828 | 23,412 | 592,438 | 24,193 | 683,250 |
| Flax | 1,213 | { 676 fibre 1,515 seed } | 600 | { 748 fibre 2,457 seed } | 443 | { 1,327 fibre 1,958 seed } |
| Gardens and Or-chards .. | 66,322 | .. | 68,153 | .. | 70,316 | .. |
| Minor Crops .. | 3,389* | .. | 5,158* | .. | 4,741* | .. |
| Land in Fallow .. | 1,175,750 | .. | 1,434,177 | .. | 1,469,608 | .. |
| Artificial Grasses | 988,671 | .. | 991,195 | .. | 1,041,772 | .. |

* For details see page 702.

† Not available.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from Maize. which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. After that year the area of land under this crop was fairly constant until 1909-10, when it was increased to 19,112 acres, which produced 1,158,031 bushels. In 1910-11 the area was further increased to 20,151 acres, but the production was only 982,103 bushels. In 1911-12 the area declined to 18,223 acres and the produce to 792,660 bushels, of which 225,860 bushels were in the county of Tanjil, 174,024 in Dargo, 159,562 in Tambo, 156,960 in Croajingolong, 23,217 in Bogong, 17,745 in Buln Buln, 11,240 in Benambra, 8,783 in Mornington, 8,421 in Grant, and 3,369 in Delatite. Maize is grown in other counties of the State, but to such a small extent that it accounted for only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total production last season.

The area under rye in 1911-12 was 1,098 acres, from which Rye. 9,981 bushels of grain were obtained, the former being 45 per cent., and the latter 63 per cent. below the average of the preceding five seasons. Last season rye was grown throughout the State, except in the counties of Heytesbury, Ripon, Kara Kara, Millewa, Weeah, Tatchera, Gunbower, Bendigo, Tambo, and Dargo. In Talbot the quantity yielded was 2,003 bushels, and in Bogong 1,300 bushels. In each of the counties Bourke, Grant, Normanby, Dundas, and Delatite, the produce exceeded 500 bushels, but in no other county did it reach that quantity.

In the area under peas and beans there was an increase from Peas and beans. 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; there was a decline in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres, and a partial recovery in 1910-11 to 11,068 acres. In 1911-12 the area was 11,535 acres, which was equal to the average of the previous five years. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except Millewa, Weeah, and Tatchera. Those from which the principal crops were obtained last season were Grant with 34,588 bushels, Buln Buln with 33,030 bushels, Mornington with 19,971 bushels, Bourke with 14,900 bushels, Tanjil with 14,315 bushels, Polwarth with 8,933 bushels, and Tambo with 8,155 bushels, which seven counties accounted for 74 per cent. of the whole crop.

In 1911-12 there were only 797 acres under mangel-wurzel as Mangel-wurzel. against 1,254 in the previous season, 1,119 in 1909-10, 1,370 in 1908-9, 1,184 in 1907-8, and 1,360 in 1906-7. The production last year was only 9,568 tons as compared with an average of 15,450 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Grant, Mornington, Villiers, Grenville, Heytesbury, Tanjil, and Buln Buln.

Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in area and about 34 per cent. in production in the last, as compared with the previous season. In 1911-12 the land sown was 658 acres as against 872 in 1910-11, 573 in 1909-10, 702 in 1908-9, 496 in 1907-8, and 713 in 1906-7. The produce for last year was 4,953 tons, which was slightly below the average for the previous five-year period.

Onions.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. In Grenville the yield was 4,421 tons from 762 acres; in Bourke, 3,614 tons from 716 acres; in Villiers, 2,775 tons from 408 acres; in Polwarth 2,443 tons from 396 acres; in Grant, 2,239 tons from 449 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,136 tons from 342 acres; in Mornington, 1,825 tons from 303 acres; and in Hampden, 866 tons from 165 acres. The total area under onions in 1911-12 was the lowest since 1904-5. The following is a return for the last seventeen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1895-6 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | Area. | Produce. | Year. | Area. | Produce. |
|--------------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|
| | Acres. | Tons. | | Acres. | Tons. |
| 1895-6 .. | 3,780 | 10,759 | 1904-5 .. | 2,862 | 12,969 |
| 1896-7 .. | 3,735 | 11,256 | 1905-6 .. | 4,889 | 25,597 |
| 1897-8 .. | 3,751 | 11,217 | 1906-7 .. | 4,705 | 28,000 |
| 1898-9 .. | 4,472 | 17,308 | 1907-8 .. | 4,249 | 22,649 |
| 1899-1900 .. | 4,436 | 19,905 | 1908-9 .. | 5,340 | 24,384 |
| 1900-1 .. | 2,815 | 12,766 | 1909-10 .. | 6,434 | 31,715 |
| 1901-2 .. | 4,151 | 20,859 | 1910-11 .. | 6,161 | 37,484 |
| 1902-3 .. | 5,565 | 27,467 | 1911-12 .. | 3,652 | 20,911 |
| 1903-4 .. | 4,176 | 25,218 | | | |

Green forage.

During the last ten seasons the area devoted to green forage was lowest in 1904-5, when it was 29,902 acres. In 1908-9 it had increased to 63,066 acres, and in 1910-11 to 71,826 acres; in 1911-12 it was 75,177 acres, which was the largest area recorded.

Grass and clover seed.

The area under grass and clover for seed last season was, with one exception, the lowest during the last forty years. The product returned in 1911-12 was 9,503 bushels from 1,188 acres; in the previous season it was 16,262 bushels from 1,295 acres, and in 1909-10 it was 13,160 bushels from 1,595 acres. It is remarkable that such favorable results have not led to the reservation of a greater area for seed purposes.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in Hops. 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1911-12 there were only 23 growers whose return from 122 acres was 777 cwt., which was the lowest production since 1873-4. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Tanjil, and Polwarth were the chief counties in which hops were grown last season, but yields were also recorded in Heytesbury and Buln Buln.

Flax ("Linum Usitatissimum") has, for many years, been grown Flax. in various parts of this State, the total area cultivated in any one season varying from a few acres only to a maximum of about 2,000 acres.

Experience proves that this plant, in most parts of Victoria and under normal conditions, yields satisfactory returns, but owing to several reasons—chiefly the need of local mills for treating the raw material—the industry has not made the progress that its value merited; it is now, however, on a better footing, and as there is a large local demand for fibre at payable figures, there is no reason why it should not, in the future, be of some importance.

The Commonwealth Government has for the past five years granted growers a 10 per cent. bounty on the value of the fibre. The term of the bounty regulations has recently expired, but the bounty will, in all probability, shortly be renewed for a further period, and when this is done it will give flax production a further impetus, which should help a struggling industry to become established.

Particulars of the industry for the last three years are contained in the following statement:—

FLAX: 1909-10 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | No. of Growers. | Area under Crop. | Seed Produced. | Fibre Produced. | Straw awaiting Treatment. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Acres. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Tons. |
| 1909-10 | 106 | 1,213 | 1,515 | 676 | 836 |
| 1910-11 | 33 | 600 | 2,457 | 748 | 235 |
| 1911-12 | 29 | 443 | 1,958 | 1,327 | 75 |

In 1911, imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £1,888, linseed oil worth £78,472, and fibre worth £87,474.

Tobacco.

In addition to the Government tobacco experimental station (see page 652), there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were also small areas cultivated in Benambra and Moira. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last sixteen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1911-12.

| Year. | Number of Growers. | Area. | Produce. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------|
| | | Acres. | Cwt. (dry.) |
| 1896-7 | 233 | 1,264 | 7,890 |
| 1897-8 | 77 | 522 | 3,419 |
| 1898-9 | 31 | 78 | 190 |
| 1899-1900 | 28 | 155 | 1,365 |
| 1900-1 | 16 | 109 | 311 |
| 1901-2 | 17 | 103 | 345 |
| 1902-3 | 24 | 171 | 781 |
| 1903-4 | 25 | 129 | 848 |
| 1904-5 | 20 | 106 | 1,112 |
| 1905-6 | 31 | 169 | 1,405 |
| 1906-7 | 30 | 133 | 603 |
| 1907-8 | 49 | 345 | 2,764 |
| 1908-9 | 60 | 413 | 2,647 |
| 1909-10 | 50 | 321 | 2,704 |
| 1910-11 | 57 | 329 | 1,090 |
| 1911-12 | 58 | 356 | .. |

The quantity of tobacco grown in a year reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. Of late years tobacco growing in Victoria has been upon a small scale.

Vines, wine,
raisins, &c.

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-1 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and 24,193 acres in 1911-12. The vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State. There are, however, districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing; the Shire of Mildura produced last season 484,685 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 60,498 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 16,710 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire where 9,425 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1911-12.

At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of sixteen years' operations are as follows:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1897 TO 1912.

| Year ended June. | Number of Growers. | Area. | Produce. | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | Grapes Gathered. | Wine Made. | Raisins Made. | Currants Made. |
| | | Acres. | Cwt. | Gallons. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 1897 .. | 2,603 | 27,934 | 601,053 | 2,822,263 | 11,276 | 762 |
| 1898 .. | 2,364 | 27,701 | 457,437 | 1,919,389 | 13,234 | 462 |
| 1899 .. | 2,453 | 27,568 | 468,887 | 1,882,209 | 17,979 | 1,033 |
| 1900 .. | 2,382 | 27,550 | 298,920 | 933,282 | 17,847 | 3,315 |
| 1901 .. | 2,486 | 30,634 | 631,912 | 2,578,187 | 29,370 | 3,715 |
| 1902 .. | 2,469 | 28,592 | 497,269 | 1,981,475 | 27,533 | 2,546 |
| 1903 .. | 2,347 | 28,374 | 444,966 | 1,547,188 | 35,534 | 3,722 |
| 1904 .. | 2,260 | 28,513 | 654,965 | 2,551,150 | 53,447 | 7,490 |
| 1905 .. | 2,253 | 28,016 | 452,433 | 1,832,386 | 30,295 | 5,974 |
| 1906 .. | 2,009 | 26,402 | 498,590 | 1,726,444 | 42,975 | 6,403 |
| 1907 .. | 1,860 | 25,855 | 752,826 | 2,044,833 | 98,127 | 11,730 |
| 1908 .. | 1,967 | 26,465 | 537,804 | 1,365,600 | 68,617 | 10,440 |
| 1909 .. | 1,637 | 24,430 | 561,679 | 1,437,106 | 69,536 | 11,929 |
| 1910 .. | 1,606 | 22,768 | 548,828 | 991,941 | 81,044 | 27,408 |
| 1911 .. | 1,652 | 23,412 | 592,438 | 1,362,420 | 79,318 | 26,394 |
| 1912 .. | 1,650 | 24,193 | 683,250 | 983,423 | 102,924 | 46,789 |

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1912, 140,489 cwt. was used for making wine, 480,715 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 62,046 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 102,924 cwt. of raisins made, 60,822 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are being made to completely stamp out the pest by the Department of Agriculture through the distribution of disease-resistant stocks.

Raisins are being produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of local requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt., consequently, 80,000 cwt. of the production in 1912 is available for export. With regard to currants, a year's consumption is about 30,000 cwt., but it was not until 1910 that anything approaching the required quantity was produced locally.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale Orchards. was 5,955 in 1911-12 as against 5,780 in 1910-11, 5,647 in 1909-10, 5,241 in 1907-8, and 5,163 in 1905-6. The area under orchards in these years was 55,769, 53,325, 51,578, 49,212, and 47,312 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season and the acreage in

each were as follows:—Evelyn, 12,110 acres; Bourke, 11,647 acres; Mornington, 8,832 acres; Rodney, 3,851 acres; Talbot, 2,706 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 2,223 acres; Bendigo, 1,810 acres; Borung, 1,659 acres; Grant, 1,548 acres; Buln Buln, 1,211 acres; Moira, 1,122 acres; and Bogong, 1,057 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants bearing and non-bearing, which produced the various kinds of fruit grown during the seasons 1907-8 and 1910-11—the latest years for which this information is available:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

| Fruit. | Number of Trees, Plants, &c. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1907-8. | | | 1910-11. | | |
| | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. | Not Bearing. | Bearing. | Total. |
| Apples | 795,188 | 1,155,966 | 1,951,154 | 764,890 | 1,449,381 | 2,214,271 |
| Pears | 225,916 | 261,959 | 487,875 | 268,330 | 364,638 | 632,968 |
| Quinces | 18,505 | 48,309 | 66,814 | 22,820 | 58,116 | 80,936 |
| Plums | 187,353 | 296,915 | 484,268 | 134,129 | 355,332 | 489,461 |
| Cherries | 100,228 | 231,084 | 331,312 | 73,739 | 242,891 | 316,630 |
| Peaches | 109,406 | 295,189 | 404,595 | 179,240 | 292,054 | 471,294 |
| Apricots | 43,312 | 260,351 | 303,663 | 44,641 | 236,536 | 281,177 |
| Nectarines .. | 1,807 | 5,048 | 6,855 | 2,951 | 4,279 | 7,230 |
| Oranges | 27,117 | 34,024 | 61,141 | 45,403 | 40,190 | 85,593 |
| Lemons | 14,111 | 46,465 | 60,576 | 20,070 | 47,880 | 67,950 |
| Loquats | 2,170 | 5,248 | 7,418 | 1,621 | 4,926 | 6,547 |
| Medlars | 63 | 197 | 260 | 93 | 361 | 454 |
| Figs | 4,846 | 29,274 | 34,120 | 8,965 | 35,132 | 44,097 |
| Passion | 4,203 | 7,251 | 11,454 | 5,293 | 9,795 | 15,088 |
| Guavas | 352 | 949 | 1,301 | 323 | 162 | 485 |
| Pomegranates .. | 152 | 93 | 245 | 87 | 117 | 204 |
| Persimmons .. | 253 | 517 | 770 | 242 | 504 | 746 |
| Total Large Fruits .. | 1,534,982 | 2,678,839 | 4,213,821 | 1,572,837 | 3,142,294 | 4,715,131 |
| Raspberries .. | .. | 1,547,847 | 1,547,847 | .. | 663,315 | 663,315 |
| Strawberries .. | .. | 4,157,534 | 4,157,534 | .. | 4,018,944 | 4,018,944 |
| Gooseberries .. | .. | 297,853 | 297,853 | .. | 177,661 | 177,661 |
| Mulberries .. | 430 | 1,145 | 1,575 | 465 | 1,220 | 1,685 |
| Olives | 652 | 3,165 | 3,817 | 3,037 | 3,473 | 6,510 |
| Currants (Red, White, and Black) .. | 10,327 | 77,906 | 88,233 | 13,572 | 49,282 | 62,854 |
| Almonds | 8,605 | 19,772 | 28,377 | 9,690 | 21,053 | 30,743 |
| Walnuts | 4,726 | 3,787 | 8,513 | 4,252 | 4,461 | 8,713 |
| Filberts | 1,197 | 2,052 | 3,249 | 1,214 | 3,637 | 4,851 |
| Chestnuts | 410 | 476 | 886 | 498 | 533 | 1,031 |
| Total Nuts | 14,938 | 26,087 | 41,025 | 15,654 | 29,684 | 45,338 |

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3 to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, 49,086 in 1906-7, 51,578 in 1909-10, and 55,769 in 1911-12, which is the largest area returned

up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for the last twelve years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1900-1 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended March. | Number of Fruit-growers. | Area under Gardens and Orchards. | LARGE FRUITS GATHERED. | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Apples. | Pears. | Quinces. | Plums. |
| | | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1901 .. | 5,400 | 44,688 | 893,418 | 251,384 | 71,357 | 172,467 |
| 1902 .. | 5,693 | 45,885 | 652,525 | 118,742 | 64,145 | 201,291 |
| 1903 .. | 5,301 | 44,502 | 903,853 | 248,030 | 91,665 | 154,112 |
| 1904 .. | 5,254 | 46,642 | 805,034 | 158,186 | 81,516 | 289,972 |
| 1905 .. | 5,341 | 47,205 | 1,019,816 | 188,849 | 90,735 | 121,725 |
| 1906 .. | 5,163 | 47,312 | 578,700 | 219,864 | 56,898 | 130,917 |
| 1907 .. | 5,367 | 49,086 | 1,010,381 | 303,647 | 77,277 | 237,468 |
| 1908 .. | 5,241 | 49,212 | 618,424 | 182,609 | 47,871 | 157,366 |
| 1909 .. | 5,586 | 50,675 | 1,241,826 | 373,145 | 99,608 | 167,012 |
| 1910 .. | 5,647 | 51,578 | 1,121,702 | 253,195 | 50,559 | 232,657 |
| 1911 .. | 5,780 | 53,325 | 1,667,271 | 640,436 | 86,355 | 325,677 |
| 1912 .. | 5,955 | 55,769 | 1,330,961 | 239,431 | 54,425 | 151,936 |

LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.

| | Cherries. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Figs. | Others. |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1901 .. | 105,032 | 160,968 | 228,686 | 37,184 | 57,866 | 21,846 | 9,901 |
| 1902 .. | 111,891 | 284,312 | 234,101 | 60,150 | 64,954 | 18,135 | 9,363 |
| 1903 .. | 102,512 | 173,414 | 168,348 | 23,210 | 48,083 | 19,214 | 8,187 |
| 1904 .. | 124,423 | 260,589 | 336,899 | 27,670 | 61,429 | 26,405 | 8,863 |
| 1905 .. | 82,504 | 230,130 | 186,360 | 34,088 | 81,716 | 23,500 | 7,335 |
| 1906 .. | 116,845 | 132,870 | 154,791 | 21,364 | 63,904 | 32,467 | 12,339 |
| 1907 .. | 120,496 | 276,077 | 258,049 | 23,431 | 37,662 | 29,549 | 16,817 |
| 1908 .. | 71,798 | 290,178 | 239,735 | 28,620 | 46,827 | 20,460 | 10,753 |
| 1909 .. | 95,012 | 232,040 | 149,262 | 22,363 | 38,548 | 23,687 | 17,462 |
| 1910 .. | 100,054 | 291,766 | 292,496 | 34,027 | 51,130 | 22,675 | 10,566 |
| 1911 .. | 121,756 | 317,317 | 160,884 | 59,723 | 71,041 | 31,054 | 21,200 |
| 1912 .. | 96,663 | 260,258 | 281,460 | 48,982 | 65,833 | 17,891 | 10,259 |

SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.

NUTS GATHERED.

| | Rasp-berries. | Straw-berries. | Goose-berries. | Currants (Red, Black, & White). | Others. | Almonds. | Walnuts. | Filberts. | Chest-nuts. |
|---------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1901 .. | 20,396 | 4,246 | 12,431 | 1,794 | 882 | 66,837 | 25,294 | 6,818 | 6,469 |
| 1902 .. | 13,610 | 4,435 | 10,436 | 1,383 | 968 | 72,528 | 18,435 | 3,469 | 6,990 |
| 1903 .. | 20,185 | 3,101 | 11,573 | 1,456 | 1,011 | 41,551 | 19,378 | 3,437 | 8,262 |
| 1904 .. | 22,377 | 3,122 | 14,199 | 2,312 | 1,327 | 113,791 | 13,276 | 2,223 | 6,677 |
| 1905 .. | 12,480 | 5,456 | 13,558 | 1,805 | 1,320 | 80,758 | 28,306 | 1,756 | 4,396 |
| 1906 .. | 6,821 | 2,643 | 9,814 | 2,113 | 1,320 | 81,077 | 23,131 | 6,144 | 4,696 |
| 1907 .. | 13,816 | 5,487 | 12,276 | 2,054 | 3,307 | 69,378 | 15,863 | 5,339 | 3,506 |
| 1908 .. | 12,466 | 3,645 | 8,526 | 3,705 | 2,145 | 62,921 | 20,266 | 1,928 | 5,047 |
| 1909 .. | 8,640 | 4,874 | 6,950 | 1,278 | 2,747 | 91,230 | 23,100 | 3,323 | 3,355 |
| 1910 .. | 6,143 | 6,472 | 5,876 | 1,428 | 1,738 | 81,008 | 25,368 | 1,760 | 5,003 |
| 1911 .. | 9,231 | 7,788 | 6,430 | 1,334 | 2,607 | 126,877 | 24,242 | 3,209 | 8,546 |
| 1912 .. | 6,658 | 6,103 | 4,173 | 1,429 | 1,333 | 100,982 | 26,329 | 1,473 | 8,821 |

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the years 1907-8 and 1910-11—the latest years for which such particulars are available:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

| Fruit Trees. | AVERAGE PER TREE. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | 1907-8. | | 1910-11. | |
| | All Trees. | Bearing Trees. | All Trees. | Bearing Trees. |
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Apples | ·32 | ·53 | ·75 | 1·15 |
| Pears | ·37 | ·70 | 1·01 | 1·76 |
| Quinces | ·72 | ·99 | 1·07 | 1·49 |
| Plums | ·32 | ·53 | ·67 | ·92 |
| Cherries | ·22 | ·31 | ·38 | ·50 |
| Peaches | ·72 | ·98 | ·67 | 1·09 |
| Apricots | ·79 | ·92 | ·57 | ·68 |
| Nectarines | ·73 | ·98 | ·66 | 1·11 |
| Oranges | ·47 | ·84 | ·70 | 1·49 |
| Lemons | ·77 | 1·01 | 1·05 | 1·48 |
| Loquats | ·12 | ·17 | ·89 | 1·19 |
| Medlars | ·24 | ·32 | ·11 | ·14 |
| Figs | ·60 | ·70 | ·70 | ·88 |
| Passion Vines | ·38 | ·60 | ·64 | ·98 |
| Guavas | ·04 | ·05 | ·05 | ·14 |
| Pomegranates | ·33 | ·88 | ·99 | 1·73 |
| Persimmons | ·38 | ·56 | 1·01 | 1·50 |
| Total Large Fruits only .. | ·41 | ·64 | ·74 | 1·11 |
| Almonds | lbs. 2·22 | lbs. 3·18 | lbs. 4·13 | lbs. 6·03 |
| Walnuts | 2·38 | 5·35 | 2·78 | 5·43 |
| Filberts | ·59 | ·94 | ·66 | ·88 |
| Chestnuts | 5·70 | 10·60 | 3·44 | 6·65 |

This table shows a good increase in the average production of the principal large fruits between 1907-8 and 1910-11, whether all trees or only bearing trees be taken into consideration.

In addition to the fruits shown (p. 699), large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1911-12—Melons, 10,805 cwt.;

rhubarb, 35,015 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 39,563 cwt. There were also 4,216 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £8,500.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, and £558,604 in 1911-12. This, of course does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared; but it may be set down at about £35,000.

The Agricultural Department's action, several years ago, of importing a cider-making plant for the purpose of lending it to those desirous of testing or entering the industry, and also of imparting technical instruction concerning the work, has been much appreciated and has resulted in cider-making being now an established industry. So satisfactory is the product that the output of the various firms engaged in making the beverage is each season increasing, and Victorian cider can now be obtained at most of the leading hotels and cafés.

The area under market gardens for the year 1911-12 was 10,331 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and that the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £258,275. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 338,173 lbs. in 1905-6. In the next three years there was a notable improvement, and in 1909-10 the quantity dried reached 811,935 lbs., which was the greatest for the years recorded. In 1910-11 the production fell to 566,209 lbs., but in 1911-12 it again increased, the

total being 777,011 lbs. The details for the last twelve seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1900-1 TO 1911-12.

| Year ended June. | Apples. | Prunes. | Peaches. | Apricots. | Figs. | Pears. | Total. |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1901 .. | 28,944 | 35,931 | 97,254 | 411,526 | 62,639 | .. | 636,294 |
| 1902 .. | 42,218 | 33,789 | 90,328 | 328,599 | 66,472 | .. | 561,406 |
| 1903 .. | 18,178 | 28,996 | 70,759 | 110,666 | 69,069 | 8,935 | 306,603 |
| 1904 .. | 25,137 | 58,293 | 114,096 | 184,960 | 17,599 | .. | 400,085 |
| 1905 .. | 28,021 | 33,080 | 134,019 | 179,520 | 41,137 | .. | 415,777 |
| 1906 .. | 19,290 | 9,207 | 27,703 | 252,746 | 29,227 | .. | 338,173 |
| 1907 .. | 42,113 | 64,648 | 109,958 | 143,970 | 37,716 | .. | 398,405 |
| 1908 .. | 35,544 | 25,504 | 87,383 | 223,091 | 13,112 | 8,077 | 392,711 |
| 1909 .. | 69,120 | 56,183 | 84,514 | 170,620 | 26,796 | 30,322 | 437,555 |
| 1910 .. | 46,767 | 76,015 | 109,661 | 539,910 | 22,160 | 17,422 | 811,935 |
| 1911 .. | 26,391 | 80,123 | 84,211 | 334,111 | 9,554 | 31,819 | 566,209 |
| 1912 .. | 21,929 | 72,400 | 143,112 | 492,041 | 31,027 | 16,502 | 777,011 |

The bulk of the above dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1911-12 there were made also 11,211,424 lbs. of raisins, which quantity represented an increase of 2,605,344 lbs. on the produce of the previous season.

Minor crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors:—

MINOR CROPS, 1910-11 AND 1911-12.

| Crop. | 1910-11. | | 1911-12. | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | Area. | Produce. | Area. | Produce. |
| | Acres. | | Acres. | |
| Calabash | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Chicory | 467 | 432 tons (dry) | 399 | 333 tons (dry) |
| Cucumbers | 30 | 120 tons | ... | ... |
| Flowers | 53 | ... | 109 | ... |
| Garlic | 3 | 70 cwt. | ... | ... |
| Gherkins | ... | ... | 26 | 3 tons |
| Herbs | 8 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Millet—Broom | 665 | { 3,663 cwt. fibre 3,881 cwt. seed } | 258 | { 958 cwt. fibre 815 cwt. seed } |
| „ Japanese | 15 | 119 cwt. seed | 28 | { 694 cwt. fibre, 332 cwt. seed } |
| Mustard | 6 | 600 lbs. | ... | ... |
| Nursery | 877 | ... | 647 | ... |
| Opium poppies | 2 | 31 lbs. | 1 | 7 lbs. |
| Pumpkins | 2,477 | 23,851 tons | 2,328 | 20,343 tons |
| Seeds—Agricultural and garden | 1 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Sugar Beet | 458 | 5,969 tons | 752 | 3,974 tons |
| Sunflowers | 96 | 2,945 bushels | 173 | 7,414 bushels |
| Total | 5,158 | ... | 4,741 | ... |

The fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres were so treated. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6, 1,175,750 acres in 1909-10, 1,434,177 acres in 1910-11, and 1,469,608 acres in 1911-12. The system of fallowing is much more extensive in the wheat-growing counties than in the other districts of the State. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land have of late years been properly recognised. Evidence of the benefit obtained is supplied by returns received in March, 1908, from which it appears that on fallowed land manured there was a gain in wheat yield of over 5 bushels per acre, while on fallowed land unmanured the gain was nearly 2 bushels per acre. In order to procure definite information regarding the relative production from fallowed and unfallowed land under wheat, particularly in a dry season like 1907-8, some of the principal growers in the wheat districts of the State were invited in the year 1908 to state the results obtained, and the following table contains a summary of the information received from them:—

WHEAT GROWING ON FALLOWED AND UNFALLOWED LAND, 1907-8.

| District. | MANURED LAND. | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Fallowed. | | Unfallowed. | |
| | Area. | Yield per acre. | Area. | Yield per acre. |
| Wimmera— | | | | |
| Counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara ... | Aeres. 69,834 | Bushels. 11·82 | Aeres. 27,520 | Bushels. 5·75 |
| Mallee— | | | | |
| Counties of Weeah, Karkarooc, and Tatchera ... | 31,963 | 5·75 | 20,908 | 2·62 |
| Northern— | | | | |
| Counties of Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira ... | 41,110 | 9·50 | 28,946 | 4·06 |
| Western— | | | | |
| County of Ripon ... | 4,821 | 17·93 | 5,993 | 13·47 |
| Total ... | 147,728 | 10·07 | 83,367 | 4·93 |

Taking the districts as a whole, it will be seen that the yield per acre from the fallowed was more than twice as great as that from the unfallowed land; and taking the districts separately, this proportion is maintained in each of the three principal ones. In the Western District the difference is not marked in the same degree, due probably to the fact that wheat-growing except on a very small scale was commenced in that portion of the State only in recent years.

Some information was also obtained in regard to wheat-growing on unmanured land, a summary of which, in the case of the counties of Karkarooc and Tatchera in the Mallee District (the driest in the State in 1907-8) is given below :--

| District and County. | WHEAT GROWN ON UNMANURED LAND. | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Fallowed. | | Unfallowed. | |
| | Area. | Yield per acre. | Area. | Yield per acre. |
| Mallee— | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres | Bushels. |
| Karkarooc | 3,067 | 2·21 | 17,448 | ·95 |
| Tatchera | 2,453 | 3·06 | 17,323 | ·24 |
| Total | 5,520 | 2·59 | 34,771 | ·60 |

A striking difference is shown here between the yields from the fallowed and the unfallowed land, the latter being simply a failure.

Manure
used.

In those counties which are included in the first, but not in the second table, the areas returned as unmanured were small, indicating that wheat growing on unmanured land is in them carried on to only a limited extent. The correctness of this assumption receives confirmation from the figures in the following table, which show that the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity of manure used in Victoria, have greatly increased in recent years :—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1898 TO 1911.

| Year. | Farmers using. | Area used on. | Manure used— | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Natural. | Artificial. |
| | | Acres | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1898 | 7,318 | 225,830 | 143,586 | 16,052 |
| 1901 | 11,439 | 556,777 | 153,611 | 23,535 |
| 1902 | 18,537 | 1,099,686 | 206,676 | 36,630 |
| 1903 | 19,921 | 1,205,443 | 207,817 | 41,639 |
| 1904 | 20,167 | 1,521,946 | 190,903 | 45,940 |
| 1905 | 21,586 | 1,791,537 | 210,507 | 54,674 |
| 1906 | 23,072 | 1,985,148 | 205,906 | 60,871 |
| 1907 | 23,733 | 2,018,079 | 232,394 | 62,337 |
| 1908 | 24,437 | 2,053,987 | 235,492 | 64,715 |
| 1909 | 26,690 | 2,407,331 | 197,446 | 77,579 |
| 1910 | 27,845 | 2,714,854 | 203,884 | 86,316 |
| 1911 | 26,159 | 2,676,408 | 25,739 | 82,581 |

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1904, 46 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909,

66 per cent.; and in 1911, 74 per cent., which was much higher than in any previous year. During 1911 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 65,366 tons, and its value £178,210. Seventy-five per cent. of the quantity, representing 73 per cent. of the value, consisted of guano and rock phosphates imported from Ocean Island.

So widespread is the range of application of artificial manures and so general has their use become in Victoria, that it would appear difficult to add anything of interest to the purchaser of these modern aids to agriculture; but if there is one point more than another, with which the purchaser of manures is not entirely conversant, it is probably a knowledge of the safeguards afforded him by the Artificial Manures Act.

Use of
artificial
manures.

After divesting of their legal phraseology the clauses showing the intentions of the framers of this Act, it will be found that every importer or manufacturer of artificial manures (over the amount of one half hundredweight) within the State is required each year to register the brand of each fertilizer at the office of the Secretary for Agriculture, and under a statutory declaration to state, amongst other things, his full name and address, the material from which the manure is manufactured, the chemical analysis of the manure, and the retail price per ton.* From these particulars the unit value of 1 per cent. of each class of plant food (Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) in a ton of manure is computed. The unit values so established operate for twelve months only, and what is called the "commercial value" of all manures sold during that period is calculated from them. A list showing the "commercial value" and selling price of all manures will be found in the *Agricultural Journal*. The Act further requires that each bag of manure shall have a label attached showing the net weight and an analysis of the contents. It may not be generally known that each purchaser of manures is required under the Act to produce, when required by the Chemist for Agriculture, the invoice certificate which should be issued by the vendor at the time of sale. Purchasers of manures, therefore, may with advantage to themselves observe the precaution of keeping the labels.

In order to check the quality of manures despatched to the country, inspectors are empowered to take samples at certain places during transit. The compliance of the vendors with the guarantee given by them is best described in the words of the Agricultural Chemist:—"It is quite noteworthy that almost without exception the whole of the samples were well up to the guarantee, and in many cases were in excess of the percentages of fertilizing constituents guaranteed." So far, the Victorian farmer can have no fault to find with the quality of superphosphate sold in the State. Owing, however, to the great demand for bonedust, a mixed fertilizer is now being placed on the market under the name of bone fertilizer, the manurial effect of which is unsatisfactory compared with ordinary bonedust.

It has come to be recognised by progressive farmers that, valuable as are the effects of manures rationally used, their usefulness is controlled by the cultivation given to the land. In other words, it is unreasonable to expect the maximum benefit from manures on imperfectly tilled land, the moisture content of which is below what it should be. Cultivation always has been, and always will be, the most important of all operations on the farm, and it is the recognition of this fact that leads to some persons securing better results than their neighbours.

The three watchwords in agricultural practice may be described as Cultivation, Rotation, and Fertilization, the proper observance of which leads to that higher standard of production towards which the demands of civilization are forcing the agriculturists of all nations to aspire.

Characteristics of Victorian soils.

The soils of Victoria vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having thus a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down; in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food present in the soil; but although without food no plant can thrive, yet without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district of the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that the soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south, with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than of manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and as a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available for the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre once every two or three years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility with which to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

Farm
imple-
ments.

In March, 1905, and in each year since, the number of engines, horse-works, machines, and other implements on agricultural, dairy-ing, and pastoral holdings has been ascertained. The particulars for the last two years are as follows:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1911 AND 1912.

| District. | Number of -- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Engines. | | Horse-works | Harvesters. | Threshing Machines. | Winnowing Machines. | Reapers and Binders. | Strippers. | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Cultivators. | Grain Drills. | Chaff- cutters. | Cream Separators. |
| | Steam. | Oil. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 489 | 501 | 1,828 | 283 | 86 | 252 | 1,856 | 46 | 16,895 | 11,823 | 5,964 | 2,553 | 5,620 | 5,325 |
| North-Central | 306 | 1 4 | 1,025 | 212 | 34 | 299 | 2,086 | 48 | 5,850 | 3,984 | 1,377 | 1,245 | 2,069 | 2,849 |
| Western | 279 | 685 | 1,702 | 1,057 | 68 | 233 | 3,070 | 129 | 10,109 | 7,001 | 1,991 | 2,226 | 3,328 | 3,257 |
| Wimmera | 105 | 778 | 2,697 | 2,883 | 58 | 1,789 | 3,308 | 3,043 | 8,572 | 5,804 | 3,784 | 3,926 | 3,798 | 2,660 |
| Mallee | 149 | 216 | 1,017 | 1,031 | 38 | 1,483 | 1,389 | 3,032 | 4,058 | 2,508 | 2,302 | 1,879 | 1,298 | 1,189 |
| Northern | 691 | 274 | 1,818 | 4,841 | 74 | 2,622 | 5,340 | 2,392 | 13,490 | 8,683 | 5,874 | 4,990 | 2,837 | 5,163 |
| North-Eastern | 317 | 104 | 839 | 331 | 30 | 356 | 1,576 | 282 | 5,221 | 3,404 | 1,140 | 871 | 1,514 | 2,049 |
| Gippsland | 365 | 236 | 630 | 89 | 65 | 148 | 1,114 | 16 | 8,198 | 5,885 | 2,405 | 878 | 2,057 | 4,815 |
| Total | 2,701 | 2,018 | 11,556 | 10,727 | 453 | 7,182 | 21,739 | 8,988 | 72,396 | 49,092 | 24,837 | 18,568 | 22,521 | 27,307 |
| 1912. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 506 | 639 | 1,937 | 326 | 85 | 266 | 3,905 | 54 | 17,734 | 12,349 | 6,181 | 2,680 | 5,847 | 5,920 |
| North-Central | 305 | 192 | 972 | 228 | 40 | 284 | 2,049 | 45 | 5,540 | 3,779 | 1,884 | 1,261 | 2,080 | 3,008 |
| Western | 276 | 989 | 1,650 | 1,218 | 72 | 229 | 3,174 | 105 | 10,475 | 7,181 | 2,163 | 2,406 | 3,242 | 4,071 |
| Wimmera | 122 | 1084 | 2,549 | 3,203 | 60 | 1,745 | 3,328 | 2,950 | 8,816 | 5,986 | 4,221 | 4,055 | 3,877 | 3,044 |
| Mallee | 147 | 379 | 1,093 | 1,320 | 33 | 1,416 | 1,387 | 3,084 | 4,805 | 2,562 | 2,570 | 2,251 | 1,564 | 1,503 |
| Northern | 694 | 390 | 1,727 | 5,223 | 76 | 2,395 | 5,296 | 2,049 | 13,957 | 8,832 | 6,517 | 5,243 | 2,726 | 5,878 |
| North-Eastern | 372 | 177 | 822 | 388 | 39 | 880 | 1,657 | 322 | 5,524 | 3,449 | 1,227 | 951 | 1,615 | 2,381 |
| Gippsland | 451 | 371 | 626 | 126 | 70 | 145 | 1,177 | 12 | 8,516 | 6,070 | 2,489 | 1,010 | 2,231 | 4,996 |
| Total | 2,873 | 4,271 | 11,376 | 12,027 | 475 | 6,870 | 21,973 | 8,621 | 75,367 | 50,208 | 26,752 | 19,865 | 23,172 | 30,891 |

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1912, showed that there were also in use 1,122 milking machine plants, 3,645 shearing machines, 3,633 wool presses, and 1,548 grain graders.

Compared with 1911, the decrease shown by the figures for 1912 in the number of winnowers and strippers is the result of an increased use of harvesters, which have grown in numbers in each district. The only other decrease is in the number of horse-works. Each district has contributed towards a substantial increase in the number of oil-engines, harvesters, cultivators, grain drills, and cream separators, and there has been an increase in the number of ploughs and harrows in each district except the North-Central, of chaff-cutters in each district except the Western and Northern, and of steam engines in each district except the North-Central, Western and Mallee.

The following are particulars respecting dairying in Victoria for each of the last nine years:—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Cow-keepers. | Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year. | Butter Made. | Cheese Made. | Number of Cream Separators in use. |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. | |
| 1903 .. | 41,824 | 515,179 | 46,685,727 | 5,681,515 | 8,986 |
| 1904 .. | 42,931 | 632,493 | 61,002,841 | 4,747,851 | 13,408 |
| 1905 .. | 46,757 | 649,100 | 57,606,821 | 4,297,350 | 15,710 |
| 1906 .. | 47,741 | 701,309 | 68,088,168 | 4,877,593 | 19,446 |
| 1907 .. | 49,406 | 709,279 | 63,746,354 | 4,397,909 | 20,599 |
| 1908 .. | 49,158 | 609,166 | 48,461,398 | 4,328,644 | 22,395 |
| 1909 .. | 50,870 | 625,063 | 55,166,555 | 5,025,834 | 24,358 |
| 1910 .. | 52,610 | 668,777 | 70,603,787 | 4,530,893 | 27,307 |
| 1911 .. | 53,319 | 699,555 | 86,500,474 | 4,549,843 | 30,891 |

The general diminution shown in 1908 was the result of an exceptionally dry autumn; but since then the industry has made an excellent recovery, and although the number of cows is still lower than in 1906 and 1907, yet the butter made in 1910 and 1911 has each year successively exceeded that made in any previous year.

It is generally regarded that the milk required to make 1 lb. of butter will make about 2 lbs. of cheese, and on this basis the figures in the table show that, after deducting supplies required for milk and cream consumed in their natural state and for milk concentrated, condensed, or preserved, the average production from each dairy cow was equal to 127 lbs. of butter in 1911, as against an average of 109 lbs. in 1910, 92 lbs. in 1909, 83 lbs. in 1908, 93 lbs. in 1907, 100 lbs. in 1906 and 1904, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

Live stock.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each of the last six census years, together with the numbers per head of the population at each period, are shown in the following table. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock is thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

| Stock. | 1861. | | 1871. | | 1881. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Population, 540,322. | | Population, 731,528. | | Population, 862,346 | |
| | Number. | Per Head of Population. | Number. | Per Head of Population. | Number. | Per Head of Population. |
| Horses (including foals) .. | 76,536 | ·14 | 209,025 | ·29 | 275,516 | ·32 |
| Cattle— | | | | | | |
| Milch Cows | 197,332 | ·37 | 212,193 | ·29 | 329,198 | ·38 |
| Other | 525,000 | ·97 | 564,534 | ·77 | 957,069 | 1·11 |
| Sheep | 5,780,896 | 10·70 | 10,477,976 | 14·32 | 10,360,285 | 12·01 |
| Pigs | 61,259 | ·11 | 180,109 | ·25 | 241,936 | ·28 |

| Stock. | 1891. | | 1901. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Population, 1,140,405. | | Population, 1,201,341. | | Population, 1,315,551 | |
| | Number. | Per Head of Population. | Number. | Per Head of Population. | Number. | Per Head of Population. |
| Horses (including foals) .. | 436,469 | ·38 | 392,237 | ·33 | 472,080 | ·36 |
| Cattle— | | | | | | |
| Milch Cows | 395,192 | ·35 | 521,612 | ·43 | 668,777 | ·51 |
| Other | 1,387,639 | 1·22 | 1,080,772 | ·90 | 878,792 | ·67 |
| Sheep | 12,692,843 | 11·13 | 10,841,790 | 9·03 | 12,882,665 | 9·79 |
| Pigs | 282,457 | ·25 | 350,370 | ·29 | 333,281 | ·25 |

The animals are apportioned in this table to the number of inhabitants of Victoria, and in the next table to the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

| Year. | Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles). | | | | |
|------------|--|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| 1861 | ·87 | 2·25 | 5·97 | 65·78 | ·70 |
| 1871 | 2·38 | 2·41 | 6·42 | 119·22 | 2·05 |
| 1881 | 3·14 | 3·75 | 10·89 | 117·88 | 2·75 |
| 1891 | 4·97 | 4·50 | 15·79 | 144·43 | 3·21 |
| 1901 | 4·46 | 5·94 | 12·30 | 123·36 | 4·00 |
| 1911 | 5·37 | 7·61 | 10·00 | 146·59 | 3·79 |

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, except for a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, however, there was a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep; and between 1901 and 1911 there was a decrease in the number of cattle other than dairy cows, as well as in the number of pigs. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the last decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings, in March, 1910, will be found on page 667, and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1910, are enumerated on page 718:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1908 TO 1912.

| Live Stock. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Horses (including foals) ... | 424,648 | 424,903 | 442,829 | 472,080 | 507,813 |
| Cattle— | | | | | |
| Dairy Cows ... | 709,279 | 609,166 | 625,063 | 668,777 | 699,555 |
| Other (including calves) ... | 1,133,528 | 964,996 | 924,577 | 878,792 | 947,572 |
| Sheep ... | 14,146,734 | 12,545,742 | 12,937,983 | 12,882,665 | 13,857,804 |
| Pigs ... | 211,002 | 179,358 | 217,921 | 333,281 | 348,069 |

It will be seen that the figures for 1912 relating to all classes of stock are above those for the previous year. Horses, which include 63,291 foals reared, show an increase of 35,733, dairy cows an increase of 30,778, other cattle an increase of 68,780, sheep an increase of 975,139, and pigs an increase of 14,788.

Prices of
stock.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1910 and 1911 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1910 AND 1911.

| Stock. | Prices in 1910. | | | | | | Prices in 1911. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|---------|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|
| | Average. | | | Range. | | | Average. | | | Range. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | | |
| <i>Horses.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra heavy draught | 51 | 10 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 to 54 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 17 | 6 | 49 | 10 | 0 to 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium draught .. | 40 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 0 to 43 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 6 | 39 | 10 | 0 to 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Delivery Cart .. | 30 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 0 to 33 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 10 | 0 to 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Remounts .. | 23 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 0 to 25 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 to 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Saddle and Harness | 12 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 0 to 14 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 to 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Ponies .. | 23 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 0 to 24 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 0 to 25 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Fat Cattle.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bullocks—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 12 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 0 to 14 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 to 12 | 11 | 0 |
| Prime .. | 10 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 to 12 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 to 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Good .. | 8 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 0 to 10 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 to 9 | 7 | 0 |
| Good Light and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Handy Weights .. | 7 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 to 9 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 to 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Second .. | 6 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 to 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 to 7 | 12 | 0 |
| <i>Cows—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best .. | 7 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 to 8 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 to 8 | 17 | 0 |
| Others .. | 5 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 to 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 0 to 6 | 17 | 0 |
| <i>Young Cattle.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prime Steers and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heifers .. | 4 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 to 5 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 to 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Calves, prime .. | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 to 3 | 7 | 0 |
| „ good .. | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 to 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 to 2 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Dairy Cattle.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best Milkers .. | 9 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 to 11 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 to 10 | 19 | 0 |
| Good .. | 6 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 to 9 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 to 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Inferior .. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 to 5 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 to 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Springers, best | 7 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 to 8 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 to 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Heifers, best Springers | 5 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 to 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 to 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Dry Cows .. | 3 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 to 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 to 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Stores .. | 2 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 to 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 to 3 | 6 | 0 |
| <i>Fat Sheep.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wethers (cross)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 3 to 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 4 to 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Prime .. | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 4 to 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 to 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Good .. | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 to 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 to 0 | 18 | 1 |
| <i>Ewes (cross)—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 0 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 3 to 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 3 to 0 | 19 | 9 |
| Prime .. | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 3 to 0 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 to 0 | 17 | 7 |
| Good .. | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 7 to 0 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 9 to 0 | 15 | 10 |

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1910 AND 1911—*continued.*

| Stock. | Prices in 1910. | | | | | | Prices in 1911. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|-------|-----------------|----|----|--------|----|----|---|----|-------|---|----|----|
| | Average. | | | Range. | | | Average. | | | Range. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fat Sheep</i> —continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | |
| <i>Wethers</i> (merino)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prime | 0 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 9 to | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 1 to | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Good | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 9 to | 0 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 4 to | 0 | 16 | 9 |
| <i>Ewes</i> (merino) .. | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 3 to | 0 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 7 to | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| <i>Fat Lambs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 7 to | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 6 to | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Prime | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 4 to | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 10 to | 0 | 13 | 10 |
| Good | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 10 to | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 6 to | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Second | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 to | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 1 to | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| <i>Pigs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Back Fattens— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Heavy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prime | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 to | 5 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 to | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| Extra Prime and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighty | 2 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 to | 3 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 to | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Baconers— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Prime .. | 2 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 to | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 to | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Prime | 2 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 to | 2 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 to | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Porkers | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 to | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 to | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Stores | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 to | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 to | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Slips and Suckers .. | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 to | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 to | 0 | 12 | 0 |

Compared with 1910, the average prices of horses and the better grades of dairy cattle in 1911 point to improved values; but those of horned cattle (with the above exception), sheep, and pigs generally, show a reduction. The range of prices indicates fluctuations in value during each year as well as unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

The returns of stock slaughtered in the last nine years have been partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The numbers include those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs. Previously to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered during each of the last ten years :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number Slaughtered. | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | Sheep and Lambs. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
| 1902 | 2,827,938 | 233,206 | 224,431 |
| 1903 | 2,652,569 | 235,284 | 164,745 |
| 1904 | 2,305,729 | 243,937 | 191,311 |
| 1905 | 2,576,316 | 249,454 | 248,568 |
| 1906 | 2,826,144 | 261,034 | 274,391 |
| 1907 | 3,226,141 | 289,709 | 257,695 |
| 1908 | 3,309,865 | 279,710 | 225,162 |
| 1909 | 3,708,512 | 287,548 | 210,613 |
| 1910 | 4,245,881 | 319,665 | 257,287 |
| 1911 | 4,348,363 | 347,926 | 345,547 |

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | For Butcher and Private Use. | | | For Freezing. | | | For Preserving and Salting. | | | For Boiling Down. | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. |
| 1902 | 2,337,262 | 229,728 | 106,390 | 378,029 | 2,293 | .. | 13,211 | 485 | 117,984 | 99,436 | 700 | 57 |
| 1903 | 2,337,958 | 231,682 | 52,681 | 294,906 | 1,630 | 4,200 | 11,400 | 1,473 | 107,754 | 8,305 | 499 | 110 |
| 1904 | 1,843,896 | 242,276 | 67,302 | 459,963 | 720 | 3,200 | 1,095 | 699 | 120,758 | 775 | 242 | 61 |
| 1905 | 1,922,402 | 231,519 | 92,347 | 649,107 | 16,663 | 1,959 | 3,229 | 981 | 154,190 | 1,578 | 291 | 72 |
| 1906 | 2,170,581 | 251,004 | 96,618 | 651,914 | 8,009 | 2,580 | 2,522 | 1,476 | 175,120 | 1,127 | 545 | 78 |
| 1907 | 2,255,308 | 282,403 | 81,116 | 866,493 | 2,805 | 1,585 | 11,760 | 3,141 | 174,970 | 92,575 | 1,360 | 24 |
| 1908 | 2,480,072 | 260,529 | 71,309 | 773,396 | 15,789 | 2,296 | 10,775 | 2,015 | 151,478 | 45,622 | 1,377 | 79 |
| 1909 | 2,718,344 | 276,759 | 67,117 | 941,309 | 7,399 | 2,25 | 10,962 | 2,235 | 143,206 | 37,897 | 1,155 | 65 |
| 1910 | 2,592,514 | 302,282 | 91,850 | 1,573,516 | 13,009 | 1,557 | 41,420 | 3,624 | 163,844 | 38,431 | 750 | 36 |
| 1911 | 2,678,517 | 321,251 | 134,546 | 1,578,132 | 17,354 | 1,609 | 69,486 | 7,640 | 209,177 | 22,228 | 1,681 | 215 |

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. The numbers in 1910 and 1911 were considerably greater than in any previous year, and indicate the extent of the growth of the frozen meat trade in Victoria. In 1911 the oversea exports included 27,788,570 lbs. of lamb and 27,102,666 lbs. of mutton, valued at £472,249 and £326,259 respectively, all of which, excepting about 2 per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

Gain or loss
in live
stock.

The following is a return of the imports and exports of animals under principal heads during 1909. The export of horses was largely to New South Wales and India, and the other trade in live stock was principally with Australian States:—

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1909.

| | | | | Number of— | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| Imported | ... | ... | ... | 6,696 | 90,539 | 1,650,381 | 1,860 |
| Exported | ... | ... | ... | 7,432 | 81,935 | 842,922 | 95 |
| Net Imports | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,604 | 807,459 | 1,765 |
| Net Exports | ... | ... | ... | 736 | ... | ... | ... |

The information in this table, combined with that relating to stock held at the end of 1909 and stock slaughtered during that year, shows that there were no very serious losses by death of live stock during the year. By adding the increase in the number on hand, the stock slaughtered, and the stock exported (net) during 1909, it will be seen that after replacing losses by mortality, those reared give a net production for that year of about 18,600 horses, 254,400 cattle, 3,293,300 sheep, and 247,400 pigs. In consequence of the abolition of records of Inter-State imports and exports reliable estimates of the production since 1909 cannot be given.

In the last seven years the wool production of the State has been arrived at by a method which gives a much more accurate estimate of the season's production than formerly. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON, 1911-12.

| Districts. | Wool Clip, 1911-12. | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Sheep. | Lambs. | Total. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Central | 5,927,339 | 533,614 | 6,460,953 |
| North-Central | 6,475,438 | 604,584 | 7,080,022 |
| Western | 27,358,117 | 2,059,472 | 29,417,589 |
| Wimmera | 14,560,414 | 958,213 | 15,518,627 |
| Mallee | 4,990,617 | 367,286 | 5,357,903 |
| Northern | 12,757,796 | 1,024,668 | 13,782,464 |
| North-Eastern | 4,708,800 | 462,041 | 5,170,841 |
| Gippsland | 5,123,708 | 495,112 | 5,618,820 |
| Total Clip* | 1911-12 | 81,902,229 | 6,504,990 |
| | 1910-11 | 73,959,226 | 6,115,044 |
| | 1909-10 | 71,006,003 | 5,673,606 |
| | 1908-9 | 65,289,108 | 3,641,093 |
| | 1907-8 | 72,542,779 | 6,577,194 |
| | 1906-7 | 67,943,784 | 6,739,416 |
| | 1905-6 | 58,919,314 | 5,258,557 |
| | | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
| | | lbs. | lbs. |
| Wool clip | 76,679,609 | 80,074,270 | 88,407,219 |
| Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated) | 6,551,844 | 7,450,158 | 7,520,490 |
| Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated) | 12,101,376 | 14,279,216 | 14,535,332 |
| Total production | 95,332,829 | 101,803,644 | 110,463,041 |
| Total value | £4,044,755 | £4,318,100 | £4,142,747 |

* The average weight of the fleece in 1911-12 was—sheep, 7·28 lbs.; lambs, 2·33 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 6·29 lbs.

The quantity of wool produced last season, as the result of a better average clip and an increased number of sheep, was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of that for 1910-11. Its value—£4,142,747—was 4 per cent. less than in the previous season.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last five years were as follows :—

WOOL PRODUCTION : HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE.

| Year. | Production. | | Used in Manufactures. | | Available for Export. | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1907 | 93,082,341 | 3,878,431 | 5,600,873 | 199,403 | 87,481,468 | 3,679,028 |
| 1908 | 87,536,450 | 3,556,168 | 5,470,740 | 190,197 | 82,065,710 | 3,365,971 |
| 1909 | 95,332,829 | 4,044,755 | 5,239,806 | 180,036 | 90,093,023 | 3,864,719 |
| 1910 | 101,803,644 | 4,318,100 | 5,309,730 | 186,648 | 96,493,914 | 4,131,452 |
| 1911 | 110,463,041 | 4,142,747 | 5,774,870 | 228,920 | 104,688,171 | 3,913,827 |

Wool production—
Australian States.

The quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australian States in 1910 were as follows :—

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | lbs. | £ |
| Victoria | 101,803,644 | 4,318,100 |
| New South Wales | 415,338,000 | 15,708,000 |
| Queensland | 139,250,802 | 5,908,000 |
| South Australia | 59,941,000 | 2,206,000 |
| Western Australia | 29,620,000 | 1,079,000 |
| Tasmania | 9,938,540 | 401,312 |

In the case of South Australia, the figures given relate to the export oversea of South Australian wool, with the addition of an estimate of the quantity and value of wool on skins exported oversea ; in that of Western Australia they represent the wool clip plus an estimate of the wool on skins exported oversea.

Prices of
Wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1909-10 TO 1911-12.

| Class of Wool. | Average Value per lb. in— | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
| GREASY MERINO. | | | |
| Extra Super (Western District)... | 18d. to 21d. | 15d. to 18½d. | 15d. to 18½d. |
| Super | 16d. to 17½d. | 13½d. to 14½d. | 13½d. to 14½d. |
| Good | 13d. to 14½d. | 11½d. to 12½d. | 11½d. to 12½d. |
| Average | 12d. to 13d. | 11d. to 12d. | 11d. to 12d. |
| Wasty and Inferior ... | 7½d. to 9½d. | 6½d. to 8d. | 6½d. to 7½d. |

PRICES OF WOOL, 1909-10 TO 1911-12—*continued.*

| Class of Wool. | Average Value per lb. in— | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. |
| GREASY MERINO—<i>continued.</i> | | | |
| Extra Super Lambs | 21d. to 23½d. | 24d. to 27d. | 17½d. to 20½d. |
| Super Lambs | 15d. to 18d. | 16d. to 19d. | 14d. to 16d. |
| Good Lambs | 11½d. to 13½d. | 11d. to 12d. | 11d. to 13d. |
| Average Lambs | 9d. to 10d. | 8d. to 9d. | 8d. to 9d. |
| Inferior Lambs | 5d. to 6½d. | 4d. to 5d. | 3d. to 4d. |
| GREASY CROSSBRED. | | | |
| Extra Super Comebacks | 17d. to 18½d. | 14d. to 15½d. | 13½d. to 14½d. |
| Super Comebacks | 15d. to 16½d. | 13½d. to 14½d. | 12d. to 13d. |
| Fine Crossbred | 13d. to 14½d. | 11½d. to 12½d. | 10½d. to 11½d. |
| Medium Crossbred | 10d. to 11d. | 8d. to 9d. | 8d. to 9d. |
| Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln | 8½d. to 9½d. | 6½d. to 7½d. | 6½d. to 7½d. |
| Super Fine Crossbred Lambs | 13d. to 16d. | 12½d. to 14½d. | 11½d. to 13d. |
| Good Crossbred Lambs | 11d. to 12d. | 10d. to 11½d. | 10d. to 11½d. |
| Coarse and Lincoln Lambs | 8d. to 9½d. | 7½d. to 8½d. | 7½d. to 8½d. |
| SCOURED. | | | |
| Extra Super Fleece | 24d. to 25½d. | 22d. to 23½d. | 22d. to 24½d. |
| Super Fleece | 22d. to 23d. | 20d. to 21d. | 20d. to 21d. |
| Good Fleece | 20d. to 22d. | 19d. to 20d. | 18d. to 19d. |
| Average Fleece | 19d. to 20d. | 17½d. to 18½d. | 16d. to 17½d. |
| RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON. | | | |
| Greasy Merino Fleece | 21d. | 18½d. | 18½d. |
| " Comeback Fleece | 18½d. | 15½d. | 14½d. |
| " Merino Lambs | 23½d. | 27d. | 20½d. |
| " Comeback Lambs | 16d. | 14½d. | 13d. |
| Scoured Fleece | 25½d. | 23½d. | 24½d. |

Returns which were collected in March, 1910, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1910.

| District. | Number of— | | Average Number of Sheep in a Flock. | Percentage of— | |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks. | Sheep. | | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Central .. | 2,592 | 982,754 | 379 | 10.69 | 7.63 |
| North-Central .. | 2,043 | 972,439 | 476 | 8.43 | 7.55 |
| Western .. | 5,445 | 4,327,632 | 795 | 22.45 | 33.58 |
| Wimmera .. | 4,038 | 2,250,811 | 557 | 16.65 | 17.47 |
| Mallee .. | 1,118 | 631,337 | 565 | 4.61 | 4.90 |
| Northern .. | 4,659 | 2,020,911 | 434 | 19.21 | 15.68 |
| North-Eastern .. | 1,985 | 797,999 | 402 | 8.19 | 6.19 |
| Gippsland .. | 2,368 | 901,483 | 381 | 9.77 | 7.00 |
| Total .. | 24,248 | 12,885,366 | 531 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

The figures do not include 52,617 sheep which were travelling on roads, or were located in cities and towns. The average number of sheep to a flock in Victoria was 531, and this average was exceeded in three of its divisions—the Western, Wimmera, and Mallee Districts. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only 22½ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 28½ per cent. of the flocks, but only 21 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. From 1906 to 1910 there had been an increase of 8,181 flocks, or of 1,545,244 sheep, each district having contributed to the increase of flocks and, with the exception of the Central and Western Districts, to the increase of sheep. The average number of sheep in a flock had decreased in each district, that of the State as a whole having been reduced during the period from 706 to 531. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep, is evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-farming. Excluding sheep travelling and in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1910.

| Size of Flocks. | Number of— | | Percentage of— | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| | Flocks. | Sheep. | Flocks. | Sheep. |
| Under 500 | 18,589 | 2,614,051 | 76·66 | 20·29 |
| 500 to 1,000 | 3,205 | 2,267,722 | 13·22 | 17·60 |
| 1,001 „ 2,000 | 1,477 | 2,100,701 | 6·09 | 16·30 |
| 2,001 „ 3,000 | 378 | 923,881 | 1·56 | 7·17 |
| 3,001 „ 5,000 | 258 | 994,634 | 1·07 | 7·72 |
| 5,001 „ 7,000 | 107 | 629,821 | ·44 | 4·89 |
| 7,001 „ 10,000 | 93 | 797,754 | ·38 | 6·19 |
| 10,001 „ 15,000 | 69 | 850,294 | ·29 | 6·60 |
| 15,001 „ 20,000 | 35 | 624,688 | ·14 | 4·85 |
| Over 20,000 | 37 | 1,081,820 | ·15 | 8·39 |
| Total | 24,248 | 12,885,366 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Flocks of over 15,000, though not very numerous, being only about one in every 337, accounted for over 13 per cent. of all sheep, whilst those in the most general size—under 500 sheep—comprised 77 per cent. of the total flocks, and only 20 per cent. of the sheep. Of the largest flocks, 25 containing 712,609 sheep belonged to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 128,775, to the Central District counties. Flocks of from 15,001 to 20,000 were also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 28 of them, representing

491,367 sheep were located—so that as regards this size the district possessed four-fifths of the flocks and sheep in the State. The Western District had, altogether, over 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but only 18 per cent. of the number in this district was in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep was combined with agriculture to a much greater extent, as of the total in each district the proportion per cent. in flocks up to 1,000 was, in the Northern, 53; Mallee, 50; Wimmera, 48; North-Eastern, 47; Gippsland, 44; North-Central, 44; and Central, 43. Between 1906 and 1910, the flocks up to 1,000 had increased by 7,740, or 55 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,501,078, or 44 per cent.; while in the same period the flocks over 1,000 had increased by 441, or 22 per cent., and the sheep in them by only 44,166, or less than 1 per cent.

The numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria in March, 1912, have been estimated as follows:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1912.

| Breed of Sheep. | | | | | Number. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Merino | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,988,800 |
| Comeback | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,187,300 |
| Crossbred, coarse | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,801,500 |
| Shropshire and Southdown | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,662,900 |
| Lincoln | ... | ... | ... | ... | 970,000 |
| Shropshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | 554,300 |
| Other | ... | ... | ... | ... | 693,004 |
| Total | | | | | 13,857,804 |

The export trade in frozen lamb began in 1892, and in the years that have since elapsed, it has so enormously developed that it is now recognised as one of the principal industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 carcasses of beef and mutton, and in 1894, 111,715 carcasses of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were exported. In two years from its inception the trade had increased tenfold, and this prosperous beginning was the index of its future expansion. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers. The trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to fall short of realization. In 1909, 941,309 carcasses—760,308 of lamb, and 181,001 of mutton—in 1910, 1,573,516 carcasses—1,087,179 of lamb, and 486,337 of mutton—and in 1911, 1,578,132 carcasses—953,192 of lamb, and 624,940 of mutton—were frozen for export.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as meat but also as wool producers.

The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

The growing of wheat and the raising of lambs are two industries which are mutually dependent: farmers should, therefore, more actively combine these pursuits, as in so doing they will effect subtle transmutations in farming operations. Sheep, moreover, keep fields free from weeds, in addition to causing an enrichment of the ground.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established. With the extension of the intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising is becoming an extensive industry. Oversea markets for mutton and lamb are continually being opened up, so that there is no risk of the trade being overdone. The general meat supplies for the increasing populations of Europe fall far short of requirements, and it is expected that the markets of Germany and Austria, now closed to Australian meats, will soon be thrown open, and will furnish a further impetus to our trade.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands, where sheep will flourish and where extensive grazing areas are available. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export overseas are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and the industry is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep-farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the present reverse condition existing.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present the number is only 13,857,804. The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, but at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would also increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

Where rainfall is certain and irrigation possible lucerne as a mainstay fodder should be grown, for the cultivation of this crop vastly increases the carrying capacity of the farm. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed an enormous impetus will be given to lamb production. Lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will then, no doubt, be grown in great luxuriance.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Europe, and the only real rival we have in oversea markets is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not rendered to the same extent as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in this State for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to be kept in mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Europe is now finding that it must largely depend on oversea countries for its meat supplies.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is a calling in which one must possess some knowledge of farm practice and of the management of flocks, in addition to having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before one can hope to meet with success. Settlers who take up this work will, however, experience but little difficulty in gaining knowledge, inasmuch as the State officers are always prepared to proffer advice on any difficulties that may crop up.

The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork or bacon, if conducted on systematic lines, should prove a remunerative business. As an adjunct to dairying and general farm operations pig-breeding should be considered an indissoluble factor. Pigs are the best agents to profitably use up the waste products of a farm, and separated milk and damaged grain can profitably be converted into pork. Too much stress cannot be put on the necessity of skim-milk being sterilized before being fed to pigs. Recent experiments, which have been confirmed by bacteriological examination, have clearly demonstrated the probability of the prevalence of tuberculosis in pigs in dairying districts being due to the feeding of pigs on slimes and separated, unsterilized milk. Notwithstanding the incessant demand for pig products, farmers regard with some indifference this important branch of agriculture. There are only 348,069 pigs in the State at the present time, and this number could be enormously and advantageously increased, for there is a continuous demand in the old world for products of swine origin. It is estimated that in the principal countries of the world there exist 137,448,000 pigs. During 1911, 7,308 carcasses of pork were exported from Victoria. Pork.

Beef and
Veal.

The raising of bees for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although the industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops can be advantageously grown. The rearing of milk herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries of the State. The number of cattle being raised in the world is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly populated countries must inevitably occur. It is estimated that there are about 448,460,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world.

It is possible for Victoria to raise extensive herds, not only of dairy cattle, but also of bees to furnish meat supplies for oversea markets. During 1911, there were exported 1,609 carcasses of beef, and 4,513 carcasses of veal.

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

In the following statement are given the total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States, according to the returns for the end of 1911, and in New Zealand for April of that year.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1911.

| State, etc. | Horses. | Cattle. | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Other. | | |
| Total Number. | | | | | |
| Victoria | 507,813 | 699,555 | 947,572 | 13,857,804 | 348,069 |
| New South Wales | 685,515 | 830,144 | 2,321,567 | 45,032,022 | 368,889 |
| Queensland .. | 618,954 | 357,095 | 4,716,106 | 20,740,981 | 173,902 |
| South Australia .. | 259,719 | 121,803 | 271,763 | 6,171,907 | 93,130 |
| The Northern Terri- tory | 21,407 | .. | 459,780* | 50,983 | 1,500 |
| Western Australia.. | 140,026 | 27,680 | 787,297 | 5,408,583 | 55,568 |
| Tasmania .. | 41,853 | 56,858 | 160,548 | 1,823,017 | 67,392 |
| New Zealand .. | 404,284 | 633,733 | 1,386,438 | 23,996,126 | 348,754 |
| Number per Square Mile. | | | | | |
| Victoria | 5.78 | 7.96 | 10.78 | 157.68 | 3.96 |
| New South Wales | 2.21 | 2.67 | 7.48 | 145.09 | 1.19 |
| Queensland .. | .92 | .53 | 7.03 | 30.93 | .26 |
| South Australia .. | .68 | .32 | .72 | 16.24 | .25 |
| The Northern Terri- tory | .04 | .. | .88* | .10 | .003 |
| Western Australia.. | .14 | .03 | .81 | 5.54 | .06 |
| Tasmania .. | 1.60 | 2.17 | 6.12 | 69.54 | 2.57 |
| New Zealand .. | 3.86 | 6.05 | 13.24 | 229.08 | 3.33 |

* Including milch cows.

In 1911, as compared with the preceding year, the number of horses had increased in each State and in New Zealand, but had decreased in the Northern Territory; cattle had increased in four States and New Zealand, but not in Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory; sheep had increased in four States and

New Zealand, but not in New South Wales, South Australia, and the Northern Territory; and pigs had increased in four States, the Northern Territory, and New Zealand, but not in South Australia and Western Australia. Live stock, in proportion to area, are evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 383 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 328; then follow New South Wales with 228; Tasmania with 135; Queensland with 85; South Australia with 29; and Western Australia with 12; after which comes the Northern Territory with stock equivalent to 6 sheep to the square mile.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world at the latest dates for which information is available, according to the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture:—

World's supply of sheep.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1911.

| | No. of Sheep. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom | 30,485,000 |
| Other European countries | 148,774,000 |
| Total Europe | 179,259,000 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 117,081,000 |
| Asia | 110,059,000 |
| Africa | 51,429,000 |
| North America... .. | 59,048,000 |
| South America | 99,013,000 |
| Total | 615,889,000 |

The practice of preserving forage in a green state has existed in Victoria for many years, but up to the present only a small number of farmers have adopted it. It is surprising that this should be so, as ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. In Victoria, where almost every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December till Autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils an important requirement of ruminant animals, viz.:—that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1903 to 1912 show that in the year 1909-10 there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage, and in the material used, as compared with previous years, but that in the succeeding years there was a considerable decline, the number of farmers who made

ensilage in 1911-12 being 147 less, the number of silos 206 less, and the materials used 6,392 tons less than in the year 1909-10.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

| Year Ended March. | Number of Farms on which made. | Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks). | Weight of Materials Used. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Tons. |
| 1903 | 111 | .. | 4,703 |
| 1904 | 290 | .. | 10,931 |
| 1905 | 300 | .. | 12,779 |
| 1906 | 160 | 218 | 7,240 |
| 1907 | 210 | 278 | 10,581 |
| 1908 | 203 | 260 | 11,031 |
| 1909 | 392 | 494 | 18,205 |
| 1910 | 518 | 656 | 27,280 |
| 1911 | 460 | 555 | 25,969 |
| 1912 | 371 | 450 | 20,888 |

Bee-keeping.

The returns for 1911-12 show that there were in that year 3,787 bee-keepers, who owned 39,078 frame and 14,633 box hives, producing 1,462,220 lbs. and 173,040 lbs. of honey respectively, and 28,405 lbs. of beeswax. In 1910-11 there were 4,043 bee-keepers who owned 36,651 frame and 16,111 box hives, producing 2,168,107 lbs. and 140,298 lbs. of honey respectively, and 34,695 lbs. of beeswax.

A curious feature of this industry is the regularity with which the good and "off" seasons alternate, the cause being that the particular eucalyptus from which the supplies of honey are chiefly drawn flowers only every other year. In the Wimmera, which is the chief honey-producing district, the production of honey fell from 1,411,634 lbs. in 1910-11 to 467,617 lbs. in 1911-12, although the number of hives had increased from 15,936 to 16,380 in the same interval. The following are the figures for the State for the last ten years:—

BEE-KEEPING, 1902-3 TO 1911-12.

| Season ended May. | Number of Bee-keepers. | Bee Hives. | Honey. | Beeswax. |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1903 | 4,402 | 32,126 | 1,199,331 | 23,061 |
| 1904 | 5,609 | 40,759 | 833,968 | 18,979 |
| 1905 | 6,494 | 49,120 | 1,906,188 | 28,653 |
| 1906 | 5,300 | 41,780 | 1,209,144 | 21,844 |
| 1907 | 4,974 | 48,005 | 2,965,299 | 46,780 |
| 1908 | 4,745 | 43,212 | 1,138,992 | 24,521 |
| 1909 | 4,303 | 40,595 | 2,373,628 | 38,674 |
| 1910 | 3,976 | 42,632 | 1,611,284 | 22,369 |
| 1911 | 4,043 | 52,762 | 2,308,405 | 34,695 |
| 1912 | 3,787 | 53,711 | 1,635,260 | 28,405 |

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in Poultry. March, 1911, were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Fowls | ... | ... | 3,855,538 |
| Ducks | ... | ... | 288,413 |
| Geese | ... | ... | 59,851 |
| Turkeys | ... | ... | 190,077 |

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1911 was £1,618,500.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

| Census. | Poultry-owners. | Fowls. | Ducks. | Geese. | Turkeys. |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1881 | 97,152 | 2,332,529 | 181,698 | 92,654 | 153,078 |
| 1891 | 142,797 | 3,487,989 | 303,520 | 89,145 | 216,440 |
| 1901 | 132,419 | 3,619,938 | 257,204 | 76,853 | 209,823 |
| 1911 | 144,162 | 3,855,538 | 288,413 | 59,851 | 190,077 |

It appears from the above that there was an increase in the number of poultry-owners between 1901 and 1911, and although geese and turkeys showed a slight decrease, there was an increase in fowls and ducks. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1911, imported annually £7,363,255 worth of eggs, of which 41 per cent. was from Russia, 24½ per cent. from Denmark, 8½ per cent. from Austria-Hungary, 6½ per cent. from Italy, 5 per cent. from France, 4½ per cent. from Germany, 10 per cent from other foreign countries, and only ¼ per cent. from British countries. It also imported in these years an annual average of £899,742 worth of poultry, 99 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1911, sums amounting to £567,779 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

| £ | | £ | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1879-80 to 1888-9 | ... 142,963 | 1904-5 | ... 16,603 |
| 1889-90 to 1898-9 | ... 208,638 | 1905-6 | ... 16,477 |
| 1899-1900 | ... 14,801 | 1906-7 | ... 16,513 |
| 1900-1 | ... 15,817 | 1907-8 | ... 17,585 |
| 1901-2 | ... 17,250 | 1908-9 | ... 22,756 |
| 1902-3 | ... 16,489 | 1909-10 | ... 23,005 |
| 1903-4 | ... 15,759 | 1910-11 | ... 23,123 |

In addition to the expenditure of £567,779 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting

to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, and £43,648 in 1910-11 were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

Rabbits,
&c., sold,
Melbourne
Fish
Market

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Rabbits. | Hares. | Wild Fowl. |
|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| | pairs. | brace. | brace. |
| 1902 ... | 471,964 | 2,401 | 32,756 |
| 1903 ... | 316,462 | 1,024 | 13,130 |
| 1904 ... | 402,944 | 1,466 | 49,556 |
| 1905 ... | 364,066 | 903 | 47,348 |
| 1906 ... | 275,166 | 535 | 28,610 |
| 1907 ... | 298,024 | 260 | 58,210 |
| 1908 ... | 231,216 | 148 | 20,634 |
| 1909 ... | 235,548 | 163 | 42,240 |
| 1910 ... | 245,208 | 130½ | 34,180 |
| 1911 ... | 320,292 | 222 | 24,420 |

Frozen
rabbits,
&c., ex-
ported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows:—

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| | pairs. | £ |
| 1902 ... | 3,213,376 | 158,043 |
| 1903 ... | 3,447,077 | 165,580 |
| 1904 ... | 4,045,036 | 125,038 |
| 1905 ... | 5,093,952 | 219,665 |
| 1906 ... | 4,622,307 | 221,064 |
| 1907 ... | 3,251,231 | 154,789 |
| 1908 ... | 1,743,466 | 84,835 |
| 1909 ... | 1,675,578 | 82,182 |
| 1910 ... | 1,372,087 | 68,469 |
| 1911 ... | 1,373,501 | 69,426 |

In 1911 the exports oversea from Victoria also included 3,435,928 lbs. of rabbit and hare skins, valued at £156,877, and sent principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Fishing
industry.

The following tables give information regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing stations round the coast and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers, the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate quantity and value of Victorian and other fish sold in the Metropolitan market during the years 1910 and 1911; and the third shows the quantity and value

of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1911:—

FISHING INDUSTRY—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1911.

| Fishing Stations. | Number of Men. | Boats. | | Value of Nets and other Plant. |
|---|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Value. | |
| | | | £ | £ |
| Anderson's Inlet | 8 | 7 | 68 | 195 |
| Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. | 9 | 6 | 660 | 200 |
| Brighton | 8 | 5 | 125 | 86 |
| Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora .. | 50 | 54 | 2,252 | 611 |
| Dromana | 26 | 16 | 927 | 190 |
| Echuca | 9 | 9 | 26 | 57 |
| Frankston | 8 | 10 | 126 | 90 |
| Geelong | 52 | 22 | 940 | 728 |
| Gippsland Lakes | 393 | 247 | 9,588 | 3,787 |
| Kerang | 8 | 8 | 35 | 172 |
| Lorne | 5 | 2 | 24 | 51 |
| Mallacoota | 8 | 4 | 49 | 55 |
| Mentone | 8 | 7 | 72 | 37 |
| Mordialloc | 14 | 9 | 360 | 227 |
| Mornington | 19 | 15 | 710 | 391 |
| Nathalia | 25 | 15 | 38 | 50 |
| Portarlington and St. Leonards .. | 55 | 40 | 1,138 | 601 |
| Portland | 40 | 24 | 1,700 | 643 |
| Port Albert | 35 | 23 | 1,406 | 546 |
| Port Fairy | 27 | 19 | 1,326 | 309 |
| Port Melbourne | 77 | 36 | 1,388 | 581 |
| Queenscliff | 92 | 51 | 5,600 | 442 |
| Sandringham | 12 | 14 | 505 | 101 |
| Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. | 16 | 12 | 1,070 | 182 |
| St. Kilda | 5 | 3 | 43 | 90 |
| Swan Hill | 1 | 1 | 5 | 40 |
| Warrnambool | 3 | 2 | 86 | 73 |
| Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) .. | 78 | 52 | 1,586 | 982 |
| Williamstown | 21 | 12 | 333 | 108 |
| Total | 1,112 | 725 | 32,186 | 11,625 |

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1910 AND 1911.

| | | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|------------------------------------|------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | £ | | £ |
| Fresh Fish (Victorian) .. | lbs. | 9,612,598 | 60,080 | 9,279,312 | 57,995 |
| Crayfish (Victorian) .. | doz. | 28,793 | 7,198 | 30,931 | 7,733 |
| Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. | lbs. | 2,166,040 | 33,844 | 2,375,944 | 39,599 |
| Oysters | cwt. | 21,929 | 18,796 | 27,170 | 26,005 |
| Total | | .. | 119,918 | .. | 131,332 |

In addition to the above, 1,272 cwt. of smoked fish, and 267 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1911.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1911 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1911.

| Markets. | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | Fish. | Crayfish. | Fish. | Crayfish. |
| | lbs. | doz. | £ | £ |
| Melbourne | 9,279,312 | 30,931 | 57,995 | 7,733 |
| Ballarat | 482,160 | 1,939 | 2,440 | 368 |
| Other | 159,894 | 1,565 | 999 | 391 |
| Total | 9,921,366 | 34,435 | 61,434 | 8,492 |

Fish
imported

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1911 are appended:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1911.

| | 1909.—Interstate. | | 1909.—Oversea. | | 1911.—Oversea. | |
|---|-------------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Fish— | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| Fresh or Preserved by cold process lbs. | 1,772,999 | 22,720 | 758,545 | 11,076 | 939,255 | 16,471 |
| Smoked .. | 127,016 | 662 | 99,793 | 3,322 | 35,833 | 1,730 |
| Fresh Oysters cwt. | 16,941 | 8,529 | 7,935 | 4,145 | 6,110 | 3,149 |
| Potted, &c. .. | .. | 41 | .. | 4,559 | .. | 5,364 |
| Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs. | 117,177 | 3,266 | 4,823,366 | 116,931 | 4,566,631 | 123,359 |
| N.E.I. .. cwt. | 214 | 356 | 5,815 | 9,434 | 4,943 | 8,360 |
| Total .. | .. | 35,574 | .. | 149,467 | .. | 158,433 |

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 3,776,476 lbs., or 83 per cent. of the imports from overseas countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1911.

Imports by
United
Kingdom
of articles
that may
be further
developed
in Victoria

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from this State and would give very profitable employment. The magnitude of the importations by the United Kingdom of certain articles that can be profitably produced here is revealed by the particulars given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the average annual imports for each of the five-year periods 1902 to 1906 and 1907 to 1911.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1902 TO 1906, AND 1907 TO 1911.

| Articles. | Period. | Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from— | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Australia. | Other British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | All Countries. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter | 1902-6 | 1,712,956 | 2,472,530 | 17,312,389 | 21,497,875 |
| | 1907-11 | 3,097,212 | 1,765,365 | 18,740,997 | 23,603,574 |
| Cheese | 1902-6 | .. | 4,978,094 | 1,673,493 | 6,651,587 |
| | 1907-11 | 12,448 | 5,595,337 | 1,266,113 | 6,873,898 |
| Eggs | 1902-6 | .. | 157,774 | 6,555,769 | 6,713,543 |
| | 1907-11 | .. | 20,600 | 7,342,655 | 7,363,255 |
| Meats | 1902-6 | 1,429,209 | 6,863,373 | 30,711,627 | 39,004,209 |
| | 1907-11 | 3,471,839 | 6,607,903 | 32,736,164 | 42,815,906 |
| Poultry and Game | 1902-6 | 3,166 | 29,041 | 1,060,502 | 1,092,709 |
| | 1907-11 | 9,553 | 11,660 | 994,356 | 1,015,569 |
| Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved .. | 1902-6 | 266,617 | 1,252,458 | 11,902,119 | 13,421,194 |
| | 1907-11 | 384,980 | 1,434,343 | 12,611,445 | 14,430,768 |
| Sugar | 1902-6 | .. | 965,979 | 16,076,546 | 17,042,525 |
| | 1907-11 | 2,608 | 1,604,791 | 20,786,705 | 22,394,104 |
| Flax and Hemp .. | 1902-6 | .. | 1,002,204 | 6,434,494 | 7,436,788 |
| | 1907-11 | .. | 805,505 | 6,402,596 | 7,203,101 |
| Maize | 1902-6 | .. | 702,006 | 10,784,652 | 11,486,658 |
| | 1907-11 | .. | 676,792 | 10,947,788 | 11,624,580 |
| Wheat | 1902-6 | 2,373,506 | 9,055,721 | 20,419,283 | 31,848,510 |
| | 1907-11 | 4,343,622 | 12,772,819 | 23,680,500 | 40,796,941 |
| Wheatmeal and Flour | 1902-6 | 230,520 | 945,335 | 6,578,130 | 7,753,985 |
| | 1907-11 | 191,694 | 1,220,634 | 4,773,220 | 6,185,548 |
| Wine | 1902-6 | 117,010 | 19,185 | 4,213,525 | 4,349,720 |
| | 1907-11 | 134,364 | 24,883 | 3,774,371 | 3,933,618 |
| Leather | 1902-6 | 401,190 | 2,515,675 | 5,473,448 | 8,390,313 |
| | 1907-11 | 402,231 | 2,904,885 | 6,152,809 | 9,459,925 |
| Skins, Furs, and Hides | 1902-6 | 935,298 | 2,877,271 | 4,998,422 | 8,810,991 |
| | 1907-11 | 1,766,625 | 3,685,330 | 7,746,724 | 13,198,679 |
| Tallow and Stearine | 1902-6 | 667,477 | 550,351 | 1,204,424 | 2,422,252 |
| | 1907-11 | 1,306,817 | 717,578 | 1,544,062 | 3,568,457 |
| Wool (Sheep and Lambs) | 1902-6 | 10,061,829 | 8,603,913 | 3,710,411 | 22,376,153 |
| | 1907-11 | 14,091,340 | 12,482,592 | 5,299,274 | 31,873,206 |

The requirements of the United Kingdom as regards the sixteen articles specified were met by foreign countries to the extent of 71 per cent. in the earlier, and of 67 per cent. in the later period. Only 9 per cent. of such requirements during the period 1902-6, and 12 per cent. during the period 1907-11 was supplied by Australia, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate, especially in Victoria, give an opportunity of doing much more than at present in the supply of butter, meats, fruits, breadstuffs, &c. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate. The figures for 1911 relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great

Britain are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.
1911.

| — | | | | Victoria. | Great Britain. |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|---------|------------|----------------|
| Area | .. | .. | acres | 56,245,760 | 56,214,419 |
| Wheat produced | .. | .. | bushels | 20,891,877 | 62,657,368 |
| Oats produced | .. | .. | " | 4,585,326 | 114,352,856 |
| Barley produced | .. | .. | " | 1,024,584 | 50,988,600 |
| Peas and Beans produced | .. | .. | " | 181,113 | 11,378,280 |
| Potatoes produced | .. | .. | tons | 119,092 | 3,825,312 |
| Turnips and swedes produced | .. | .. | " | 4,953* | 16,396,948 |
| Mangolds produced | .. | .. | " | 9,568 | 7,480,433 |
| Hay produced | .. | .. | " | 1,032,288 | 7,181,904 |
| Horses | .. | .. | No. | 507,813 | 1,627,393 |
| Cattle | .. | .. | " | 1,647,127 | 7,114,264 |
| Sheep | .. | .. | " | 13,857,804 | 26,494,992 |
| Pigs | .. | .. | " | 348,069 | 2,822,154 |

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

State
expendi-
ture in aid
of Mining
Industry.

The mining industry has received considerable assistance from the State Treasury, details of which are given in the following statements:—

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

| — | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mining Department | 26,200 | 26,531 | 24,910 | 25,795 | 25,738 |
| State Coal Mine | ... | ... | ... | 46,695 | 152,573 |
| Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,575 |
| Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of | 11,302 | 7,541 | 7,419 | 11,093 | 7,098 |
| Diamond drills for prospecting | 13,124 | 13,150 | 11,805 | 15,978 | 17,124 |
| Testing plants | 2,548 | 2,093 | 2,203 | 3,846 | 3,793 |
| Geological and underground surveys of mines | 5,631 | 5,701 | 5,628 | 6,014 | 5,941 |
| Mining Development— | | | | | |
| Advances to companies. &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. | ... | ... | 19,465 | 24,641 | 15,421 |
| Miscellaneous | 916 | 2,274 | 8,094 | 10,013 | 4,619 |
| | 59,721 | 57,290 | 79,524 | 144,075 | 247,882 |

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1906-7 TO 1910-11—*continued.*

| — | | | 1906-7. | 1907-8. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Expenditure from Surplus Revenue. | | | | |
| Mining Development— Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ... | | | £ 13,677 | £ 21,757 | £ 19,357 | £ 5,001 | £ 2,095 |
| | | | Expenditure from Loan Moneys. | | | | |
| State Coal Mine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,906 | 65,278 |
| Total | ... | ... | 73,398 | 79,047 | 98,881 | 184,982 | 315,255 |

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 528 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £372,206 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Advances to companies—Development of mining | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,740 |
| „ „ Boring for gold and coal, &c.... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,532 |
| Construction of roads and tracks for mining | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,579 |
| Plant for testing metalliferous material | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,357 |
| Construction of races and dams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,260 |
| Advances to miners for prospecting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,839 |
| Purchase of cyanide process patent rights | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,975 |
| State Coal Mine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101,184 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,740 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372,206 |

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1911, for the development of mining totalled £146,138, of which sum £17,634 had up to that date been repaid, £19,782 realized, and £22,693 written off, leaving £86,029 outstanding. Interest paid during 1910-11 amounted to £794, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1911, to £1,486.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1911:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1911.

| Persons following Mining Pursuits. | Employers of Labour. | | Working on their own Account, but not employing Labour. | | Receiving Salary or Wages. | | Assisting but not receiving Wages. | | Indefinite. | | Not at work for more than a week prior to Census. | |
|--|----------------------|---------|---|---------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Mines department officer .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Mine, gold, proprietor, manager, worker .. | 277 | 1 | 1,735 | .. | 11,456 | .. | 10 | .. | 1,246 | .. | 733 | .. |
| Mine, tin, proprietor, manager, worker .. | 5 | .. | 8 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Mine, silver, proprietor, manager, worker .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Mine, coal, proprietor, manager, worker .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1,326 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 48 | .. |
| Mine, iron, proprietor, manager, worker .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mine, copper, proprietor, manager, worker .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Mine, precious stones, manager, worker .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others and undefined, proprietor, manager, worker .. | 72 | 1 | 190 | .. | 906 | 16 | 3 | .. | 658 | .. | 301 | .. |
| Quarry proprietor, manager, worker .. | 50 | .. | 21 | .. | 817 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | 22 | .. |
| Others .. | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 407 | 2 | 1,964 | .. | 14,731 | 19 | 13 | .. | 1,957 | .. | 1,116 | .. |

Total Males 20,188
Total Females 21

GRAND TOTAL 20,209

The average number of men employed in mining is estimated Gold miners. annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the ten years ended with 1911 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Alluvial Miners. | Quartz Miners. | Total. |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| 1902 | 11,963 | 14,140 | 26,103 |
| 1903 | 11,058 | 14,150 | 25,208 |
| 1904 | 10,405 | 13,926 | 24,331 |
| 1905 | 11,403 | 13,966 | 25,369 |
| 1906 | 10,951 | 14,353 | 25,304 |
| 1907 | 10,390 | 12,901 | 23,291 |
| 1908 | 8,673 | 12,180 | 20,853 |
| 1909 | 7,925 | 10,746 | 18,671 |
| 1910 | 6,638 | 9,915 | 16,553 |
| 1911 | 5,144 | 8,871 | 14,015 |

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1911 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 860; Ballarat, 2,325; Bendigo, 3,674; Beechworth, 2,786; Castlemaine, 1,836; Gippsland, 900; and Maryborough, 1,634.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals Mineral produce. and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1911:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| Metals and Minerals. | Recorded prior to 1911. | | Recorded during 1911. | | Total Recorded to end of 1911. | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Fine. ozs. | £ | Fine. ozs. | £ | Fine. ozs. | £ |
| Gold | 67,688,737 | 287,523,134 | 504,000 | 2,140,855 | 68,192,737 | 289,663,989 |
| Silver | 29,405 | 7,751 | 653 | 65 | 30,058 | 7,816 |
| Platinum .. | 1,324,334 | 202,089 | 18,494* | 2,070 | 1,342,828* | 204,159 |
| | .. | .. | 184 | 989 | 184 | 989 |
| | tons. | | tons. | | tons. | |
| Coal, black .. | 3,424,045 | 1,878,733 | 653,864 | 298,829 | 4,077,909 | 2,177,562 |
| " brown .. | 50,116 | 20,109 | 6,134 | 2,313 | 56,250 | 22,422 |
| Lignite | 12,923 | 3,086 | .. | .. | 12,923 | 3,086 |
| Ore—copper .. | 18,658 | 213,673 | 36 | 2,088 | 18,694 | 215,761 |
| " tin | 15,634 | 773,530 | 33 | 3,417 | 15,667 | 776,947 |
| " antimony .. | 34,368 | 215,784 | 1,098 | 8,928 | 35,466 | 224,712 |
| " silverlead .. | 793 | 5,760 | .. | .. | 793 | 5,760 |
| " iron | 5,434 | 12,540 | .. | .. | 5,434 | 12,540 |
| " manganese .. | 23 | 142 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 152 |
| Wolfram | 37 | 3,776 | 18 | 1,309 | 55 | 5,085 |
| Diamonds .. | .. | 108 | .. | .. | .. | 108 |
| Sapphires, &c. .. | .. | 630 | .. | .. | .. | 630 |
| Gypsum | 18,529 | 10,666 | 591 | 448 | 19,120 | 11,114 |
| Magnesite .. | 6 | 12 | 166 | 498 | 172 | 510 |
| Kaolin | 4,876 | 10,584 | 371 | 440 | 5,247 | 11,024 |
| Diatomaceous earth | 3,493 | 14,352 | 400 | 1,600 | 3,893 | 15,952 |
| Pigment clays .. | 52 | 74 | 16 | 6 | 68 | 80 |
| Bluestone, Freestone, Granite, &c.† .. | .. | 3,844,710 | .. | 153,926 | .. | 3,998,636 |
| Limestone, &c.† .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | 294,741,243 | .. | 2,617,791 | .. | 297,359,034 |

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.—† From 1866 only.—‡ Record from 1900.

The total quantity of gold raised from its first discovery in 1851 to the end of 1911 was 72,531,961 ounces gross, or, as shown above, 68,192,737 ounces fine, the estimated value being £289,663,989. This sum is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1911 was £3 19s. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1911—542,074 ounces gross, or 504,000 ounces fine—was 67,924 ounces gross or 66,383 ounces fine less than the yield of the previous year. The falling off occurred mainly in the deep alluvial mines at Chiltern, Rutherglen, Creswick, Clunes, Castlemaine, and Maryborough, and in the quartz mines at Bendigo, Ballarat, and Walhalla.

Mining
district
gold yields.

According to the calculations of the mining registrars, the yields of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1910 and 1911 in each mining district of the State were as follows:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1910 AND 1911.

| Mining District. | 1910. | | | 1911. | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. | Alluvial. | Quartz. | Total. |
| | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. | OZS. |
| Ararat and Stawell ... | 15,003 | 4,728 | 19,731 | 15,966 | 6,009 | 21,975 |
| Ballarat ... | 27,688 | 74,437 | 102,125 | 15,704 | 64,884 | 80,588 |
| Beechworth ... | 88,661 | 17,178 | 105,839 | 79,175 | 19,520 | 98,695 |
| Bendigo ... | 1,993 | 177,157 | 179,150 | 2,520 | 166,140 | 168,660 |
| Castlemaine ... | 19,534 | 54,889 | 74,423 | 13,010 | 60,892 | 73,902 |
| Gippsland .. | 7,597 | 31,625 | 39,222 | 6,498 | 25,753 | 32,251 |
| Maryborough ... | 43,222 | 30,265 | 73,487 | 39,457 | 28,172 | 67,629 |
| Total ... | 203,698 | 390,279 | 593,977 | 172,330 | 371,370 | 543,700 |

In 1910, these calculations fell short of the actual yield by 16,021 ounces, but in 1911 they were 1,626 ounces in excess of the yield.

Deep
mines.

On 31st December, 1911, there were 15 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Carlisle, 3,460 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,290 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth at Bendigo is fifty-three.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, 4,051 feet incline and 350 feet vertical, equal to 3,450 feet vertical; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,405 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Jubilee, Scarsdale, 2,014 feet.

The number of gold dredging and hydraulic sluicing leases in force on 31st December, 1911, was 138, with an area of 15,116 acres. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and from 1900 to 1911, 808,025 ounces were obtained from 5,893 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 137 ounces per acre, or 2.3 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won by the same means during the period 1900-11 was 552 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1911:—

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing.

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1911.

| District. | Number of Plants. | Gold won during 1911. | Dividends paid during 1911.* |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | ozs. | £ |
| Ararat and Stawell | 1 | 928 | ... |
| Ballarat | 9 | 6,264 | 2,241 |
| Beechworth | 53 | 54,148 | 37,586 |
| Bendigo | 4 | 2,135 | 350 |
| Castlemaine | 18 | 7,022 | 5,362 |
| Gippsland | 5 | 5,389 | 5,400 |
| Maryborough | 5 | 2,649 | ... |
| Unspecified | 8 | 3,059 | ... |
| Total | 103 | 81,594 | |

* These figures are merely approximate, as information was not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

| District. | Bucket Dredges. | Pump Hydraulic Sluices. | Jet Elevators. | Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Ararat and Stawell | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ballarat | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 9 |
| Beechworth | 46 | 5 | 2 | ... | 53 |
| Bendigo | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Castlemaine | 4 | 11 | 3 | ... | 18 |
| Gippsland | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Maryborough | ... | 5 | . | ... | 5 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Total | 54 | 34 | 7 | 8 | 103 |

The 54 bucket dredges raised 16,345,713 cubic yards of material and won 59,498 ounces of gold; the 34 pump hydraulic sluicing plants dealt with 2,952,721 cubic yards of material for a return of 17,028 ounces of gold; the 7 hydraulic jet elevators put through 444,901 cubic yards of material for a return of 2,009 ounces of gold; and the 8 plants working by gravitation hydraulic sluicing dealt with 401,012 cubic yards of material, which yielded 3,059 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants during 1911 was 20,144,347 cubic yards, representing an area of 706 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 81,594 ounces, and of tin 6 tons, as against a treatment of 20,004,967 cubic yards in 1910 for 88,319 ounces of gold, and 20 tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 1.94 grains in 1911, as against 2.1 in the previous year. In 1911 the number of men employed in connexion with these 103 plants was 1,467, and their wages amounted to £147,449.

Value of
machinery
on gold-
fields

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1911:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in— | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|-----------|
| | Alluvial Mining. | Quartz Mining. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1907 | 964,120 | 1,935,125 | 2,899,245 |
| 1908 | 933,470 | 1,797,825 | 2,731,295 |
| 1909 | 850,311 | 1,643,072 | 2,493,383 |
| 1910 | 803,636 | 1,621,972 | 2,425,608 |
| 1911 | 604,925 | 1,475,418 | 2,080,343 |

Gold-mining
dividends.

The next return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last five years:—

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1907 TO 1911.

| Mining District. | Amount Distributed. | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat and Stawell | ... | ... | 5,275 | 22,519 | 19,781 |
| Ballarat | 51,675 | 43,500 | 47,863 | 32,217 | 22,896 |
| Beechworth | 53,189 | 78,245 | 54,114 | 46,551 | 43,187 |
| Bendigo | 120,880 | 133,114 | 159,273 | 99,421 | 123,153 |
| Castlemaine | 39,568 | 18,669 | 48,225 | 55,619 | 53,462 |
| Gippsland | 50,850 | 44,515 | 6,960 | 6,600 | 2,250 |
| Maryborough | 1,250 | 1,250 | 17,500 | 15,000 | 20,950 |
| Total | 317,412 | 319,293 | 339,210 | 277,927 | 285,684 |

The yields of gold for the State and the dividends paid by gold-mining companies during the last ten years are given below :—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Value of Gold Produced | Dividends Paid. |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1902 | 3,062,028 | 472,136 |
| 1903 | 3,259,482 | 601,152 |
| 1904 | 3,252,045 | 623,398 |
| 1905 | 3,173,744 | 454,431 |
| 1906 | 3,280,478 | 484,693 |
| 1907 | 2,954,617 | 317,412 |
| 1908 | 2,849,838 | 319,293 |
| 1909 | 2,778,956 | 339,210 |
| 1910 | 2,422,745 | 277,927 |
| 1911 | 2,140,855 | 285,684 |

The dividends paid in the years mentioned range from 11 to 19 per cent. of the gold produced, the average for the ten years being 14.3 per cent.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery, and shows the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place :—

Gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1911.

| Period. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia.* | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|---------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. | gross ozs. |
| 1851-60 | 23,334,263 | 3,280,963 | 75,000 | .. | .. | .. | 35,845 |
| 1861-70 | 16,276,566 | 3,542,912 | 250,000 | .. | .. | 3,504 | 5,507,004 |
| 1871-80 | 10,156,297 | 2,251,666 | 3,187,855 | 84,593 | .. | 180,178 | 4,009,345 |
| 1881-90 | 7,103,448 | 1,164,452 | 3,925,620 | 209,275 | 46,967 | 397,983 | 2,265,616 |
| 1891-00 | 7,476,038 | 2,958,295 | 7,358,129 | 355,208 | 5,870,662 | 605,519 | 2,788,398 |
| 1851-00 | 64,346,612 | 13,198,288 | 14,796,604 | 649,076 | 5,917,629 | 1,187,184 | 14,606,208 |
| | fine ozs. | fine ozs. | fine ozs. | fine ozs. | fine ozs. | fine ozs. | fine ozs. |
| 1901 .. | 730,453 | 216,888 | 598,382 | 28,951 | 1,703,416 | 69,491 | 412,876 |
| 1902 .. | 720,866 | 254,435 | 640,463 | 24,082 | 1,871,037 | 70,996 | 459,406 |
| 1903 .. | 767,297 | 254,260 | 668,546 | 22,269 | 2,064,801 | 59,891 | 461,648 |
| 1904 .. | 765,600 | 269,817 | 639,151 | 17,925 | 1,983,230 | 65,921 | 467,897 |
| 1905 .. | 747,166 | 274,267 | 592,620 | 20,447 | 1,955,316 | 73,540 | 492,955 |
| 1906 .. | 772,290 | 253,987 | 544,636 | 14,077 | 1,794,547 | 60,023 | 534,617 |
| 1907 .. | 695,576 | 247,363 | 466,476 | 11,871 | 1,697,553 | 65,354 | 477,312 |
| 1908 .. | 671,208 | 224,792 | 465,085 | 9,161 | 1,647,911 | 57,085 | 471,968 |
| 1909 .. | 654,222 | 204,709 | 455,576 | 7,989 | 1,595,269 | 44,777 | 472,465 |
| 1910 .. | 570,383 | 188,857 | 441,400 | 11,645 | 1,470,632 | 37,048 | 446,434 |
| 1911 .. | 504,000 | 181,121 | 386,164 | 11,680 | 1,370,868 | 31,101 | 427,385 |

* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive, was 114³/₄ million ounces (gross), more than half of which was produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the eleven years, 1901 to 1911, was slightly over 41 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed 19 million ounces.

World's production of gold and silver.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and for the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1910, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual reports of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A. The figures relating to the year 1873 and subsequent years are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

| Year. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Ounces— Fine. | Value. | Ounces— Fine. | Value— Commercial. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1860 to 1869 | 61,314,500 | 260,450,800 | 378,311,600 | 103,714,600 |
| 1870 to 1879 | 52,764,400 | 224,131,700 | 628,717,300 | 159,639,000 |
| 1880 to 1889 | 51,405,100 | 218,357,900 | 921,103,100 | 197,783,000 |
| 1890 to 1899 | 95,081,700 | 403,886,400 | 1,568,876,900 | 235,663,700 |
| 1900 | 12,315,100 | 52,312,000 | 173,591,400 | 22,115,800 |
| 1901 | 12,625,500 | 53,630,500 | 173,011,300 | 21,330,900 |
| 1902 | 14,354,700 | 60,975,600 | 162,763,500 | 17,726,200 |
| 1903 | 15,852,600 | 67,338,500 | 167,689,300 | 18,607,200 |
| 1904 | 16,804,400 | 71,381,300 | 164,195,300 | 19,569,200 |
| 1905 | 18,396,500 | 78,144,200 | 172,317,700 | 21,599,400 |
| 1906 | 19,471,100 | 82,708,900 | 165,054,500 | 22,957,200 |
| 1907 | 19,977,300 | 84,859,000 | 184,207,000 | 24,982,500 |
| 1908 | 21,430,400 | 91,031,800 | 203,236,800 | 22,338,700 |
| 1909 | 21,982,700 | 93,377,800 | 211,215,600 | 22,569,000 |
| 1910 | 21,996,300 | 93,435,000 | 222,879,400 | 24,731,000 |
| Total | 455,772,300 | 1,936,021,400 | 5,497,170,700 | 935,327,400 |

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL
COUNTRIES, 1910.

| Country. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Ounces— Fine. | Value. | Ounces— Fine. | Value— Commercial. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Africa | 8,474,800 | 35,999,000 | 1,037,200 | 115,000 |
| Australasia | 3,167,000 | 13,453,000 | 21,545,800 | 2,391,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 105,100 | 446,000 | 1,540,800 | 171,000 |
| British India | 518,500 | 2,203,000 | 44,800 | 5,000 |
| Canada | 493,700 | 2,097,000 | 32,869,300 | 3,647,000 |
| Germany | 3,000 | 13,000 | 5,597,000 | 621,000 |
| Japan | 186,000 | 790,000 | 4,646,200 | 515,000 |
| Mexico | 1,205,100 | 5,119,000 | 71,372,200 | 7,920,000 |
| Peru | 24,900 | 106,000 | 9,566,100 | 1,061,000 |
| Russia | 1,721,200 | 7,311,000 | 140,600 | 16,000 |
| United States | 4,657,000 | 19,782,000 | 57,137,900 | 6,340,000 |
| Other Countries | 1,440,000 | 6,116,000 | 17,381,500 | 1,929,000 |
| Total | 21,996,300 | 93,435,000 | 222,879,400 | 24,731,000 |

The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

COAL RAISED IN VICTORIA TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

| Year. | Tons. |
|---|-----------|
| Prior to 1876 | 9,640 |
| From 1876 to 31st December, 1890 | 64,625 |
| From 1891 to 31st December, 1900 | 1,719,778 |
| 1901 | 209,479 |
| 1902 | 225,164 |
| 1903 | 69,861 |
| 1904 | 121,742 |
| 1905 | 155,186 |
| 1906 | 160,631 |
| 1907 | 138,634 |
| 1908 | 113,962 |
| 1909 | 128,673 |
| 1910 | 369,709 |
| 1911 | 659,998 |
| Total | 4,147,082 |

These particulars include brown coal and lignite.

The State[†]
coal-field.

The development of the Powlett River coal-field was undertaken by the State in November, 1909, and in June, 1911 the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles, and boring has proved that at least 22,000,000 tons of coal exist in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year 1911 was 506,060 tons, valued at £216,408 at the mine. The number of persons employed was about 1,200, and the earnings of the miners working on contract averaged during the year 13s. 11d. per shift. The average amount distributed in wages was £7,381 per fortnight. In the township of Wonthaggi, 140 business and 166 residential sites are held under lease, and 440 residential blocks are held by State mine employes, who pay an annual rental of 25s. The annual revenue from the leases is £6,008, and from the miners' blocks £550. Waterworks have been completed and the town reticulated, and an electric plant for supplying power to the mine and light to the town is nearing completion.

Coal
produced
in Austral-
asia.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

| Year. | Tons of Coal raised in— | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| Prior to 1878 | 13,747 | 17,538,869 | 507,226 | ... | 92,176 | 709,931 |
| 1878 to 1882.. | 1,987 | 8,503,937 | 305,692 | .. | 54,110 | 1,408,893 |
| 1883 to 1887.. | 10,196 | 13,902,101 | 911,416 | .. | 60,744 | 2,506,631 |
| 1888 to 1892.. | 107,454 | 17,738,842 | 1,444,669 | .. | 208,060 | 3,179,846 |
| 1893 to 1897.. | 940,954 | 18,982,101 | 1,587,973 | .. | 211,990 | 3,785,485 |
| 1898 to 1902.. | 1,154,348 | 26,721,213 | 2,440,078 | 434,716 | 235,221 | 5,566,597 |
| 1903 .. | 69,861 | 6,354,846 | 507,801 | 133,000 | 49,069 | 1,420,193 |
| 1904 .. | 121,742 | 6,019,809 | 512,015 | 138,550 | 61,109 | 1,537,838 |
| 1905 .. | 155,186 | 6,632,138 | 529,326 | 127,364 | 51,993 | 1,585,756 |
| 1906 .. | 160,631 | 7,626,362 | 606,772 | 149,755 | 52,896 | 1,729,536 |
| 1907 .. | 138,634 | 8,657,924 | 683,272 | 142,372 | 58,891 | 1,831,009 |
| 1908 .. | 113,962 | 9,147,025 | 696,332 | 175,248 | 61,067 | 1,860,975 |
| 1909 .. | 128,673 | 7,019,879 | 756,577 | 214,302 | 61,162 | 1,911,247 |
| 1910 .. | 369,709 | 8,173,508 | 871,166 | 262,166 | 82,445 | 2,197,362 |
| 1911 .. | 659,998 | 8,691,604 | 891,568 | 249,899 | 57,067 | .. |

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905;

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1910 was about 1,035 million tons (of 2,240 lbs.). The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world:—

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1910.

| Country. | Production. | Value per ton at Collieries. | Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-) | Number of Men Employed under and over ground. |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Tons. | s. d. | Tons. | |
| Australia | 9,758,994 | 7 6½ | - 1,393,701 | 21,742 |
| New Zealand | 2,197,362 | 11 1¼ | - 44,786 | 4,599 |
| Austria | 13,553,000 | 8 7 | + 9,756,000* | 74,112 |
| Belgium | 23,532,000 | 11 10½ | + 318,000 | 143,701 |
| British India | 12,047,000 | 4 1 | - 546,000 | 116,081 |
| Canada | 11,425,000 | 10 8½ | + 7,945,000 | 25,424 |
| France† | 36,519,000 | 12 5½ | + 17,674,000 | 187,242 |
| German Empire | 150,372,000 | 9 11½ | - 20,146,000 | 613,224† |
| Japan | 15,286,000 | 7 4½ | - 2,590,000 | 152,515† |
| Russian Empire | 22,650,000 | 10 4† | + 4,779,000 | 164,819† |
| United Kingdom | 264,433,000 | 8 2½ | - 84,494,000 | 1,027,539 |
| United States | 447,837,000 | 5 10½ | - 13,022,000 | 666,555† |

* Austria-Hungary. † Figures for 1909. ‡ Figures for 1907.

There were 99 quarries in which work was carried on during 1911; these gave employment to 1,438 persons, and the sum paid in wages was £140,585. These figures include the persons employed and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries, and cannot be separated therefrom. The quantity and value of stone

raised during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES : 1907 TO 1911.

| Year. | Quantity of Stone Operated on— | | | | Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|--|
| | Bluestone. | Free- stone. | Granite. | Limestone. | |
| | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | c. yds. | £ |
| 1907 | 405,718 | 475 | 475 | 57,010 | 70,945 |
| 1908 | 491,446 | 1,594 | 713 | 54,671 | 84,479 |
| 1909 | 525,555 | 370 | 838 | 55,134 | 88,610 |
| 1910 | 636,029 | 5,469 | 345 | 58,274 | 114,955 |
| 1911 | 760,699 | 3,936 | 1,310 | 62,610 | 151,426 |

Boring.

During 1911 the Mines Department had the following boring plant at work:—Six diamond drills with calyx cutters, six Victoria drills with calyx cutters, one Victoria percussion drill, one pioneer drill, and one hand-boring machine. Twelve of these machines were engaged in boring for coal, and put down 97 bores, the aggregate depth of which was 42,593 feet. The remaining drills were employed in boring for gold, and sank 31 bores for an aggregate depth of 3,241 feet.

**Government
batteries.**

Government batteries are located in 24 districts, and during 1911 treated 2,723 tons of ore, which yielded 2,013 ounces of gold, the net cost to the Mines Department being £3,036.

**Cyanida-
tion.**

There were 248 plants at work treating tailings by the cyanide process during 1911, this number representing a decrease of 57 in comparison with that for the year 1910. The total quantity of

gold obtained in the year was 59,986 ounces, valued at £215,411, from 1,102,956 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 2 grs. per ton, being a decrease of 74,276 in tonnage of tailings treated, and of 8,597 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The records show that since the introduction of methods of this kind a grand total of 12,926,424 tons of tailings has been treated by cyanide and other processes for 1,065,248 ounces of gold, the yield being equal to an average of 1 dwt. 16 grs. per ton.

The number of accidents happening in 1911 in connexion with gold mining was 80, in which 19 persons were killed and 65 seriously injured. In the last twenty years the average annual number of men employed in gold mining was 25,261, and the average yearly number of accidents 108, 30 persons per annum being killed, and 87 injured, or 1.16 and 3.38 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining during 1911, 23 persons were injured, and during the twenty-three years, 1889-1911, accidents were responsible for 32 persons being killed and 161 being injured. Since 1905, only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which incapacitated the sufferer from work for a period of at least fourteen days.

Mining accidents.

MANUFACTORIES.

That which is regarded in the subsequent tables as constituting a factory is any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, also those employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export.

Definition of a factory.

The classification of industries adopted was drawn up in 1902 at a conference of Australian statisticians. Where two or more industries are carried on by one proprietor in the same building, each industry is, where possible, treated as a separate undertaking. The following table shows, for the year 1911, the number of factories in each class of industry, the volume of power used, the number of

Classification of factories.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1911.

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boiling down | 20 | 164 | 15 | 127 | .. | .. | 12,531 | 3,462 | 149,249 | 202,937 |
| Bone milling | 16 | 478 | 10 | 105 | .. | 3 | 9,974 | 3,992 | 66,505 | 93,726 |
| Tanning | 56 | 1,401 | 57 | 1,546 | .. | 13 | 163,446 | 10,724 | 974,552 | 1,258,431 |
| Fellmongering | 32 | 604 | 39 | 467 | 1 | .. | 35,246 | 4,176 | 499,565 | 584,758 |
| Chaffcutting and grain crushing .. | 205 | 1,728 | 203 | 705 | 4 | 12 | 44,521 | 7,305 | 469,565 | 580,724 |
| Other | 8 | 48 | 4 | 231 | 1 | .. | 22,567 | 213 | 42,924 | 65,089 |
| Total | 337 | 4,423 | 328 | 3,181 | 6 | 28 | 288,285 | 29,872 | 2,202,360 | 2,785,665 |
| <i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, and Candle.. | 23 | 465 | 14 | 560 | .. | 27 | 59,119 | 11,414 | 425,771 | 635,718 |

persons employed, the wages paid, and the other chief items of expenditure, also the value of articles produced or work done:—

*Class III.—Processes relating to Stone,
Clay, Glass, &c.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| Brick, pottery, &c. .. | 120 | 3,959 | 110 | 1,824 | .. | 32 | 197,282 | 64,946 | 34,355 | 410,134 |
| Cement, including cement pipes .. | 4 | 571 | 2 | 161 | .. | 1 | 17,410 | 4,406 | 13,452 | 49,516 |
| Glass, including bottles .. | 9 | 108 | 16 | 690 | .. | 2 | 65,579 | 22,820 | 29,196 | 138,421 |
| „ bevelling .. | 20 | 78 | 21 | 230 | .. | 3 | 22,990 | 905 | 45,399 | 90,236 |
| Marble and stone dressing .. | 39 | 227 | 51 | 347 | .. | 2 | 39,466 | 767 | 40,731 | 106,372 |
| Other .. | 23 | 89 | 23 | 237 | .. | 1 | 25,043 | 5,563 | 15,349 | 68,577 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Total .. | 215 | 5,032 | 223 | 3,489 | .. | 41 | 367,770 | 99,407 | 178,482 | 863,256 |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|--------|---------|---------|

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Cooperage .. | 13 | 38 | 11 | 100 | .. | .. | 13,424 | 193 | 13,959 | 32,723 |
| Sawmilling, moulding, &c. .. | 310 | 7,049 | 343 | 5,531 | 3 | 25 | 573,194 | 8,804 | 881,688 | 1,772,826 |
| Mantelpiece .. | 11 | 38 | 17 | 224 | .. | 1 | 21,663 | 154 | 19,883 | 48,974 |
| Wood carving, turning .. | 34 | 318 | 38 | 224 | .. | 5 | 20,411 | 1,556 | 25,945 | 64,895 |
| Other .. | 7 | 38 | 11 | 119 | .. | 2 | 10,183 | 240 | 22,310 | 40,541 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|---|----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Total .. | 375 | 7,481 | 420 | 6,198 | 3 | 33 | 638,875 | 10,947 | 963,785 | 1,959,959 |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|---|----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Agricultural implement .. | 59 | 921 | 66 | 2,640 | .. | 11 | 297,824 | 19,299 | 345,665 | 831,474 |
| Engineering, iron foundry, &c. .. | 304 | 4,746 | 356 | 6,974 | 1 | 41 | 762,824 | 77,674 | 913,476 | 2,194,805 |
| Railway workshop .. | 15 | 1,099 | .. | 4,123 | .. | 4 | 527,386 | 17,910 | 736,476 | 1,391,070 |
| Sheet-iron, tin, &c. .. | 66 | 297 | 62 | 1,188 | .. | 86 | 106,092 | 3,277 | 197,338 | 370,460 |
| Brass, copper smithing .. | 58 | 321 | 74 | 715 | 2 | 24 | 66,137 | 3,865 | 68,690 | 173,142 |
| Wireworking .. | 16 | 126 | 17 | 216 | .. | 8 | 21,271 | 644 | 68,956 | 115,428 |
| Metallurgical, &c., cyanide .. | 87 | 598 | 111 | 529 | .. | .. | 46,864 | 5,970 | 88,530 | 188,354 |
| Oven, range .. | 18 | 81 | 23 | 192 | .. | 1 | 18,048 | 835 | 21,255 | 51,282 |
| Other .. | 51 | 889 | 52 | 548 | 2 | 3 | 52,831 | 5,425 | 155,963 | 250,626 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|--------|---|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Total .. | 674 | 9,078 | 761 | 17,125 | 5 | 178 | 1,899,277 | 134,899 | 2,596,349 | 5,566,641 |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|--------|---|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1911.—*continued.*

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon curing | 26 | 304 | 29 | 339 | 2 | 10 | 39,041 | 4,640 | 460,002 | 549,748 |
| Butter, cheese, butterine | 202 | 2,874 | 56 | 1,400 | 5 | 101 | 148,574 | 26,657 | 3,579,706 | 3,984,095 |
| Meat freezing, preserving, &c. .. | 18 | 3,315 | 12 | 1,249 | .. | 8 | 113,504 | 19,869 | 811,651 | 1,019,895 |
| Biscuit | 4 | 139 | 3 | 766 | .. | 460 | 78,330 | 7,798 | 281,002 | 467,114 |
| Flourmilling | 61 | 4,680 | 48 | 782 | .. | 2 | 93,503 | 24,600 | 2,123,757 | 2,456,533 |
| Jam, sauce, &c. | 28 | 396 | 19 | 831 | 1 | 750 | 99,825 | 7,668 | 481,324 | 725,311 |
| Oatmeal, starch, &c. | 25 | 1,275 | 19 | 303 | .. | 211 | 42,131 | 5,929 | 238,392 | 340,408 |
| Sugar, confectionery, &c. | 33 | 1,106 | 44 | 1,103 | 3 | 836 | 142,954 | 19,535 | 1,280,879 | 1,580,491 |
| Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. | 147 | 523 | 133 | 1,015 | 7 | 37 | 92,860 | 3,906 | 168,092 | 412,002 |
| Malt | 21 | 230 | 11 | 190 | .. | 1 | 23,695 | 6,343 | 208,699 | 288,324 |
| Brewing | 33 | 2,358 | 22 | 1,008 | .. | 1 | 146,388 | 23,306 | 381,032 | 912,829 |
| Distilling.. .. | 7 | 175 | 7 | 82 | .. | .. | 11,250 | 2,553 | 26,590 | 48,082 |
| Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. | 11 | 545 | 4 | 161 | .. | 84 | 22,895 | 3,118 | 219,609 | 292,490 |
| Tobacco, &c. | 15 | 465 | 11 | 941 | .. | 1,060 | 191,533 | 2,518 | 633,436 | 1,155,047 |
| Other | 20 | 1,064 | 9 | 243 | .. | 13 | 26,898 | 8,430 | 12,594 | 80,740 |
| Total | 651 | 19,449 | 427 | 10,413 | 18 | 3,574 | 1,273,381 | 166,870 | 10,906,765 | 14,313,109 |

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Woolen mill | 10 | 2,108 | 8 | 748 | .. | 919 | 107,682 | 12,647 | 251,365 | 473,686 |
| Clothing, Tailoring, &c. .. | 427 | 306 | 389 | 2,013 | 27 | 8,181 | 577,987 | 11,363 | 994,566 | 1,904,037 |
| Dressmaking and millinery .. | 530 | 214 | 72 | 171 | 401 | 9,251 | 359,714 | 6,292 | 673,322 | 1,253,740 |
| Underclothing, shirt .. | 152 | 454 | 59 | 207 | 103 | 5,647 | 228,793 | 7,006 | 511,435 | 880,109 |
| Hat, cap | 43 | 415 | 44 | 712 | 8 | 1,253 | 141,762 | 5,514 | 208,941 | 420,963 |
| Hosiery | 34 | 145 | 18 | 69 | 15 | 778 | 41,203 | 918 | 103,621 | 168,636 |
| Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. | 5 | 16 | 6 | 46 | 1 | 161 | 13,909 | 366 | 26,771 | 51,920 |
| Boot, shoe | 154 | 1,063 | 200 | 4,239 | 7 | 2,555 | 542,707 | 8,936 | 1,103,653 | 1,878,308 |
| Umbrella | 9 | 17 | 10 | 65 | 2 | 181 | 14,823 | 312 | 57,945 | 88,272 |
| Rope, twine, &c. .. | 10 | 1,313 | 13 | 433 | .. | 281 | 48,189 | 3,309 | 161,124 | 260,875 |
| Sail, tent, &c. .. | 13 | 16 | 11 | 86 | .. | 54 | 10,111 | 128 | 34,354 | 54,789 |
| Other | 29 | 62 | 26 | 155 | 10 | 323 | 28,576 | 1,139 | 90,289 | 141,437 |
| Total | 1,416 | 6,129 | 856 | 8,944 | 574 | 29,584 | 2,115,456 | 57,930 | 4,217,386 | 7,576,772 |

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,
Engraving, &c.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Printing | 346 | 2,252 | 418 | 4,733 | 10 | 1,046 | 645,478 | 21,686 | 582,519 | 1,874,922 |
| Account-book, stationery, paper, &c. | 20 | 237 | 21 | 605 | 3 | 625 | 81,635 | 2,375 | 116,559 | 249,132 |
| Fancy box | 24 | 86 | 21 | 157 | 4 | 548 | 37,311 | 1,000 | 57,437 | 119,935 |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c .. | 15 | 32 | 16 | 150 | .. | 3 | 16,101 | 599 | 14,274 | 44,145 |
| Other | 15 | 878 | 13 | 302 | .. | 31 | 31,671 | 8,136 | 56,492 | 124,245 |
| Total | 420 | 3,485 | 489 | 5,947 | 17 | 2,253 | 812,196 | 33,796 | 827,281 | 2,412,379 |

Class IX.—Musical Instruments ..

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|----|----|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| 5 | 209 | 6 | 179 | .. | 12 | 20,482 | 192 | 12,607 | 39,371 |
|---|-----|---|-----|----|----|--------|-----|--------|--------|

Class X.—Arms and Explosives ..

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| 9 | 136 | 6 | 190 | .. | 279 | 36,210 | 1,414 | 76,642 | 135,068 |
|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|--------|-------|--------|---------|

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1911.—*continued.*

| Nature of Industry. | Number of Manufactories. | Actual Horse-power of Engines used. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | | Value of— | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | | Females. | | Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors. | Fuel and Light used. | Materials Used. | Articles Produced or Work Done. |
| | | | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | Working Proprietors. | Employés. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coach, motor building, cycle .. | 339 | 675 | 395 | 3,326 | .. | 37 | 284,967 | 11,633 | 283,297 | 720,222 |
| Saddle, harness | 58 | 26 | 64 | 578 | .. | 71 | 51,409 | 382 | 73,388 | 148,321 |
| Other | 13 | 18 | 15 | 141 | 1 | 2 | 13,299 | 249 | 16,723 | 36,841 |
| Total | 410 | 719 | 474 | 4,045 | 1 | 110 | 349,675 | 12,264 | 373,408 | 905,384 |
| <i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i> | 12 | 1,123 | 12 | 121 | .. | .. | 14,248 | 736 | 9,723 | 39,661 |
| <i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. | 48 | 220 | 43 | 343 | 4 | 154 | 40,481 | 1,562 | 126,291 | 204,027 |
| Cabinet, including billiard table .. | 161 | 448 | 192 | 1,695 | .. | 45 | 185,068 | 2,334 | 250,905 | 523,993 |
| Picture frame | 21 | 59 | 20 | 246 | .. | 57 | 21,059 | 728 | 35,917 | 70,249 |
| Other | 12 | 117 | 12 | 298 | .. | 13 | 28,071 | 1,325 | 57,517 | 100,495 |
| Total | 242 | 844 | 267 | 2,582 | 4 | 269 | 274,679 | 5,949 | 470,630 | 898,764 |

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and
By-products.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-------|----|-------|---|-----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Blacking, blue, &c. | 14 | 92 | 14 | 154 | 1 | 117 | 17,674 | 607 | 98,576 | 157,347 |
| Chemical | 34 | 1,795 | 28 | 869 | 3 | 223 | 113,986 | 10,709 | 476,881 | 808,201 |
| Other | 33 | 157 | 33 | 222 | 3 | 5 | 15,253 | 485 | 27,636 | 61,098 |
| Total | 81 | 2,044 | 75 | 1,245 | 7 | 345 | 146,913 | 11,801 | 603,093 | 1,026,646 |

*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific
Appliances*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-----|-------|--------|
| 17 | 19 | 7 | 71 | .. | 6 | 6,957 | 328 | 8,703 | 23,175 |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-----|-------|--------|

*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery,
and Platedware*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 80 | 164 | 96 | 813 | .. | 66 | 91,587 | 2,650 | 181,361 | 347,102 |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|--------|-------|---------|---------|

Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|--------|----|-------|----|-----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Electric Light | 20 | 15,819 | .. | 587 | .. | 3 | 75,722 | 41,881 | 614 | 270,498 |
| Gas, coke | 47 | 735 | 2 | 1,595 | 1 | 3 | 230,626 | .. | 235,987 | 810,414 |
| Other | 16 | 1,215 | 16 | 255 | .. | 346 | 38,738 | 3,996 | 74,363 | 133,603 |
| Total | 83 | 17,769 | 18 | 2,437 | 1 | 352 | 345,086 | 45,877 | 310,964 | 1,214,515 |

*Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except
Saddlery and Harness)*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 32 | 153 | 39 | 373 | 2 | 220 | 39,972 | 1,355 | 180,227 | 266,801 |
|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|--------|-------|---------|---------|

*Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere
included*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Rubber goods | 12 | 762 | 10 | 765 | .. | 302 | 95,936 | 9,236 | 414,141 | 612,830 |
| Brush, broom | 15 | 29 | 15 | 200 | 1 | 57 | 23,288 | 535 | 61,308 | 100,519 |
| Basket, wickerware | 17 | 2 | 19 | 133 | .. | .. | 11,627 | 25 | 8,539 | 24,528 |
| Total | 44 | 793 | 44 | 1,098 | 1 | 359 | 130,851 | 9,796 | 483,988 | 737,877 |
| Grand Total | 5,126 | 79,515 | 4,562 | 69,011 | 639 | 37,736 | 8,911,019 | 637,497 | 25,029,525 | 41,747,863 |

The amount of wages paid during the year (£8,911,019) represents an average payment for all employes of £83 10s., an increase of £5 6s. on the average for 1910, of £9 19s. on that for 1909, of £11 18s. on that for 1908, of £14 4s. on that for 1907, and of £15 16s. on that for 1906, but along with this increase there has been a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the five years, the proportions being:— 66 per cent. males and 34 per cent. females in 1911; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1910; 63 per cent. males and 37 per cent. females in 1909; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1908; and 65 per cent. males and 35 per cent. females in 1907 and 1906. The above average wage for 1911 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 756, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £83 10s. relates to all employes, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Outlay and
output of
factories.

The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1910 AND 1911.

| | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|--|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Value. | Proportion per cent. | Value. | Proportion per cent. |
| | £ | | £ | |
| Wages | 7,600,932 | 20·7 | 8,911,019 | 21·3 |
| Fuel and Light | 639,135 | 1·7 | 637,497 | 1·5 |
| Materials | 21,941,255 | 59·9 | 25,029,525 | 60·0 |
| | 30,181,322 | 82·3 | 34,578,041 | 82·8 |
| Articles produced or work done | 36,660,854 | 100·0 | 41,747,863 | 100·0 |
| Margin for profit and miscellaneous ex- penses | 6,479,532 | 17·7 | 7,169,822 | 17·2 |

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced was .5 more in 1911 than in 1910, chiefly owing to an increase in the proportionate amount paid in wages. The percentage that the difference between output and outlay, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bore to the output was consequently .5 less than in 1910.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of persons employed:—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------------|----------------|
| Under 4 hands | ... | ... | 727 factories | 1,779 persons. |
| 4 hands | ... | ... | 550 " | 2,200 " |
| 5 to 10 hands | ... | ... | 1,868 " | 13,022 " |
| 11 to 20 hands | ... | ... | 901 " | 13,496 " |
| 21 to 50 hands | ... | ... | 673 " | 20,896 " |
| 51 to 100 hands | ... | ... | 221 " | 15,537 " |
| 101 hands and upwards | ... | ... | 186 " | 45,018 " |
| Total | ... | ... | 5,126 " | 111,948 " |

Classification according to persons employed.

Of the 5,126 establishments, 3,474 used steam, gas, electric or other motive power, and employed 93,534 persons; and 1,652 used manual labour only, and employed 18,414 persons.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1910 and 1911 of the factories in the metropolitan and country districts.

Factories, metropolitan and country.

Factories AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, METROPOLIS AND COUNTRY:
1910 AND 1911.

| Nature of Industry. | 1910. | | | 1911. | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | No. of Manu- factories. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | No. of Manu- factories. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | |
| | | Males. | Females | | Males. | Females |
| <i>Metropolitan Area.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c. | 85 | 1,959 | 8 | 84 | 2,124 | 13 |
| 2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable .. | 11 | 491 | 18 | 12 | 486 | 26 |
| 3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c. | 92 | 2,542 | 21 | 96 | 2,768 | 15 |
| 4. Working in wood .. | 151 | 3,433 | 19 | 168 | 3,947 | 30 |
| 5. Metal works, machinery, &c. .. | 412 | 11,932 | 134 | 440 | 13,873 | 166 |
| 6. Connected with food and drink, &c. .. | 181 | 6,537 | 3,437 | 197 | 6,856 | 3,288 |
| 7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. | 1,051 | 7,856 | 24,095 | 1,128 | 8,328 | 26,084 |
| 8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c. | 245 | 4,915 | 2,069 | 255 | 5,070 | 2,158 |
| 9. Musical instruments .. | 5 | 139 | 11 | 5 | 185 | 12 |
| 10. Arms and explosives .. | 5 | 88 | 207 | 6 | 159 | 223 |
| 11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 212 | 2,363 | 63 | 219 | 2,710 | 75 |
| 12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. | 9 | 116 | .. | 11 | 127 | .. |
| 13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. | 209 | 2,316 | 231 | 222 | 2,695 | 264 |
| 14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. | 48 | 920 | 331 | 50 | 1,003 | 337 |
| 15. Surgical and scientific appliances .. | 14 | 52 | 5 | 16 | 74 | 5 |
| 16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware .. | 63 | 755 | 54 | 74 | 882 | 64 |
| 17. Heat, light, and energy .. | 27 | 1,852 | 285 | 29 | 2,131 | 351 |
| 18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness | 30 | 380 | 206 | 32 | 412 | 222 |
| 19. Wares not elsewhere included .. | 40 | 847 | 242 | 44 | 1,142 | 360 |
| Total | 2,890 | 49,493 | 31,436 | 3,088 | 54,972 | 33,693 |

FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

| Nature of Industry. | 1910. | | | 1911. | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------|--|---------|
| | No. of Manu- factories. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | No. of Manu- factories. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | |
| | | Males. | Females | | Males. | Females |
| <i>Country Districts.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c. | 239 | 1,311 | 20 | 253 | 1,385 | 21 |
| 2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ... | 10 | 86 | 1 | 11 | 88 | 1 |
| 3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c. | 120 | 882 | 27 | 119 | 944 | 26 |
| 4. Working in wood .. | 199 | 2,473 | 3 | 207 | 2,671 | 6 |
| 5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ... | 238 | 3,635 | 20 | 234 | 4,013 | 17 |
| 6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ... | 452 | 3,189 | 200 | 454 | 3,984 | 304 |
| 7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ... | 298 | 1,511 | 3,957 | 288 | 1,472 | 4,074 |
| 8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c. | 124 | 1,198 | 98 | 165 | 1,366 | 112 |
| 10. Arms and explosives .. | 3 | 35 | 56 | 3 | 37 | 56 |
| 11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ... | 198 | 1,786 | 32 | 191 | 1,809 | 36 |
| 12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | 6 | — |
| 13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. | 19 | 147 | 6 | 20 | 154 | 9 |
| 14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ... | 26 | 242 | 8 | 31 | 317 | 15 |
| 15. Surgical and scientific appliances .. | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware ... | 6 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 2 |
| 17. Heat, light, and energy .. | 50 | 288 | 1 | 54 | 324 | 2 |
| Total | 1,983 | 16,816 | 4,431 | 2,038 | 18,601 | 4,682 |
| <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c. | 324 | 3,270 | 28 | 337 | 3,509 | 34 |
| 2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable .. | 21 | 577 | 19 | 23 | 574 | 27 |
| 3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c. | 212 | 3,424 | 48 | 215 | 3,712 | 41 |
| 4. Working in wood .. | 350 | 5,906 | 22 | 375 | 6,618 | 36 |
| 5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ... | 650 | 15,567 | 154 | 674 | 17,886 | 183 |
| 6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ... | 633 | 9,726 | 3,637 | 651 | 10,840 | 3,592 |
| 7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ... | 1,349 | 9,367 | 28,052 | 1,416 | 9,800 | 30,158 |
| 8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c. | 369 | 6,113 | 2,167 | 420 | 6,436 | 2,270 |
| 9. Musical instruments .. | 5 | 139 | 11 | 5 | 185 | 12 |
| 10. Arms and explosives .. | 8 | 123 | 263 | 9 | 196 | 279 |
| 11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. .. | 410 | 4,149 | 95 | 410 | 4,519 | 111 |
| 12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. | 10 | 122 | — | 12 | 133 | — |
| 13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. | 228 | 2,463 | 237 | 242 | 2,849 | 273 |
| 14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ... | 74 | 1,162 | 339 | 81 | 1,320 | 352 |
| 15. Surgical and scientific appliances ... | 14 | 52 | 5 | 17 | 78 | 6 |
| 16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware .. | 69 | 782 | 56 | 80 | 909 | 66 |
| 17. Heat, light, and energy .. | 77 | 2,140 | 286 | 83 | 2,455 | 353 |
| 18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness ... | 30 | 380 | 206 | 32 | 412 | 222 |
| 19. Wares not elsewhere included .. | 40 | 847 | 242 | 44 | 1,142 | 360 |
| Total | 4,873 | 66,309 | 35,867 | 5,126 | 73,573 | 38,375 |

The factories in the metropolitan area in 1911 exceeded by 198 the number in 1910 and by 296 that in 1909, whilst those in country districts numbered 55 more than in 1910 and 75 more than in 1909.

The industries in the different classes showing a larger number of factories in 1911 than in 1910, both metropolitan and country, are as follows:—

Class 1—Sausage casing, 1; tanning, 1; chaffcutting, 16. Class 2—Oil, grease, 2. Class 3—Glass, 3; modelling, 2. Class 4—Cooperage, 2; forest saw-milling, 3; moulding, 19; mantel-piece, 1. Class 5—Agricultural implement, 9; engineering, 14; cutlery, 2; sheet-iron, tin, 3; oven, 1; patternmaking, 1; spring, 1; brass, coppersmithing, 4; pyrites, 1. Class 6—Bacon-curing, 1; butterine, 2; meat freezing or preserving, 4; jam, pickle, sauce, 3; oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot, 2; sugar, 1; confectionery, 6; malt, 3; brewing, 2; distilling, 1; tobacco, &c., 1. Class 7—Woollen mill, 1; clothing, tailoring, 30; underclothing, 7; hat, cap, 1; hosiery, 9; waterproof clothing, 1; boot, shoe, 10; fur, 4; dyeing, 3; feather dressing, 1; rope, twine, &c., 2; sail, tent, tarpaulin, 1. Class 8—Printing, 47; account book, &c., 2; fancy box, &c., 2. Class 10—Ammunition, 1. Class 11—Coach, carriage, &c., 1; cycle, motor, 1. Class 12—Ship, boatbuilding, 2. Class 13—Upholstery, 1; bedstead, 1; cabinet making, 13. Class 14—Blacking, blue, &c., 1; essential oil, 5; paint, varnish, 1. Class 15—Surgical, optical, &c., appliances, 3. Class 16—Gold-smithing, &c., 11. Class 17—Electric light, 4; match, 1; fire kindler, 1. Class 18—Fancy leather, 3. Class 19—Basket, wicker, 1; brush, broom, 1; rubber goods, 2.

The industries in which the number of factories was less in 1911 than in 1910 are:—

Class 1—Bone-milling, 3; fellmongering, 2. Class 3—Brick, pottery, 2. Class 5—Metallurgical, 1; cyanide, 11. Class 6—Butter and cheese, 4; flour milling, 1; aerated waters, 1; ice, 2. Class 7—Dressmaking, &c., 3. Class 11—Saddle, harness, 2. Class 13—Picture frame, 1. Class 18—Leather belting, 1.

Since 1910 workers in metropolitan factories have increased by 7,736, there having been an addition of 5,479 males and 2,257 females. Workers in country factories have during the same period increased by 2,036; the number of males being greater by 1,785 and that of females by 251 than in 1910.

The industries in the State showing the largest increases in the average number of workers employed in 1911, as compared with 1910, are as follows:—Tanning, 129 persons; brickmaking, 119 persons; forest saw-mill, 129 persons; saw-moulding, 567 persons; agricultural implement, 462 persons; engineering, 1,006 persons; railway workshops, 568 persons; sheet, iron, tin, 134 persons; butter and cheese, 275 persons; meat freezing, preserving, 495 persons; biscuit, 149 persons; jam, pickle, sauce, 174 persons; clothing, 1,168 persons; dress, 498 persons; underclothing, 326

persons; hat, cap, 127 persons; hosiery, 167 persons; boot, 169 persons; printing, 373 persons; coach, &c., 133 persons; saddle, harness, 150 persons; cabinet, 206 persons; chemical, 105 persons; jewellery, 137 persons; gas, 180 persons; match, &c., 126 persons; rubber-goods, 329 persons.

There are only two industries which show serious decreases in the number of persons employed as compared with the previous year; they are as follows:—Cyanide, 67 persons; and tobacco, 236 persons.

Factories
and works
for ten
years.

The following summary shows the power used, persons employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for each of the last ten years:—

FACTORIES—POWER, EMPLOYÉS, ETC.: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Factories using Machinery worked by— | | | | Actual Horse-Power of Engines Used. |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Steam. | Gas. | Electricity, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse. | Manual Labour. | |
| 1902 | 4,003 | 1,328 | 755 | 330 | 1,590 | 43,821 |
| 1903 | 4,151 | 1,316 | 724 | 437 | 1,674 | 42,750 |
| 1904 | 4,208 | 1,304 | 734 | 509 | 1,661 | 40,859 |
| 1905 | 4,264 | 1,276 | 715 | 615 | 1,658 | 43,492 |
| 1906 | 4,360 | 1,255 | 709 | 712 | 1,684 | 48,765 |
| 1907 | 4,530 | 1,270 | 727 | 838 | 1,695 | 52,703 |
| 1908 | 4,608 | 1,220 | 741 | 962 | 1,685 | 58,945 |
| 1909 | 4,755 | 1,192 | 779 | 1,098 | 1,686 | 63,761 |
| 1910 | 4,873 | 1,169 | 794 | 1,276 | 1,634 | 69,373 |
| 1911 | 5,126 | 1,147 | 811 | 1,516 | 1,652 | 79,515 |

| Year. | Average Number of Persons Employed. | | | Approximate Value of— | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Machinery and Plant. | Land. | Buildings and Improvements. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1902 | 49,658 | 23,405 | 73,063 | 5,082,023 | 3,045,291 | 5,125,969 |
| 1903 | 49,434 | 23,795 | 73,229 | 5,010,896 | 2,855,174 | 5,112,771 |
| 1904 | 50,554 | 25,733 | 76,287 | 6,027,134 | 2,721,076 | 4,919,975 |
| 1905 | 52,925 | 27,310 | 80,235 | 6,187,919 | 2,767,071 | 5,004,167 |
| 1906 | 56,339 | 28,890 | 85,229 | 6,450,355 | 2,857,411 | 5,204,699 |
| 1907 | 59,691 | 31,212 | 90,903 | 6,771,458 | 2,932,036 | 5,444,606 |
| 1908 | 60,873 | 32,935 | 93,808 | 6,957,606 | 2,972,959 | 5,616,088 |
| 1909 | 62,822 | 34,533 | 97,355 | 7,140,304 | 2,903,506 | 5,738,838 |
| 1910 | 66,309 | 35,867 | 102,176 | 7,601,085 | 2,973,916 | 6,038,347 |
| 1911 | 73,573 | 38,375 | 111,948 | 8,336,373 | 3,112,153 | 6,809,367 |

This table shows that there has been considerable progress during the last ten years. The factories have increased to the extent of 1,123, the actual horse-power of engines by 35,694, the persons employed by 38,885, of whom 23,915 are males and 14,970 females, the approximate value of machinery and plant by £3,254,350, and that of buildings, &c., by £1,683,398. A noticeable feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1911 these numbered 1,164, an increase of 1,005 since 1902.

In the next table the persons employed in factories during the last five years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total number last year shows an increase of 9,772 compared with 1910, and of 21,045 compared with 1907:—

Persons
employed,
male and
female.

| | | TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED. | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| Males | ... | 59,691 | 60,873 | 62,822 | 66,309 | 73,573 |
| Females | ... | 31,212 | 32,935 | 34,533 | 35,867 | 38,375 |
| Total | ... | 90,903 | 93,808 | 97,355 | 102,176 | 111,948 |

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

| | | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Working Proprietors— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 3,975 | 4,056 | 4,172 | 4,315 | 4,562 |
| Females | ... | 629 | 629 | 643 | 638 | 639 |
| Managers and Overseers— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 2,318 | 2,222 | 2,324 | 2,399 | 2,566 |
| Females | ... | 395 | 388 | 420 | 478 | 492 |
| Accountants and Clerks— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 2,314 | 2,461 | 2,540 | 2,592 | 2,784 |
| Females | ... | 432 | 478 | 531 | 653 | 740 |
| Engine-drivers and Firemen— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 1,544 | 1,568 | 1,560 | 1,587 | 1,794 |
| Workers in Factories— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 45,319 | 46,545 | 48,251 | 51,569 | 57,757 |
| Females | ... | 28,400 | 30,046 | 31,298 | 32,527 | 34,630 |
| Factory Workers working in their own homes— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 115 | 106 | 122 | 69 | 94 |
| Females | ... | 1,314 | 1,351 | 1,573 | 1,515 | 1,812 |
| Carters and Messengers— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 3,000 | 2,945 | 2,949 | 2,880 | 3,021 |
| All Others— | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | 1,106 | 970 | 904 | 898 | 995 |
| Females | ... | 42 | 43 | 68 | 56 | 62 |

The number of children under 16 years of age employed in factories has decreased considerably during the last three years, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Children
employed.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1906 TO 1911.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1906 | 3,213 | 2,997 | 6,210 |
| 1907 | 3,253 | 3,095 | 6,348 |
| 1908 | 3,049 | 3,065 | 6,114 |
| 1909 | 2,817 | 2,496 | 5,313 |
| 1910 | 2,753 | 2,174 | 4,927 |
| 1911 | 2,623 | 1,937 | 4,560 |

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1911, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i> | | | |
| <i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i> | | | |
| Bolling down .. | Men employed in bolting down and bone mills | .. | 45s. per week |
| Bone milling .. | | .. | .. |
| Sausage casing .. | | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| Tanning .. | | 45s. to 50s. " | 47s. 6d. per wk. |
| | | Slicker whiteners .. | .. |
| | | Fleshers .. | 57s. " |
| | | Jiggers and grainers .. | 54s. " |
| | | Rollers and strikers .. | 52s. " |
| | | Machine shavers .. | 50s. " |
| | | Scudders, unhairers, stoners, and Japaners | 50s. " |
| | | 49s. " | |
| | Fancy leather machinists | .. | 47s. " |
| | Labourers in sheds, vats, &c. | .. | 45s. " |
| Fellmongering .. | Foremen scourers, tanners, headers, and trotters | .. | 45s. " |
| | Men in charge of limes | .. | 45s. " |
| | Hands at burring and fleshing machines | .. | 42s. " |
| | Wool sorters .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Wool pressers and others | .. | 36s. " |
| <i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i> | | | |
| Chaff-cutting .. | Storemen .. | .. | 47s. " |
| | Labourers and carters | 45s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| <i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i> | | | |
| Oil, grease, and glue .. | Labourers .. | .. | 7s. 6d. per day |
| Soap and soda .. | Soapmakers .. | .. | 62s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Assistant soapmakers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Foremen .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | Men in charge of milling-room | .. | 52s. " |
| | Mixers .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | General hands .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Wrappers, packers, and stampers—male | .. | 45s. " |
| | Stampers, female .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Wrappers and packers—female | .. | 25s. " |
| Candle .. | Stillmen .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, and press-room gangers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Candle room gangers | .. | 47s. 6d. " |
| | Candle moulders .. | .. | 44s. 6d. " |
| | Other adult workers .. | .. | 42s. " |
| | Carters .. | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i> | | | |
| Brick | Patternmakers | .. | 1s. 4½d. per hr. |
| | Bricklayers | .. | 1s. 3d. " |
| | Turners and fitters | .. | 1s. 3d. " |
| | Engine-drivers | 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr. | .. |
| | Burners on kilns | .. | 1s. 1½d. per hr. |
| | Blacksmiths | .. | 1s. 0½d. " |
| | Carpenters | .. | 1s. 3d. " |
| | Facemen | 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. pr hr. | .. |
| | Drawers | .. | 1s. 3d. per hr. |
| | Machine drivers, riggers | .. | 1s. 1d. " |
| | Setters | .. | 1s. 2d. " |
| | Firemen | .. | 11½d. " |
| | Pan and crusher attendants | .. | 1s. 0½d. " |
| | Wet pan attendants | .. | 10½d. " |
| | Clayholemen | .. | 1s. 0½d. " |
| | Hand moulders | .. | 1s. " |
| | Wheelers | .. | 11d. " |
| | Truckers | .. | 11d. " |
| | Blacksmiths' strikers | .. | 10½d. " |
| | Loftmen, yardmen | .. | 10½d. " |
| | Lime grinders, crushers and mixers | .. | 1s. 1½d. " |
| | Glazed pipes | Sand elevator feeders and pitmen | .. | 1s. " |
| Burners, head | | .. | 67s. 6d per wk. |
| " assistant | | .. | 62s. 6d. " |
| " other | | .. | 47s. " |
| Flangers | | .. | 60s. " |
| Setters | | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| Pressers | | .. | 54s. " |
| Junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers | | .. | 48s. " |
| Labourers | | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| General pottery | | Burners, head .. .. | .. | 67s. 6d per wk. |
| | " assistant | .. | 62s. 6d. " |
| | " other | .. | 46s. " |
| | Pressers | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Stoneware throwers | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Handlers and jiggerers | 45s. to 46s. per week | .. |
| | Turners | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Placers, dippers | 44s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Sagger makers | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Mould makers | .. | 60s. " |
| | " assistants | .. | 48s. " |
| | Packers and labourers | 44s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Terra-cotta pressers and plungers | 48s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | " clayhole | .. | 52s. per week |
| | " facemen | .. | .. |
| | " breakers | .. | 48s. " |
| | " and fillers | .. | .. |
| " flower pot throwers | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. | |
| Females employed in making general pottery | .. | 23s. per week | |
| Tiles | Tile placers | 48s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Moulders, pressers, and others—male | .. | 42s. per week |
| Lime, cement, cement pipes.. | " female | .. | 23s. " |
| | Labourers | 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day | .. |
| Asbestos | Machinists | 36s. to 42s. per week | 40s. per week |
| Glass bottle works | Furnacemen (two or more producers) | .. | 52s. 6d. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. | |
| Class III.—continued. | | | | |
| Glass bottle works—continued. | Furnacemen (one producer) | .. | 38s. 6d. per wk. | |
| | Foremen, sorters, lathe workers | .. | 42s. „ | |
| | Pipe menders, wind pipe repairers | 39s. to 40s. per week | .. | |
| | Sorters, lehrmen, labourers | .. | 36s. per week | |
| | Teasers, firemen's assistants, light labourers | 30s. to 33s. 9d. per wk. | .. | |
| Flint glass works | Castor place makers.. | .. | 70s. per week | |
| | „ blowers | .. | 57s. 6d. „ | |
| | Chimney and general work makers (1st class) | .. | 60s. „ | |
| | Chimney and general work blowers (1st class) | .. | 48s. „ | |
| | Chimney and general work makers (2nd class) | .. | 51s. „ | |
| | Chimney and general work blowers (2nd class) | .. | 42s. „ | |
| | Mould blowers (1st class) | .. | 57s. 6d. „ | |
| | Mould blowers (2nd class) | .. | 50s. „ | |
| | Mould blowers (3rd class) | .. | 42s. „ | |
| | Pot makers | .. | 52s. „ | |
| | Firemen | .. | 42s. „ | |
| | Sand blasters and packers | .. | 40s. „ | |
| | Glass bevelling, &c. .. | Embossers | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | | Stained glass cutters | .. | 57s. per week |
| Lead light glaziers and fixers of lead lights | | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. | |
| Cementers | | .. | 40s. per week | |
| Plate glass cutters .. | | 48s. to 52s. per week | .. | |
| Marble, stone-dressing .. | „ glaziers | 48s. to 50s. „ | .. | |
| | „ glazier's assistants and packers | .. | 45s. per week | |
| | Sheet glass cutter .. | .. | 46s. „ | |
| | Bevellers and silverers | .. | 48s. „ | |
| | Carvers in marble and stone | .. | 82s. 6d. „ | |
| | Carvers' assistants .. | .. | 69s. 8d. „ | |
| | Letter cutters | 64s. 2d. to 66s. per week | .. | |
| | Monumental carvers .. | .. | 69s. 8d. per wk. | |
| | Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters | 58s. 8d. to 64s. 2d. per week. | .. | |
| | Kerbstone cutters .. | .. | 55s. per week | |
| Machinists, planing and turning | .. | 66s. „ | | |
| Stone filter | Machinists, polishing and sanding | 48s. 9d. to 56s. per week | .. | |
| | Labourers | .. | 50s. per week | |
| | Filtermakers | .. | 48s. „ | |
| | Modellers | 12s. to 14s. per day | .. | |
| | Shop hands | 10s. to 11s. „ | .. | |
| Asphalt | Pressers and casters | 48s. to 54s. per week | .. | |
| | Asphalters and tarpavers | 7s. 6d. to 9s. per day | 8s. per day | |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Class IV.—Working in Wood. | | | |
| Cooperage | Coopers | | 62s. per week |
| Corkcutting | Corkcutters | 35s. to 55s. per week | 40s. " |
| Bellows | Bellows-makers | 36s. to 45s. " | 37s. " |
| Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c. | Box makers and box nailing machine workers | .. .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Box printing machine workers | .. .. | 49s. 6d. " |
| | Carpenters and joiners | 53s. to 66s. per week | .. .. |
| | Mantelpiece makers .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Millwrights .. .. | .. .. | 64s. " |
| | Crane workers .. .. | .. .. | 55s. " |
| | Labourers, box stackers | 42s. to 48s. per week | .. .. |
| | Stackers, timber log- pond men and log- turners, joinery packers | 48s. to 54s. " | .. .. |
| | Stackers and sorters on wharf and public yards | .. .. | 1s. 3d. per hr. |
| | Stackers (foremen) .. | .. .. | 1s. 6d. " |
| | Wire nail machine workers | .. .. | 54s. per week |
| | Other machine workers | 50s. to 66s. per week | .. .. |
| | Polishers, coaters .. | .. .. | 55s. per week |
| | Painters and glaziers | .. .. | 54s. " |
| | Pullers out | 42s. to 48s. per week | .. .. |
| | Sawyers | 48s. to 64s. " | .. .. |
| | Saw sharpeners .. .. | .. .. | 60s. per week |
| | Blacksmiths .. .. | .. .. | 57s. " |
| | Blacksmiths' strikers | .. .. | 45s. " |
| | Salesmen, tally and order men | .. .. | 54s. " |
| Wood-carving, turning .. | Carvers and turners .. | .. .. | 60s. " |
| Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c. | | | |
| Agricultural implement .. | Pattern makers .. .. | .. .. | 66s. per week |
| | Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters | .. .. | 60s. " |
| | Blacksmiths' strikers | .. .. | 48s. " |
| | Iron annealers .. .. | .. .. | 48s. " |
| | Drillers .. .. | .. .. | 48s. " |
| | Belt cutters .. .. | .. .. | 48s. " |
| | Machinists, iron .. .. | .. .. | 54s. " |
| | " wood | 48s. to 60s. per week | .. .. |
| | Sheet iron workers .. | .. .. | 54s. per week |
| | Assemblers .. .. | .. .. | 48s. " |
| | Painters | 51s. to 60s. per week | .. .. |
| | Engine-drivers | 51s. to 60s. " | .. .. |
| | Labourers, yardmen .. | 45s. to 48s. " | .. .. |
| Engineering, boiler-making .. | Pattern-makers .. .. | .. .. | 72s. per week |
| | Blacksmith, hammer and coppersmiths | .. .. | 66s. " |
| | Fitters, turners, and spring makers | .. .. | 66s. " |
| | Borers, slotters, planers, machine shapers (over 14 inch), uni- versal millers | .. .. | 60s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class V.—continued.</i> | | | |
| <i>Engineering, &c.—continued.</i> | | | |
| | Rail and plate edge planers, shapers (under 14 inch), plain millers, gear cutters, bolt and nut hands, lappers, grinders, and brass finishers | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Shearing, slotting, and nibbling machinists, heaters and cutters of bolts and nuts, stud, lathe, centering, screwing, and drilling machinists | .. | 48s. „ |
| | Blacksmith's strikers | .. | 45s. „ |
| | Leading and ordinary labourers | 42s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| Iron and steel moulding | Bank pipe moulders .. | 54s. to 66s. per week | 51s. „ |
| | Vertical moulders .. | .. | 48s. „ |
| | Pipe dressers .. | .. | .. |
| | Furnacemen and assistants | 48s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Labourers .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Coremakers, finishers, and casters | 54s. to 66s. per week | .. |
| | Iron moulders and core-makers | 54s. to 66s. „ | .. |
| | Iron dressers .. | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Steel crucible furnacemen and assistants | 51s. to 63s. per week | .. |
| | Steel converters and assistants | 51s. to 57s. „ | .. |
| | Steel annealers and labourers | .. | 46s. 6d. per week |
| Cutlery | Cutlery and sawmakers | 60s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Knifemiths .. | 50s. to 55s. „ | .. |
| | Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners | 48s. to 55s. „ | .. |
| Nail, barbed wire | Nail makers .. | 55s. to 60s. „ | .. |
| | Labourers .. | 40s. to 45s. „ | .. |
| | Barbed wire workers .. | 48s. to 52s. 6d. „ | .. |
| Iron safe, door | Fireproof safe, &c., makers | 55s. to 80s. „ | 60s. per week |
| | General tinsmiths, sheet iron and spouting workers, repairers | .. | 54s. „ |
| Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning | Stampers .. | .. | 50s. „ |
| | Labourers' stackers .. | .. | 42s. „ |
| | Canister makers and repairers | .. | 50s. „ |
| | Soldering machinists | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Other .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Japanners and gilders—Ornamental .. | .. | 52s. „ |
| | Other .. | 43s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Stove and oven fitters | 54s. to 57s. „ | .. |
| | Electroplaters .. | 56s. to 66s. „ | .. |
| | Pattern makers .. | .. | 72s. per week |
| Pattern making | Fitters .. | .. | 54s. „ |
| Meter | Spring fitters and spiral spring makers | .. | 60s. „ |
| Spring | Smiths .. | .. | 60s. „ |
| | Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists | 54s. to 56s. per week | .. |
| | Other machinists .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Strikers, emery wheel finishers, and others | .. | 45s. „ |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. | |
| <i>Class V.—continued.</i> | | | | |
| Brass, copper smithing .. | Brass moulders, finishers .. | .. | 54s. per week | |
| | Brass polishers .. | .. | 48s. " | |
| | Dressers .. | .. | 42s. " | |
| | Furnacemen .. | .. | 45s. " | |
| | Coremakers, male .. | .. | 51s. " | |
| | Coremakers, female .. | .. | 30s. " | |
| | Coppersmiths .. | .. | 60s. " | |
| | Labourers in lead and shot factories .. | 48s. to 50s. per week | .. | |
| | Wire working .. | Wire workers .. | .. | 51s. per week |
| | | Weavers .. | .. | 52s. " |
| | Weavers' strikers .. | .. | 42s. " | |
| Wire mattress .. | Machine operators .. | 56s. to 64s. per week | .. | |
| | Weavers, framemakers .. | .. | 50s. per week | |
| | Weavers (female) .. | .. | 34s. " | |
| Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites | Metallurgists and assayers .. | £3 5s. to £5 per week | .. | |
| | Cyaniders .. | 40s. to 55s. " | .. | |
| | Chlorinators .. | 40s. to 55s. " | .. | |
| | Smelters .. | 50s. to 70s. " | .. | |
| | Roasters .. | 40s. to 42s. " | .. | |
| | Furnacemen .. | 46s. to 60s. " | .. | |
| | Labourers .. | 40s. to 48s. " | .. | |
| | Blacksmiths .. | .. | 48s. per week | |
| | Fitters-up .. | .. | 51s. " | |
| | Chill fitters .. | 56s. to 64s. per week | .. | |
| | Frame setters .. | .. | 54s. per week | |
| | Chippers .. | .. | 48s. " | |
| Bedstead, fender .. | Mounters of bedstead pillars .. | 43s. to 51s. per week | .. | |
| | Grinders and polishers .. | .. | 57s. per week | |
| | Japanners .. | 43s. to 51s. per week | .. | |
| | Fitters (fender) .. | .. | 51s. per week | |
| | Electroplaters .. | .. | 66s. " | |
| | assistants .. | .. | 56s. " | |
| | Brass lacquer and plate work polishers .. | .. | 48s. " | |
| | Packers and storemen .. | .. | 43s. " | |
| | Japanners and polishers—female .. | .. | 39s. 6d. " | |
| | Wrappers—female .. | .. | 19s. 6d. " | |
| | <i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i> | | | |
| | <i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i> | | | |
| | Bacon-curing .. | Foremen curers .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | | Assistant .. | 46s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | | Foremen, cutting .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| Assistants .. | | .. | 52s. 6d. " | |
| Foremen, slaughtering .. | | .. | 60s. " | |
| Assistants .. | | .. | 42s. 6d. " | |
| Foremen, small goods .. | | .. | 60s. " | |
| Assistants .. | | .. | 50s. " | |
| Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. .. | | .. | 55s. " | |
| Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. .. | | 45s. to 52s. 6d. per week | .. | |
| General workers .. | | 45s. to 52s. 6d. " | .. | |
| Butter, cheese, concentrated milk | | Factory managers .. | 65s. to 90s. " | 70s. per week |
| | Butter makers, and churners .. | 47s. 6d. to 55s. " | .. | |
| Butterine, margarine .. | Labourers, packers .. | 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. " | .. | |
| | Labourers .. | 40s. to 42s. " | .. | |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VI.—Order 1—continued.</i> | | | |
| Meat preserving, freezing .. | Slaughtermen .. | .. | 27s. 6d. per 100 sheep |
| | Digester hands, tallowmen, and boners .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Preservers' assistants .. | 40s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Tinsmiths (canister makers) .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Labourers, packers .. | 40s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Chambermen .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| <i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i> | | | |
| Biscuit | Factory foremen .. | 55s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Forewomen .. | 30s. to 40s. " | .. |
| | Cake makers .. | 50s. to 62s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Biscuit bakers, mixers .. | 43s. to 54s. " | .. |
| | Machine hands .. | 35s. to 42s. " | .. |
| Confectionery | Packers—male .. | 37s. 6d. to 39s. " | .. |
| | female .. | 16s. to 20s. " | .. |
| | Confectioners .. | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Head storemen .. | .. | 50s. " |
| | Storemen and labourers .. | .. | 42s. " |
| Flour mill | Chocolate dippers—female .. | .. | 22s. " |
| | General workers—male .. | .. | 36s. " |
| | female .. | .. | 20s. " |
| | Millers and millwrights .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | Packermen .. | 42s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar .. | Other adult mill employees .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | Engine-drivers .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Head storemen .. | .. | 48s. " |
| | Other adult store hands .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Foremen .. | 50s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| Oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni .. | Adult males .. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Females over 18 years .. | 19s. to 21s. per week | .. |
| | General hands—male .. | 32s. to 60s. " | .. |
| Starch | female .. | 15s. to 30s. " | .. |
| | Foremen .. | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Millers, stonedressers .. | 47s. 6d. to 50s. per wk. | .. |
| Sugar, treacle refining .. | Adult hands—males .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | females .. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | Vacuum hands and others .. | 44s. 6d. to 90s. per week | .. |
| <i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i> | | | |
| Aerated waters, cordials .. | Cordial makers .. | 55s. to 80s. per week | 60s. per week |
| | Bottlers by hand or rack other than automatic .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Bottlers by automatic rack .. | .. | 42s. 6d. " |
| Malt | All others .. | .. | 39s. " |
| | Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c. .. | .. | 54s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VI.—Order 3—continued.</i> | | | |
| Brewing | Top and cellarmen, cask washers, storemen, &c. | .. | 51s. per week |
| | Rackers, corkers .. | .. | 51s. .. |
| | Packers, loaders .. | .. | 45s. .. |
| Distilling | Syphoners .. | 32s. to 37s. per week | .. |
| | Headers-up .. | .. | 32s. per week |
| | Wired and clippers .. | 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per wk | 65s. per week |
| | Stillmen .. | .. | 54s. .. |
| | Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled) | .. | 62s. .. |
| | Coopers .. | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c. | General labourers and bottling hands | 36s. to 60s. .. | .. |
| | General hands—male | 13s. to 25s. .. | .. |
| | female | .. | 72s. per week |
| Ice, refrigerating | Foremen .. | .. | 60s. .. |
| | Chambermen .. | .. | 60s. .. |
| | Rabbit graders .. | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Ice pullers and stackers | .. | 48s. .. |
| | General hands and rabbit packers | .. | 48s. .. |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i> | | | |
| Tobacco, cigar, cigarette .. | Flake coverers .. | 60s. to 80s. per week | 67s. 6d. per wk. |
| | (female) | 35s. to 45s. .. | .. |
| | General hands in press-rooms &c. (unskilled) | 48s. to 57s. .. | .. |
| | Gangers in press room | .. | 63s. per week |
| | Cigar makers (piece-work) males | 55s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Cigar makers (piece-work) females | 25s. to 35s. .. | .. |
| | Cigarette makers (hand)—female | 20s. to 30s. .. | 25s. per week |
| | Persons re-tying box or sorting cigars | .. | 54s. .. |
| | Persons stripping and booking cigar leaf | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf | .. | 40s. .. |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i> | | | |
| <i>Order 1.—Textile.</i> | | | |
| Woollen, cloth, blanket, rug.. | Foremen .. | 55s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Pattern weavers .. | 36s. to 54s. .. | .. |
| | Tuners .. | 38s. 6d. to 52s. .. | .. |
| | Power-loom weavers.. | 13s. 9d. to 30s. .. | .. |
| | Spinners .. | 36s. to 42s. .. | .. |
| | Labourers .. | 33s. 6d. to 42s. .. | .. |
| | Wool scourers .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | Fettlers .. | .. | 42s. .. |
| | Dye house labourers.. | .. | 42s. .. |
| | Wool dryers, warpers | .. | 42s. .. |
| | Wiley house labourers | .. | 42s. .. |
| | Warpers—female .. | 18s. 6d. to 28s. per wk. | .. |
| | Order— | .. | .. |
| | Cutters—male and female | .. | 60s. per week |
| Clothing, tailoring | Tailors .. | .. | 55s. .. |
| | Pressers—male and female | .. | 50s. .. |
| | Trimmers .. | .. | 47s. 6d. .. |
| | Other females .. | .. | 22s. 6d. .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Class VII.—continued. | | | |
| Order 2.—Dress. | | | |
| Clothing, tailoring—continued. | | | |
| | Ready made— | | |
| | Cutters, stock—male .. | .. | 55s. per week |
| | and female .. | .. | 45s. „ |
| | Machinists, examiners—male .. | .. | 40s. „ |
| | Folders .. | .. | 30s. „ |
| | Seam pressers—male .. | .. | 25s. „ |
| | and female .. | .. | 21s. „ |
| | Brushers .. | .. | .. |
| | Tailoresses, machinists, buttonhole makers .. | .. | .. |
| Corset | Corset makers—female | 22s. 6d. to 30s. per week | 25s. „ |
| Dressmaking, millinery .. | Male cutters .. | .. | 52s. 6d. „ |
| | Female .. | .. | 30s. „ |
| | Male and female pressers .. | .. | 50s. „ |
| | Female pressers under 12lb. irons .. | .. | 25s. „ |
| | Dressmakers in charge .. | 50s. to 120s. per week | .. |
| | Dressmakers' assistants—female .. | .. | 21s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Mantlemakers (in charge)—female .. | 50s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Mantlemakers' assistants—female .. | .. | 21s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Milliners in charge .. | 50s. to 80s. per week | .. |
| | Milliners' assistants—female .. | .. | 22s. 6d. per wk. |
| Shirtmaking, underclothing .. | Shirt, collar, pyjama makers—male cutters .. | 60s. to 65s. per week | .. |
| | Female cutters .. | 35s. to 50s. „ | .. |
| | Male workers .. | 42s. to 55s. „ | .. |
| | Female .. | .. | 22s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Underclothing makers—female .. | .. | 20s. „ |
| Hat, cap | Body makers, and finishers—silk hats .. | 50s. to 60s. per week | 55s. „ |
| | Shapers, silk hats .. | 60s. to 70s. „ | 65s. „ |
| | Crown sewers, silk hats—female .. | 20s. to 30s. „ | 25s. „ |
| | Trimmers, silk hats—female .. | 22s. 6d. to 26s. „ | 25s. „ |
| | Bodymakers, felt hats .. | 70s. to 90s. „ | 77s. 6d. „ |
| | Blockers .. | 65s. to 70s. „ | .. |
| | Finishers .. | 70s. to 100s. „ | 75s. per week |
| | Shapers .. | .. | 65s. „ |
| | Binders and trimmers, felt hats—female .. | 20s. to 25s. per week | .. |
| | Machinists, straw hats—female .. | 22s. 6d. to 30s. „ | 25s. per week |
| | Trimmers straw hats—female .. | 20s. to 25s. „ | 22s. 6d. „ |
| | Blockers, pressers—women's hats .. | 45s. to 47s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Machinists, caps—female .. | 20s. to 25s. per week | .. |
| Hosiery (piecework) .. | Machinists, knitting—female .. | 22s. 6d. to 35s. per week | .. |
| | Machinists, sewing—female .. | 20s. to 35s. „ | .. |
| | Linkers—female .. | 25s. to 30s. „ | .. |
| | Pressers—male .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | .. female .. | 25s. to 30s. per week | .. |
| | Winders—female .. | 20s. to 30s. „ | .. |
| | Menders, &c.—female .. | 20s. to 30s. „ | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i> | | | |
| Oilskin, waterproof clothing | Male cutters .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Male garment makers .. | .. | 45s. " |
| Boot, shoe | Female garment makers and machinists .. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | Needle hands, female | .. | 17s. 6d. " |
| | Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, male and female .. | .. | 54s. " |
| | Other females with four years' experience .. | .. | 22s. 6d. " |
| | Cutters .. | 60s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| Furrier | Machinists—female .. | 20s. to 25s. " | 22s. 6d. per wk |
| Umbrella, parasol | Sewers—female .. | 17s. 6d. to 20s. " | .. |
| | Frame makers .. | 40s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | Cutters .. | 40s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Finishers—male .. | 25s. to 40s. " | .. |
| | Machinists—female .. | 22s. 6d. to 30s. " | .. |
| Dye works | Tipplers .. | 20s. to 22s. 6d. " | 70s. per week |
| | Dyers .. | 60s. to 80s. " | 45s. " |
| | Dyers' assistants and cleaners .. | 40s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | Pressers—male .. | .. | 50s. " |
| Ostrich feather | female .. | .. | 30s. " |
| | Feather dyers .. | 60s. to 80s. per week | 70s. " |
| | " " assistants .. | 35s. to 40s. " | 37s. 6d. " |
| | Feather curlers, dressers, finishers—female .. | 15s. to 30s. " | 20s. " |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i> | | | |
| Bag, sack (including calico bag) | Bagmenders .. | 20s. to 35s. per week | 30s. per week |
| | Calico bag-makers—female .. | 15s. to 20s. " | 17s. 6d. " |
| Rope, twine | Undefined—male .. | 42s. to 70s. " | .. |
| | female .. | 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. " | .. |
| Tarpaulin, tent, sail .. | Tarpaulin and tent makers .. | 40s. to 50s. " | 48s. per week |
| | Sailmakers .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers—female .. | 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per wk | 20s. " |
| | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i> | | | |
| Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping) | Printers—Compositors .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | " " machinists .. | 56s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Proof readers .. | .. | 64s. per week |
| | Printers—Linotype and monoline operators .. | 70s. to 84s. per week | .. |
| | Printers—monotype .. | 70s. to 84s. " | .. |
| | perforating machine operators .. | .. | .. |
| | Persons employed on monotype casting machines .. | 45s. 6d. to 56s. 10d. " | .. |
| | Feeders and others—male .. | .. | 42s. per week |
| | Feeders and others—female .. | .. | 22s. " |
| | Lithographers .. | 60s. to 67s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Stereotypers .. | .. | 60s. per week |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Class VIII.—continued. | | | |
| Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c. | Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters | .. | 58s. per week |
| | Feeders and others—male | .. | 36s. „ |
| Ink, printing ink | Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female | .. | 21s. „ |
| | Sewers, &c., female .. | .. | 23s. „ |
| Paper | Printing ink makers | 52s. 6d. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Writing ink | 25s. to 30s. „ | .. |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Paper, &c., makers .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Beatermen | 54s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Breakermen | 45s. to 48s. „ | .. |
| | General hands | 42s. to 48s. „ | .. |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Machine box cutters—male and female | .. | 56s. per week |
| | Other workers—male | .. | 45s. „ |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Box-makers—female | 22s. to 25s. per week | .. |
| | Cardboard carton cutters | .. | 52s. per week |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | All other carton workers—male | .. | 45s. „ |
| | Carton workers—adult female | .. | 18s. „ |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | Paper bag machinists | 55s. to 56s. per week | .. |
| | „ „ guillotine cutters | .. | 50s. per week |
| Paper bag, box, &c. .. | „ „ makers—female | .. | 20s. „ |
| | Copper plate engravers | .. | 80s. „ |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. | Die sinkers | .. | 65s. „ |
| | Engravers, general .. | 55s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. | Process engravers .. | 55s. to 90s. „ | .. |
| | Photo lithographers .. | .. | 70s. per week |
| Class IX.—Musical Instruments. | | | |
| Organ, pianoforte | Organ builders | .. | 58s. per week |
| Class X.—Arms and Explosives. | | | |
| Ammunition | Cartridge operators—female | 17s. 6d. to 30s. per wk. | 20s. per week |
| | Mechanics (fitters, &c.) | 55s. to 72s. „ | .. |
| Explosive | Labourers | 42s. to 50s. „ | .. |
| | Nitro-glycerine workers | 45s. to 55s. „ | .. |
| Explosive | Acid workers | 45s. to 48s. „ | .. |
| | Labourers and carters | 40s. to 45s. „ | .. |
| Fireworks, fuse | Fireworks makers—male | 40s. to 45s. „ | .. |
| | Fireworks makers—female | 16s. to 17s. 6d. „ | .. |
| Class XI.—Vehicles, Fitting, Saddlery, Harness, &c. | | | |
| Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright | Bodymakers, smiths, painters, trimmers | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Vycemen, s'rikers, labourers | 42s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright | Wheelwrights, wheelers' machinists, axle makers, blacksmiths | .. | 60s. per week |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Class XI.—continued. | | | |
| Coach, &c.—continued. | Face plate workers and screw-cutting turners | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Centre turners, strikers, steam hammer drivers, and labourers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Trimmers and machinists—female | .. | 25s. " |
| Carriage lamp | Lamp makers | .. | 54s. " |
| Cycle | Foremen | 60s. to 62s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Assemblers | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Filers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Frame builders | .. | 50s. " |
| | General repairers | .. | 48s. " |
| | Screw cutters and turning lathe men | .. | 57s. 6d. " |
| | Wheel builders | .. | 45s. " |
| | Foremen rim makers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Braziers | .. | 50s. " |
| Perambulator | Other workers | .. | 45s. " |
| | Wickerworkers | .. | 55s. " |
| | Upholsterers | 50s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| | Fitters up | 30s. to 40s. " | .. |
| Saddlery, harness | Saddle collar and harness makers | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Machinists—female | .. | 24s. " |
| Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. | Saddle-tree makers | 50s. to 60s. per week | 55s. " |
| Whip (piece work) | Thong makers | 44s. to 54s. " | .. |
| Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting, &c. | | | |
| Dock, slip | Shipwrights | .. | 12s. per day |
| | Foundry and shipsmiths | .. | 11s. " |
| | Painters | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Labourers | .. | 8s. 8d. per day |
| | Stevedores' men and lumpers | .. | 1s. 5d. per hr. |
| Boat building | Wharf labourers | .. | 1s. 3d. " |
| | Boat builders (skilled) | 48s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c. | | | |
| Bedding, flock, upholstery | Bedding and mattress makers | .. | 50s. per week |
| | All females over four years' experience | .. | 25s. " |
| | Upholsterers | .. | 60s. " |
| Carpet | Carpet planners | .. | 65s. " |
| | Carpet and linoleum layers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Makers and repairers—female | .. | 27s. 6d. " |
| Curled hair | Curled hair, horsehair workers | 40s. to 42s. per week | .. |
| Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table | Cabinet, chair, and couch makers | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Carvers, turners, polishers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Billiard table and cushion makers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Machinists | 62s. to 66s. per week | .. |
| | Females (four years' experience) | .. | 27s. 6d. per wk |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class XIII.—continued.</i> | | | |
| Picture frame | Joiners, gilders .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Machinists .. | 48s. to 66s. per week | .. |
| | Mount cutters .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Collapo workers and stainers | .. | 46s. .. |
| | Mounters .. | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Packers and others .. | .. | 42s. .. |
| Venetian blind, window blind | Adult females .. | .. | 22s. 6d. .. |
| | Venetian blind makers | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| <i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i> | | | |
| Blacking, black lead, blue, polishes, &c. | Grinders and mixers .. | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Others .. | 40s. to 42s. per week | 25s. .. |
| Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine | Adult females .. | .. | 25s. per week |
| | Makers of pharmaceutical preparations | 60s. to 80s. per week | 60s. .. |
| | Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers | 30s. to 50s. .. | 40s. .. |
| | Packers—female .. | 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. .. | .. |
| Essential oil | Essence blenders .. | 40s. to 55s. .. | .. |
| Fertilizer | Acid tank cleaners, and pit emptiers in superphosphate works | .. | 54s. per week |
| | Men attending roasters and acid chambers | .. | 51s. .. |
| | Men feeding elevators, weighing and bagging machine attendants | .. | 49s. .. |
| | Labourers .. | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Paint and varnish makers | 55s. to 70s. per week | 55s. .. |
| | Paint and varnish makers' assistants | .. | 45s. .. |
| <i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i> | | | |
| Optical, philosophical instrument, &c. | Opticians, &c. .. | 45s. to 65s. per week | .. |
| Surgical appliance, instrument | Surgical instrument makers | 40s. to 65s. .. | .. |
| <i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, Platedware.</i> | | | |
| Electroplating | Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current | .. | 66s. per week |
| | Whetstone grinders .. | .. | 55s. .. |
| | Liners and hand decorators | .. | 54s. .. |
| | Grinders and polishers | .. | 51s. .. |
| | Finishing coaters and rim centerers | .. | 49s. .. |
| | Machine cleaners and others | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Lacquers and burnishers | .. | 46s. .. |
| | Persons dipping, first coaters, and frame cleaners | 40s. to 43s. per week | .. |
| | | | |
| | | | |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Class XVI.—continued. | | | |
| Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating | Engravers and chasers | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, silversmiths | .. | 55s. " |
| | Setters .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Other adult workers .. | .. | 50s. " |
| | Female chain makers | .. | 35s. " |
| Watchmaking, &c. | Female scratch brushers, polishers, and gilders | .. | 45s. " |
| | Watchmakers | .. | 70s. " |
| Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy. | | | |
| Electric apparatus .. | Engine fitters and turners | .. | 66s. per week |
| | Winders .. | 50s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| Electric light .. | Cable jointers .. | .. | 69s. per week |
| | Fitters .. | .. | 66s. " |
| | Wiremen, linesmen, patrolling repairers | .. | 63s. " |
| | Installation and circuit repairers and others | .. | 54s. " |
| Gas and coke .. | Stokers .. | 9s. 9d. to 10s. per day | .. |
| | Purifiers .. | .. | 8s. 6d. per day |
| | Sulphate workers .. | .. | 9s. 6d. " |
| | Stove repairers and fitters | 48s. to 51s. per week | .. |
| | Service and main layers | 57s. 9d. to 71s. 6d. " | .. |
| Match .. | Gas inspectors .. | 57s. 9d. to 71s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Labourers .. | 8s. to 8s. 3d. per day | .. |
| | Match and vesta makers —female (piecework) | 20s. to 35s. per week | .. |
| | Box makers —female (piecework) | 12s. to 35s. " | .. |
| | Storemen, packers .. | 42s. to 50s. " | .. |
| Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust | Foremen .. | .. | 52s. 6d. per wk. |
| Hydraulic power .. | Mill hands and others | 42s. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Firemen .. | .. | 9s. per day |
| | Fitters .. | .. | 11s. " |
| | Main layers .. | .. | 10s. " |
| | Special labourers .. | .. | 8s. 4d. " |
| | Ordinary labourers .. | .. | 8s. " |
| Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.) | | | |
| Leather belting .. | Foremen .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Belt makers .. | 48s. to 52s. 6d. per wk. | .. |
| Portmanteau, gladstone bag.. | Machinists .. | 45s. to 50s. " | .. |
| | Foremen .. | .. | 60s. per week |
| | Male workers .. | .. | 55s. " |
| | Female workers .. | 20s. to 25s. per week | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industries. | Occupation. | Wages. | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| <i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i> | | | |
| Basket, wickerware .. | Wicker and bamboo workers | 54s. to 55s. per week | .. |
| | Upholsterers .. | .. | 48s. per week |
| Broom, brushware .. | Millet broom sorters .. | 42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week | .. |
| | Storemen and labourers | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Brush machinists .. | 52s. 6d. to 64s. per week | .. |
| | Paint brush makers .. | .. | 67s. 6d. per wk |
| | Brush finishers .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers | .. | 52s. 6d. " |
| | Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers | .. | 21s. " |
| Rubber goods (including cycle tires) | Calendar hands .. | .. | 60s. " |
| | Mill hands .. | .. | 53s. " |
| | Compound scale hands and dough mixers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands | .. | 50s. " |
| | Tire makers, repairers, wrappers | 46s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Press hands .. | .. | 48s. per week |
| | Heaters, textile cutters, lathe, surgical and tube makers | .. | 48s. " |
| | Tire and forcing machine hands | .. | 46s. " |
| | General workers .. | .. | 45s. " |
| | Cleaners .. | .. | 35s. " |
| | Female workers .. | .. | 25s. " |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Educational* | Governesses .. | £30 to £40 per annum | .. |
| | Teachers advanced .. | £45 to £90 .. | .. |
| | Teachers in private schools— | | |
| | Males (elementary) .. | £80 to £120 .. | .. |
| | „ (advanced) .. | £150 to £300 .. | .. |
| Clerical | Females (elementary) .. | £30 to £50 .. | .. |
| | „ (advanced) .. | £50 to £150 .. | .. |
| | Bookkeepers .. | 40s. to 70s. per week | .. |
| | Shorthand clerks and typists—male .. | 30s. to 60s. .. | .. |
| | Shorthand clerks and typists—female .. | 20s. to 40s. .. | .. |
| Domestic servants*—males .. | Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners .. | 20s. to 30s. .. | .. |
| | Butlers .. | 25s. to 40s. .. | .. |
| | Cooks .. | 17s. to 30s. .. | .. |
| | Laundresses .. | 17s. to 25s. .. | .. |
| | Housemaids .. | 13s. to 17s. 6d. .. | .. |
| | Nursemaids .. | 10s. to 15s. .. | .. |
| | General servants .. | 12s. to 20s. .. | .. |
| | Girls .. | 8s. to 10s. .. | .. |
| | Barmen .. | .. | 50s. per week |
| | Billiard markers .. | .. | 42s. 6d. .. |
| Hotel servants—males .. | Night porters .. | 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. prwk. | .. |
| | Day porters .. | 37s. 6d. to 40s. .. | .. |
| | Waiters .. | 42s. to 45s. .. | .. |
| | General handymen .. | .. | 35s. per week |
| | Cooks .. | 42s. 6d. to 75s. per wk. | .. |
| | Housekeepers .. | .. | 47s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Barmen .. | .. | 37s. 6d. .. |
| | Laundresses .. | .. | 35s. .. |
| | Housemaids .. | .. | 30s. .. |
| | Waitresses .. | 26s. to 32s. 6d. pr. wk. | .. |
| Night watchmen | Cooks .. | 28s. to 45s. .. | .. |
| | Wharf, working and outside patrol (other than foot) .. | .. | 57s. per week |
| | Outside patrol (foot) .. | .. | 54s. .. |
| | Others .. | .. | 48s. .. |
| | Others .. | 37s. 6d. to 42s. per week | .. |
| Lift attendants | Bricklayers .. | .. | 66s. per week |
| Building | Bricklayers' labourers .. | .. | 57s. .. |
| | Tuckpointers .. | .. | 64s. 2d. .. |
| | Carpenters (foremen) .. | .. | 69s. 8d. .. |
| | „ other .. | .. | 64s. 2d. .. |
| | „ labourers .. | .. | 52s. 3d. .. |
| | Painters, paperhangers, signwriters, grainers .. | .. | 55s. .. |
| | Plasterers .. | 64s. 2d. to 67s. 10s. prwk. | .. |
| | Plumbers (foremen) .. | .. | 71s. 6d. per wk. |
| | „ first-class work .. | .. | 66s. .. |
| | „ second „ .. | .. | 57s. 9d. .. |
| Baking | Slaters and tilers .. | .. | 66s. .. |
| | Foremen or single hands .. | .. | 65s. .. |
| | Vienna and rye bread bakers .. | .. | 62s. .. |
| | Adult workers and machine dough makers .. | .. | 60s. .. |
| | .. | .. | .. |

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—continued.

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Baking—continued. | Jobbers | .. | 1s. 6d. per hr. |
| | Carters | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Pastrycooks | 50s. to 62s. 6d. per week | 34s. 8d. per wk. |
| Butchery | General workers—male | .. | 20s. " |
| | female | .. | 70s. " |
| | Slaughtermen | .. | 42s. " |
| | Slaughter house labourers | .. | 60s. " |
| | Shopmen | .. | 50s. " |
| | General butchers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Lorry drivers | .. | 42s. 6d. " |
| | Delivery cart drivers | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Drivers of one horse vehicles | .. | 50s. " |
| | Drivers of two horse vehicles | .. | 54s. " |
| Coal and wood yards | Drivers of three horse vehicles | .. | .. |
| | Drivers of jinkers and boiler trucks | 50s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Drivers of motor vehicles | .. | 50s. per week |
| Coal and coke yards | Yardmen in charge | .. | 42s. " |
| | Other yardmen | .. | 40s. " |
| Factory engine-drivers | Carters | 40s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| | Yardmen | 50s. to 60s. " | .. |
| Marine stores | Carters | 45s. to 50s. " | 69s. per week |
| | Building cranes | .. | 63s. " |
| | Steam traction, winch, and hoist | .. | 60s. " |
| | Steam, 1st class engines | .. | 51s. " |
| | 2nd | .. | 45s. " |
| | 3rd | .. | 54s. " |
| | Other engines | .. | 54s. " |
| | Firemen (2 boilers) | .. | 48s. " |
| | single | .. | 45s. " |
| | Trimmers and greasers | .. | 50s. " |
| Drapery | Foremen | 42s. to 45s. per week | .. |
| | Bottle washers and general hands | .. | 1s. per hour |
| | Casuals | .. | 58s. per week |
| Men's clothing (retail shops) | Senior assistants—male | 42s. 6d. to 48s. per week | .. |
| | Junior assistants—male | 42s. 6d. to 58s. " | .. |
| | Pattern cutters, cashiers &c. | .. | 45s. per week |
| | Packers and others | 25s. to 30s. per week | .. |
| | Assistants (females) | 60s. to 70s. " | .. |
| Boot dealers | Managers | 42s. 6d. to 60s. " | 45s. per week |
| | Assistants | .. | 90s. " |
| | Other adult employes | .. | 63s. " |
| | Department managers (male and female) | .. | .. |
| | Branch managers | 45s. to 50s. per week | 37s. 6d. per wk. |
| Farriery | Senior assistants, males | .. | .. |
| | Cashiers, &c. | 35s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | Packers, porters, and others | 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. " | .. |
| | Assistants and cashiers, female | .. | 57s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Foremen | .. | 50s. " |
| Grocery | Journeymen | .. | 60s. " |
| | Managers | .. | 50s. " |
| | Assistants | .. | 45s. " |
| | Storemen, packers | .. | .. |
| | Carters | 45s. to 50s. per week | 52s. 6d. per wk. |
| Tea packing | Foremen in charge | .. | 45s. " |
| | Head packers, males | .. | .. |
| | Adult workers | 36s. to 40s. per week | 27s. 6d. per wk. |
| | Head packers, females | 17s. 6d. to 22s. per week | .. |
| | Adult workers | .. | .. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1911—*continued.*

| Industry or Service. | Occupations. | Wages. | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|---------------|
| | | Range. | General Rate. |
| Hardware.. .. | Department managers | 80s. to 90s. per week | .. |
| | Branch .. | .. | 80s. per week |
| | Outside salesmen .. | .. | 70s. " |
| | Senior assistants .. | 45s. to 60s. per week | .. |
| | Junior .. | 40s. to 55s. " | .. |
| | Packers, storemen, &c. | 32s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. " | .. |
| Hairdressing | Employés—male, full hands | .. | 55s. per week |
| | Employés—male, other .. | 45s. to 50s. per week | .. |
| | .. female .. | 40s. to 46s. " | .. |
| Laundry | Laundresses .. | 21s. to 30s. " | 24s. per week |
| Undertakers | Persons conducting funerals and coffin-making | .. | 56s. " |
| | Drivers, grooms, and general workers | .. | 50s. " |
| | | | |
| Photography | Operators | 60s. to 140s. per week | .. |
| | Printers | 40s. to 70s. " | .. |
| | Retouchers—female .. | 15s. to 40s. " | .. |
| | Finishers—female .. | 10s. to 20s. " | .. |
| | Makers of photographic materials | 40s. to 75s. " | .. |
| | Finishers, packers—female | 20s. to 25s. " | .. |
| Quarry | Hammermen .. | 51s. to 63s. per week | 63s. " |
| | Pitcher and cube dressers | .. | 63s. per week |
| | Facemen | .. | 57s. " |
| | Spallers | 48s. to 57s. per week | .. |
| | Machine borers .. | .. | 57s. per week |
| | Pluggers and machine feeders | .. | 51s. " |
| | Loaders, truckers, strippers and labourers | .. | 48s. " |
| | | | |

The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and are given in the following statement. The results are, however, not comparable with those obtained by the Government Statist, as the figures of the Inspector of Factories refer not to the whole State but only to those parts of it in which the Factories Acts are in operation, also because they include particulars relating to a number of bakery, butchery, carpentry, plumbing, and other similar establishments

Average
wages
under
Wages
Boards, &c.

which do not come under the definition of a factory as adopted by the Australian statisticians.

EMPLOYÉS UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

| | Males. | | Females. | |
|--|--------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | No. | Average Weekly Wage. | No. | Average Weekly Wage. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Apprentices and improvers ... | 11,754 | 1 0 6 | 12,550 | 0 11 3 |
| General workers (mostly young persons) ... | 1,723 | 1 2 0 | 903 | 0 12 10 |
| Persons employed at minimum wage or over ... | 33,244 | 2 15 0 | 12,491 | 1 6 5 |
| Piece workers ... | 1,869 | 2 19 10 | 3,522 | 1 3 6 |
| Total ... | 48,590 | 2 5 8 | 29,466 | 0 19 2 |

NOTE.—The average weekly wage of females is low on account of its being based on figures which include a large number of apprentices.

EMPLOYÉS OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

| | No. | Average Weekly Wage. |
|-------------|--------|----------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Males ... | 10,236 | 2 2 8 |
| Females ... | 6,404 | 0 19 5 |
| Total ... | 16,640 | 1 13 9 |

Tanneries,
&c.

There were in operation at the close of 1911, 88 tanning, fell-mongering and wool washing establishments. The average number of persons employed was 2,123, and the wages paid during the year to the employés (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £198,692. The following table shows the approximate value of

the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in each of the last ten years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Machinery and Plant in Use. | Land. | Buildings and Improvements. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1902 | 103,329 | 54,179 | 104,114 |
| 1903 | 110,796 | 48,341 | 112,407 |
| 1904 | 109,095 | 41,979 | 104,005 |
| 1905 | 114,863 | 46,301 | 112,714 |
| 1906 | 114,951 | 47,139 | 110,155 |
| 1907 | 124,064 | 51,194 | 123,124 |
| 1908 | 133,376 | 53,713 | 129,664 |
| 1909 | 142,429 | 54,208 | 125,700 |
| 1910 | 141,702 | 55,858 | 136,991 |
| 1911 | 165,964 | 53,917 | 181,172 |

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1911 was 10,856 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number Tanned of— | | | Sheep Skins Stripped. | Wool Washed (weight after washing). |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Hides. | Calf Skins. | Sheep and other Skins. | | |
| | | | | No. | lbs. |
| 1902 | 424,786 | 189,886 | 313,166 | 453,660 | 5,279,916 |
| 1903 | 397,367 | 179,425 | 629,465 | 925,263 | 6,197,723 |
| 1904 | 381,473 | 134,003 | 674,105 | 651,672 | 5,285,409 |
| 1905 | 393,695 | 139,506 | 544,145 | 562,705 | 4,543,927 |
| 1906 | 485,620 | 132,210 | 518,139 | 612,598 | 5,676,464 |
| 1907 | 492,572 | 188,007 | 548,765 | 851,516 | 7,230,675 |
| 1908 | 498,947 | 127,798 | 1,027,460 | 1,253,875 | 7,803,992 |
| 1909 | 495,964 | 175,563 | 1,020,656 | 1,090,967 | 8,089,643 |
| 1910 | 496,200 | 186,993 | 1,007,343 | 1,241,693 | 8,242,456 |
| 1911 | 523,989 | 199,257 | 817,866 | 1,301,298 | 9,356,529 |

The figures for 1909, 1910, and 1911 do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during 1911 was £209,166.

Soap and
candle
works.

There were sixteen soap and candle works in operation in 1911. These factories employed 538 persons, of whom ten were working proprietors. The amount of the wages paid to the employes in that year was £53,474. The value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, and the quantity of soap and candles produced in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | | Products. | |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Machinery and Plant in Use. | Land. | Buildings and Improvements. | Soap.* | Candles. |
| | £ | £ | £ | cwt. | cwt. |
| 1902 ... | 91,325 | 39,967 | 56,852 | 150,698 | 49,406 |
| 1903 ... | 103,411 | 42,288 | 64,354 | 138,045 | 45,052 |
| 1904 ... | 101,486 | 38,295 | 62,961 | 162,126 | 41,521 |
| 1905 ... | 105,529 | 36,605 | 61,588 | 150,261 | 42,049 |
| 1906 ... | 104,244 | 36,171 | 59,829 | 154,570 | 43,094 |
| 1907 ... | 106,326 | 35,921 | 60,239 | 153,478 | 47,688 |
| 1908 ... | 109,768 | 36,517 | 62,379 | 162,757 | 37,705 |
| 1909 ... | 111,252 | 36,029 | 63,565 | 176,162 | 45,460 |
| 1910 ... | 113,418 | 36,142 | 63,782 | 187,433 | 44,768 |
| 1911 ... | 113,664 | 36,141 | 63,859 | 189,048 | 41,557 |

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 14,490 cwt. in 1902, 13,369 cwt. in 1903, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,458 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, and 8,216 cwt. in 1911.

The quantity of tallow used in 1911 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 143,167 cwt. in factories, and 2,602 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1911 included 1,128,691 lbs. of soap valued at £41,118, and 122,515 lbs. of candles valued at £3,121.

Brickyards,
potteries,
&c.

The brickyards and potteries at which work was carried on during the year numbered 120. The persons employed numbered 1,966, of whom 110 were working proprietors, and the sum of £197,282 was paid to the employes in wages. The value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £411,313. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1911 was £277,134.

The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during each of the last ten years, were returned as follows:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Bricks Made.* | Value of | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Pipes and Tiles. | Pottery. |
| | | £ | £ |
| 1902 | 90,545,280 | 71,074 | 27,289 |
| 1903 | 77,826,631 | 81,732 | 34,572 |
| 1904 | 80,026,511 | 53,454 | 31,438 |
| 1905 | 90,990,284 | 56,086 | 27,205 |
| 1906 | 112,966,270 | 58,349 | 27,570 |
| 1907 | 123,281,100 | 66,390 | 29,070 |
| 1908 | 124,985,542 | 72,024 | 33,029 |
| 1909 | 129,302,810 | 77,305 | 32,624 |
| 1910 | 145,809,500 | 83,397 | 31,897 |
| 1911 | 153,944,850 | 97,478 | 35,522 |

* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The expansion of building operations, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, during the last six years, is demonstrated by the number of bricks made.

The number of forest saw-mills being worked in 1911 was 142. The employes numbered 1,892, and the working proprietors 168, and the wages paid amounted to £170,579. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in each of the last ten years, appears in the following statement, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn:—

Forest
saw-mills,
&c.

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | | Timber Sawn. | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Machinery and Plant in use. | Land.* | Buildings and Improvements. | Quantity. | Value |
| | £ | £ | £ | Super. ft. | £ |
| 1902 | 81,898 | 6,380 | 11,854 | 40,494,660 | 128,430 |
| 1903 | 80,039 | 1,495 | 10,797 | 38,841,322 | 116,845 |
| 1904 | 89,760 | 1,966 | 12,301 | 49,250,000 | 147,750 |
| 1905 | 87,757 | 2,553 | 10,861 | 47,635,358 | 142,905 |
| 1906 | 90,305 | 1,168 | 9,286 | 51,103,000 | 153,309 |
| 1907 | 99,723 | 1,421 | 11,199 | 55,873,500 | 181,590 |
| 1908 | 98,804 | 2,669 | 13,095 | 54,602,200 | 177,460 |
| 1909 | 115,121 | 2,609 | 15,551 | 56,039,200 | 189,130 |
| 1910 | 125,528 | 2,202 | 16,067 | 70,947,200 | 248,320 |
| 1911 | 148,136 | 2,535 | 18,459 | 70,931,500 | 265,990 |

* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only since 1902.

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 233, and comprised cooperage works (13), which gave employment to 111 persons, including 11 working proprietors, and paid the sum of £13,424 in wages; cork-cutting works (3), in which were engaged 6 working proprietors, and 58 employes who were paid £4,364 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows works (4), employing 68 persons, inclusive of 5 working proprietors, and paying £5,819 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (168), employing 3,842 persons, inclusive of 178 working proprietors, and paying £402,615 in wages; mantelpiece works (11), employing 242 persons, inclusive of 17 working proprietors, and paying £21,663 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (34), employing 267 persons, inclusive of 38 working proprietors, and paying £20,411 in wages. The amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £468,296; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c., in use in the works was £524,354.

Firewood,
&c.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in a year is £446,700. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Agricultural
Implement
Works.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last eight years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1904 TO 1911.

| Year. | No. of Factories. | Employés. | Wages Paid. | Approximate Value of— | | |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | Fuel, &c., Used. | Material Used. | Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 50 | 1,440 | 129,559 | 6,965 | 171,691 | 431,476 |
| 1905 | 53 | 1,565 | 145,651 | 7,964 | 171,850 | 443,114 |
| 1906 | 53 | 1,685 | 148,610 | 8,928 | 194,730 | 478,509 |
| 1907 | 55 | 1,553 | 147,675 | 9,554 | 188,173 | 452,841 |
| 1908 | 52 | 1,381 | 134,884 | 9,253 | 177,488 | 437,023 |
| 1909 | 52 | 1,831 | 181,391 | 12,697 | 242,922 | 611,293 |
| 1910 | 50 | 2,193 | 231,919 | 21,537 | 300,718 | 742,326 |
| 1911 | 59 | 2,651 | 297,824 | 19,299 | 345,665 | 831,474 |

The figures show a considerable improvement in the output during the last three years, as a consequence of which there has been a substantial increase in the number of hands employed and in the wages paid. The wages averaged for each employé £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £112 6s. 10d. in 1911. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured. This strips the grain, and bags it ready for market in one operation.

It is the leading item in machinery exported from Victoria, being in good demand not only in other Australian States, but also in the Argentine and South Africa.

There were 26 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1911. The persons employed numbered 380, of whom 31 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £39,041. Further details of the industry for the last ten years are as follows :—

BACON CURING: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | | Pigs Slaughtered for Curing. | Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured. |
|----------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Machinery and Plant. | Land. | Buildings and improvements. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | No. | lbs. |
| 1902 ... | 29,611 | 9,231 | 30,625 | 112,244 | 11,507,224 |
| 1903 ... | 26,810 | 5,721 | 23,415 | 88,541 | 9,633,206 |
| 1904 ... | 27,822 | 5,641 | 25,730 | 104,604 | 11,229,768 |
| 1905 ... | 28,335 | 5,941 | 25,650 | 117,582 | 11,360,698 |
| 1906 ... | 28,217 | 6,031 | 29,140 | 135,492 | 12,910,575 |
| 1907 ... | 25,530 | 5,245 | 26,575 | 145,513 | 13,609,144 |
| 1908 ... | 26,448 | 5,190 | 27,653 | 129,677 | 11,518,404 |
| 1909 ... | 26,092 | 5,190 | 28,650 | 123,067 | 11,245,195 |
| 1910 ... | 26,799 | 5,265 | 29,410 | 142,429 | 13,455,397 |
| 1911 ... | 31,374 | 4,979 | 38,946 | 177,029 | 15,190,449 |

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,295 in 1902, 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, and 695 in 1911; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 195,098 in 1902, 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, and 70,440 in 1911.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, and 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1911 was thus 19,617,212 lbs.—an increase of 3,035,851 lbs. as compared with 1910.

The number of butter and cheese factories, exclusive of creameries, was 199 in 1911. Of these factories, 158 made butter, 8 made butter and cheese, 1 made butter and cheese and condensed milk, 2 made butter and concentrated and condensed milk, 29 made cheese only, and 1 made powdered milk only. There were 91 creameries attached to the factories. The number of persons employed was 1,547, of whom 58 were working proprietors, representing

Bacon and ham curing.

Butter and cheese factories.

an increase of 286 on the number for the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £626,331. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries was 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, 149,490,103 gallons in 1910, and 191,128,362 gallons in 1911. The output from butter and cheese factories during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Butter Made. | Cream Sold. | Cheese Made. | Concentrated, Condensed, &c., Milk Made. |
|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | lbs. | gallons. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1902 ... | 32,927,546 | 23,739 | 2,128,835 | 2,926,848 |
| 1903 ... | 40,707,377 | 17,882 | 3,602,988 | 2,838,972 |
| 1904 ... | 55,058,391 | 7,242 | 2,599,443 | 2,721,720 |
| 1905 ... | 52,274,639 | 16,513 | 2,447,938 | 2,787,720 |
| 1906 ... | 63,231,222 | 20,332 | 2,852,687 | 3,709,656 |
| 1907 ... | 59,050,231 | 25,442 | 2,691,957 | 4,684,656 |
| 1908 ... | 44,383,168 | 17,527 | 2,473,682 | 3,781,548 |
| 1909 ... | 49,554,628 | 19,417 | 3,167,955 | 3,894,859 |
| 1910 ... | 65,063,516 | 29,910 | 2,707,630 | 3,004,842 |
| 1911 ... | 81,267,119 | 34,028 | 3,047,261 | 13,697,691 |

Butter and cheese made on farms.

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms:—Butter, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907, 4,078,230 lbs. in 1908, 5,611,927 lbs. in 1909, 5,540,271 lbs. in 1910, and 5,233,355 lbs. in 1911; cheese, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907, 1,854,962 lbs. in 1908, 1,857,879 lbs. in 1909, 1,823,263 lbs. in 1910, and 1,502,582 lbs. in 1911.

Total butter and cheese made.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 86,500,474 lbs., was made in 1911, the returns for 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 being 63,746,354 lbs., 48,461,398 lbs., 55,166,553 lbs., and 70,603,787 lbs. respectively.

The largest quantity of cheese returned as having been made in factories and on farms was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903. The quantities made in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 were 4,328,644 lbs., 5,025,834 lbs., 4,530,893 lbs., and 4,549,843 lbs. respectively.

Exports of butter and cheese.

In 1911 there were exported to countries outside Australia 51,304,010 lbs. of butter valued at £2,361,587, all of which was Australian produce. Of this export a quantity representing 92

per cent. of the value was sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 303,570 lbs., and the value thereof £7,796.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 17 in 1911, and employed 1,252 persons in addition to 12 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £112,815. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1911 was £507,264. The output in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

Meat freezing and preserving works.

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Frozen. | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Rabbits. | Poultry. |
| | Qrs. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1902 | 1,338 | 375,178 | 6,218,422 | 34,228 |
| 1903 | 1,424 | 294,906 | 7,003,022 | 41,460 |
| 1904 | 3,394 | 459,963 | 8,086,776 | 46,820 |
| 1905 | 5,656 | 649,107 | 10,259,904 | 51,705 |
| 1906 | 4,248 | 651,914 | 9,538,535 | 72,410 |
| 1907 | 10,760 | 866,498 | 6,413,560 | 56,275 |
| 1908 | 16,508 | 773,396 | 4,057,896 | 22,826 |
| 1909 | 17,360 | 941,309 | 2,832,924 | 22,440 |
| 1910 | 36,464 | 1,573,516 | 2,660,604 | 60,312 |
| 1911 | 40,184 | 1,578,133 | 2,312,928 | 35,388 |

| Year. | Preserved. | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| | Beef. | Mutton. | Rabbits. | Other Meats, &c. |
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| 1902 | 7,705 | 14,913 | 16,537 | 6,102 |
| 1903 | 8,796 | 2,653 | 17,380 | 4,725 |
| 1904 | 4,248 | 491 | 14,977 | 1,301 |
| 1905 | 4,866 | 1,435 | 6,665 | 776 |
| 1906 | 6,011 | 1,700 | 496 | 1,512 |
| 1907 | 11,944 | 2,478 | 64 | 2,229 |
| 1908 | 7,557 | 2,309 | 1,730 | 1,391 |
| 1909 | 8,382 | 2,349 | 540 | 1,267 |
| 1910 | 13,589 | 8,876 | 1,389 | 2,534 |
| 1911 | 28,654 | 14,890 | 3,422 | 2,679 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 38,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; and 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 53,008 hares in 1911.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (excluding Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during 1911:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1911.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Meats, Frozen— | | £ | | £ |
| Mutton } | 833 lbs. | 15 | 27,102,666 lbs. | 326,259 |
| Lamb } | | | 27,788,570 " | 472,249 |
| Beef } | | | 4,205,992 " | 45,153 |
| Pork } | | | 815,667 " | 17,648 |
| Rabbits and Hares } | | | | 69,426 |
| Poultry } | 3,168 " | 126 | | 4,570 |
| Game } | 1,572 " | 71 | | |
| Other } | | | 332,141 " | 6,101 |
| Meats—Fresh and smoked ... | 30,318 " | 545 | | |
| " Potted and concentrated ... | | 6,789 | | 931 |
| " Preserved in tins ... | 70,810 " | 3,264 | 2,067,467 " | 41,818 |
| " Not elsewhere included ... | 295 cwt. | 548 | 2,511 cwt. | 2,645 |
| Total value ... | | 11,358 | | 986,800 |

Flour mills.

The number of flour mills in 1911 was 61, and the number of persons employed in them 832, of whom 48 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £93,503. Further particulars for ten years are given in the following table:—

FLOUR MILLS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | | Wheat Ground into Flour. | Flour Made. |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Machinery and Plant. | Land. | Buildings and Improvements. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | bushels. | tons. |
| 1902 | 256,980 | 76,121 | 171,125 | 8,491,224 | 170,696 |
| 1903 | 261,530 | 68,917 | 166,869 | 5,762,849 | 115,368 |
| 1904 | 235,508 | 52,220 | 147,559 | 10,012,476 | 202,314 |
| 1905 | 238,139 | 56,910 | 157,785 | 10,282,491 | 209,058 |
| 1906 | 243,149 | 59,540 | 163,322 | 10,892,056 | 219,166 |
| 1907 | 264,566 | 63,157 | 174,150 | 11,731,183 | 235,185 |
| 1908 | 254,671 | 57,167 | 167,573 | 9,564,068 | 192,687 |
| 1909 | 226,571 | 50,801 | 155,728 | 10,644,123 | 215,547 |
| 1910 | 242,851 | 52,697 | 165,165 | 11,218,870 | 225,282 |
| 1911 | 253,513 | 51,276 | 167,177 | 12,266,013 | 247,434 |

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground produced 7,207,124 bushels of bran and 4,182,197 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 126,765 bushels in 1902, 139,702 bushels in 1903, 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, and 84,707 bushels in 1911.

During the year 1911, 2,123,555 lbs. of biscuits valued at £31,216, and 79,684 tons of flour valued at £629,427 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. Exports of bread-stuffs.

There were, in 1911, 28 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on; the number of persons employed therein was 1,601, of whom 20 were working proprietors. Jam, pickle, and sauce works. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £99,825, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £155,389. The materials used and the output for each of the last eight years were as follows:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1911.

| Year. | Fruit Used. | Sugar Used. | Jams and Jellies Made. | Fruit Preserved. | Fruit Pulped. | Sauce Made. | Pickles Made. |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | pints. | pints. |
| 1904 ... | 199,306 | 97,057 | 190,151 | 22,408 | 115,295 | 2,143,555 | 920,163 |
| 1905 ... | 175,119 | 107,382 | 192,579 | 35,395 | 44,450 | 2,029,644 | 859,160 |
| 1906 ... | 195,902 | 107,194 | 203,038 | 43,138 | 56,619 | 2,943,380 | 889,938 |
| 1907 ... | 218,276 | 105,518 | 190,211 | 33,819 | 95,885 | 3,257,471 | 1,253,280 |
| 1908 ... | 191,282 | 133,283 | 226,481 | 31,336 | 18,783 | 3,014,835 | 1,187,136 |
| 1909 ... | 265,353 | 143,427 | 268,927 | 40,746 | 49,797 | 3,607,968 | 1,324,392 |
| 1910 ... | 311,168 | 159,439 | 303,733 | 49,797 | 38,017 | 4,173,936 | 1,264,728 |
| 1911 ... | 315,362 | 156,376 | 286,543 | 53,562 | 52,427 | 4,348,500 | 1,617,156 |

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, to 4,802 cwt. in 1909, to 3,902 cwt. in 1910, and to 3,549 cwt. in 1911.

There are two sugar works in the State, one of which treats cane sugar imported in a raw state chiefly from Queensland. The other is the Government Beet Sugar Factory. The quantity of raw material treated in those two factories in 1911 and the production therefrom were as follows:— Sugar works.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Raw cane sugar treated | ... | 1,326,540 cwt. |
| Sugar beet treated | ... | 119,380 " |
| Refined sugar produced | ... | 1,296,260 " |
| Refined treacle produced | ... | 27,600 " |

Beet sugar
industry.

The effort being made to revive the beet sugar industry in Victoria directs attention to a possible new source of wealth to the farmer. In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, the industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns, and the building and plant which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage remained idle for twelve years.

In seeking for the causes of past failures, the more extended knowledge now possessed of the problems surrounding the industry indicates that they were mainly attributable to want of experience on the part of beet-growers, combined with unprecedentedly dry seasons and an unsuitable class of field labour; for, while no particular skill is required in beet growing, yet the crop demands prompt attention at the period of thinning or spacing, and, moreover, calls for the exercise of particular care in keeping it clean during growth.

After the closing of the factory in 1899 efforts were made from time to time by successive Governments to revive interest in beet-growing, but it was not until 1910 that any definite campaign was undertaken.

In that year numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, and a system of field labour was organized.

The object of the campaign conducted in 1910-11 was to demonstrate that beet could be profitably grown, and that a fine white sugar could be manufactured. Both these ends were attained, as many farmers who grew beet made a successful business of it, and the sugar produced compared favorably with any manufactured in the Commonwealth. The following particulars relate to the season 1910-11:—Quantity of sugar beet harvested, 5,969 tons; area from which obtained, 458 acres; quantity of marketable sugar manufactured, 482 tons; number of persons employed in the factory, 115; number of persons employed in the field, 100.

With the object of putting the industry on a sound footing, the Government has purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates are in railway communication with Maffra, and are being cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, which are allotted to settlers subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet.

Owing to the exceptionally dry season experienced, the beet harvest for 1912 did not come up to expectations. The area planted with beet, which was harvested, amounted to 752 acres, from which 4,000 tons of roots came into the factory. Very little beet was derived from places outside a radius of 10 miles of Maffra, although about 200 acres were planted. Some of this failed, owing to the extremely dry weather, while in other cases, food for cattle being short, the beet crops were used for stock feeding.

Upon river banks and what is known as the back-water country around Maffra, some very fair crops were produced, running up to as much as 20 tons per acre, but upon the drier lands away from the river the output was considerably reduced by want of rain during the growing period. As some compensation for the low tonnage of beet, however, the percentage of sugar in the roots was exceptionally high right through the period of manufacture, and averaged 19.2 per cent. In consequence of this a higher yield of sugar than in the previous year was obtained from the factory, and the Government paid growers an extra sum of 5s. 4d. per ton for the high quality of the material. This brought the price for the season up to 25s. 4d., including the Commonwealth bounty, so that growers of beet generally did not suffer. The amount of sugar manufactured in 1912 was 431 tons, and the product of white sugar was again all that could be desired.

For the ensuing season of 1913 a considerably increased acreage is anticipated. The Maffra farmers have now learned of what inestimable value the pulp and molasses are to them at times when feed is scarce, and as the beet pulp is only supplied to *bonâ fide* growers of beet, many new farmers have, for the coming season, undertaken to grow beet, being largely influenced by their desire to obtain the pulp for their dairy cows. In addition to deriving benefit from this product many farmers were successful last season in raising good crops of beet, and making as large a profit as £10 and upwards per acre. These farmers are largely increasing their areas, so that the outlook for the coming year is extremely favorable.

Beet growing under compulsory conditions is being carried out upon the Boisdale and Kilmany Park estates, and the blocks upon these estates have been rapidly applied for. Very few blocks upon either estate are now unoccupied, and the full complement should soon be reached. The manner in which these blocks have been applied for is very gratifying.

In 1911 work was carried on in 33 breweries, and 1,031 persons were employed, including 22 working proprietors. The wages paid to employés during the year amounted to £146,388. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improve- Breweries.

ments, the materials used, and the quantity of beer made during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BREWERIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Approximate Value of— | | | Materials Used— | | | Beer Made. |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|
| | Machinery and Plant. | Land. | Buildings and Improvements. | Sugar. | Malt. | Hops. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | cwt. | bushels. | lbs. | gallons. |
| 1902 ... | 211,036 | 228,990 | 273,325 | 115,258 | 625,441 | 677,262 | 17,162,680 |
| 1903 ... | 209,492 | 229,965 | 277,383 | 102,651 | 552,042 | 569,981 | 15,423,149 |
| 1904 ... | 231,687 | 229,965 | 291,180 | 100,430 | 530,771 | 544,524 | 14,927,873 |
| 1905 ... | 232,354 | 198,760 | 291,738 | 99,230 | 529,067 | 582,012 | 15,176,439 |
| 1906 ... | 235,980 | 197,985 | 289,982 | 101,692 | 533,531 | 623,249 | 16,409,465 |
| 1907 ... | 249,579 | 212,785 | 316,262 | 106,004 | 542,806 | 665,236 | 16,900,336 |
| 1908 ... | 268,009 | 155,922 | 273,273 | 109,347 | 556,040 | 684,879 | 17,582,833 |
| 1909 ... | 245,606 | 65,775 | 231,546 | 103,146 | 503,761 | 632,339 | 16,552,594 |
| 1910 ... | 281,702 | 68,069 | 249,848 | 112,240 | 540,390 | 663,394 | 18,605,737 |
| 1911 ... | 318,072 | 67,206 | 290,746 | 111,314 | 548,341 | 649,892 | 19,077,420 |

Distilleries.

The number of distilleries working in 1911 was 7, and the persons employed numbered 89, of whom 7 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £155,165. Although there has been some improvement in the last nine years, the industry is still behind what it was in 1901. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Materials Used. | | | | | | | Spirits Distilled. |
|-------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Wine. | Malt. | Wheat. | Maize. | Other Grain. | Sugar and Molasses. | Beer. | |
| | Gal. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | lbs. | Gal. | Proof gal. |
| 1902 | 128,272 | 16,744 | 87 | 11,880 | 2,507 | 1,780,016 | ... | 190,644 |
| 1903 | 207,621 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,187 | 41,083 |
| 1904 | 293,836 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,745 |
| 1905 | 348,791 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 199,560 | ... | 85,690 |
| 1906 | 324,005 | 13,038 | ... | ... | ... | 101,024 | ... | 94,674 |
| 1907 | 413,242 | 141,876 | ... | ... | ... | 49,280 | ... | 375,183 |
| 1908 | 591,248 | 53,761 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220,690 |
| 1909 | 379,979 | 117,197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314,370 |
| 1910 | 605,204 | 25,345 | ... | 3,560 | ... | 649,152 | ... | 223,560 |
| 1911 | 370,119 | 61,981 | 548 | ... | 204 | 1,293,152 | ... | 298,237 |

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled for that purpose during the last ten years in vineyards:—49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, and 29,745 gallons in 1911.

Fifteen tobacco manufactories were in operation in 1911, and in that year the employes numbered 2,001 and their wages amounted to £191,533. In addition to the employes there were 11 working proprietors. The value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £272,313. The output of these factories has materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars for the last ten years given in the following table:—

Tobacco,
&c., manu-
factories.

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on. | | Quantity Manufactured of— | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | Australian | Imported. | Tobacco. | Snuff. | Cigars. | Cigarettes. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | No. | No. |
| 1902 .. | 205,434 | 1,379,905 | 1,630,510 | 550 | 11,936,455 | 100,817,104 |
| 1903 ... | 304,049 | 2,052,100 | 2,390,976 | 813 | 9,336,975 | 58,928,535 |
| 1904 ... | 266,053 | 2,768,873 | 3,166,767 | 1,122 | 12,419,426 | 73,304,100 |
| 1905 ... | 265,219 | 3,597,887 | 3,981,357 | 1,051 | 14,324,536 | 103,673,300 |
| 1906 ... | 431,941 | 4,172,065 | 4,650,113 | 516 | 18,762,205 | 131,161,460 |
| 1907 ... | 332,271 | 4,479,073 | 4,782,061 | 993 | 17,740,782 | 146,699,600 |
| 1908 ... | 269,354 | 5,566,522 | 5,331,117 | 605 | 19,741,355 | 178,776,650 |
| 1909 ... | 202,723 | 4,759,856 | 5,162,959 | 610 | 19,368,491 | 141,105,750 |
| 1910 ... | 195,279 | 5,225,078 | 5,510,099 | 577 | 21,310,111 | 135,108,700 |
| 1911 ... | 180,501 | 4,972,275 | 5,521,175 | 603 | 22,424,806 | 116,435,800 |

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above table.

There were 10 woollen mills working in 1911, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,675, of whom 8 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £107,682, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £412,856. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £251,365, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £473,686. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

Woollen
mills.

WOOLLEN MILLS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Quantity of Scoured Wool Used. | Quantity of Cotton Used. | Goods Manufactured— | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | Tweed and Cloth. | Flannel. | Blankets. | Shawls and Rugs |
| | lbs. | lbs. | yards. | yards. | No. of Pairs. | No. |
| 1902 ... | 2,149,897 | 273,335 | 708,749 | 2,612,343 | 67,609 | 5,718 |
| 1903 ... | 2,130,100 | 368,749 | 662,381 | 3,201,275 | 77,601 | 6,565 |
| 1904 ... | 2,368,871 | 211,256 | 697,726 | 3,301,004 | 86,253 | 8,431 |
| 1905 ... | 2,663,587 | 499,630 | 738,924 | 3,355,013 | 145,106 | 8,516 |
| 1906 ... | 2,825,218 | 658,882 | 840,649 | 3,637,846 | 146,628 | 8,383 |
| 1907 ... | 3,311,097 | 914,003 | 867,789 | 4,088,383 | 199,743 | 12,089 |
| 1908 ... | 3,210,925 | 965,042 | 922,176 | 4,396,862 | 228,621 | 15,222 |
| 1909 ... | 3,093,383 | 880,934 | 949,674 | 4,713,571 | 225,148 | 15,189 |
| 1910 ... | 3,136,442 | 955,894 | 890,281 | 4,640,401 | 191,651 | 18,185 |
| 1911 ... | 3,409,105 | 897,804 | 901,348 | 4,691,255 | 240,961 | 13,718 |

Boot
factories.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is portrayed in the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Number of Operatives, &c. | Value of Land, Build- ings and Machinery. | Wages Paid. |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1902 ... | 132 | 5,101 | 223,290 | * |
| 1903 ... | 136 | 5,267 | 229,396 | 299,176 |
| 1904 ... | 131 | 5,655 | 241,342 | 332,749 |
| 1905 ... | 136 | 5,810 | 243,549 | 330,023 |
| 1906 ... | 134 | 5,755 | 253,436 | 332,538 |
| 1907 ... | 139 | 6,303 | 292,474 | 368,503 |
| 1908 ... | 139 | 6,348 | 284,982 | 371,081 |
| 1909 ... | 136 | 6,894 | 294,167 | 415,011 |
| 1910 ... | 144 | 6,832 | 324,529 | 455,997 |
| 1911 ... | 154 | 7,001 | 363,540 | 542,707 |

* No record.

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Goods Manufactured— | |
|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Boots and Shoes. | Slippers * |
| | No. of pairs. | No. of pairs. |
| 1902 ... | 3,613,487 | 216,483 |
| 1903 ... | 3,574,761 | 150,012 |
| 1904 ... | 4,065,881 | 189,108 |
| 1905 ... | 3,951,033 | 165,892 |
| 1906 ... | 4,001,580 | 175,575 |
| 1907 ... | 4,290,122 | 182,039 |
| 1908 ... | 4,164,410 | 193,949 |
| 1909 ... | 4,649,130 | 231,791 |
| 1910 ... | 4,847,368 | 191,204 |
| 1911 ... | 5,198,030 | 164,313 |

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

Materials used in Victorian boot factories were valued at £884,329 in 1909, at £963,110 in 1910, and at £1,103,653 in 1911; the value of the output for the same years being £1,487,789, £1,620,179, and £1,878,308 respectively.

Great strides have been made during the last few years in the use of electricity for lighting and motive power purposes, as will be seen from the succeeding statement. The electricity supplied in 1911 represents an increase of 257 per cent. on that supplied in 1902.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Number of Stations. | Horse-power of Machinery. | Persons Employed.* | Wages Paid. | Electricity Supplied. |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | £ | British Units. |
| 1902 ... | 7 | 7,178 | 147 | † | 6,450,560 |
| 1903 ... | 7 | 4,955 | 149 | 18,785 | 5,626,568 |
| 1904 ... | 7 | 5,226 | 222 | 22,422 | 6,644,343 |
| 1905 ... | 7 | 6,753 | 251 | 23,356 | 7,698,394 |
| 1906 ... | 9 | 9,130 | 363 | 38,398 | 9,760,046 |
| 1907 ... | 11 | 9,948 | 398 | 44,489 | 12,542,614 |
| 1908 ... | 12 | 11,702 | 441 | 50,442 | 14,310,482 |
| 1909 ... | 13 | 13,293 | 442 | 54,621 | 16,471,368 |
| 1910 ... | 16 | 13,962 | 523 | 62,266 | 18,832,467 |
| 1911 ... | 20 | 15,819 | 590 | 75,722 | 23,011,340 |

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of electricity are excluded. † No record.

Electric
light
and power
works.

In 1902 machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with electric light and power works were valued at £281,683; in 1911 the value was £920,657.

The approximate value of machinery and plant, land, buildings, Gasworks, and improvements connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,164,720 in 1901, and £1,739,507 in 1911. The gas made in the latter year was 71 per cent. in excess of that made in 1902.

GASWORKS: 1902 TO 1911.

| Year. | Coal Used. | Gas Made. | Coke Produced. | Number of Works. | Persons Employed.* | Wages Paid. |
|-------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | tons. | cubic feet. | tons. | | | £ |
| 1902 | 169,356 | 1,642,652,799 | 92,308 | 47 | 758 | † |
| 1903 | 166,018 | 1,628,889,400 | 94,947 | 47 | 679 | 81,928 |
| 1904 | 166,307 | 1,649,396,000 | 97,357 | 48 | 872 | 104,383 |
| 1905 | 168,007 | 1,707,184,000 | 98,559 | 48 | 989 | 128,372 |
| 1906 | 178,251 | 1,810,405,800 | 105,909 | 48 | 1,125 | 138,701 |
| 1907 | 189,190 | 1,975,892,500 | 112,050 | 48 | 1,272 | 157,525 |
| 1908 | 206,408 | 2,144,834,000 | 126,530 | 47 | 1,298 | 168,077 |
| 1909 | 217,473 | 2,292,988,400 | 131,695 | 47 | 1,390 | 181,965 |
| 1910 | 235,532 | 2,476,528,100 | 139,423 | 47 | 1,421 | 199,308 |
| 1911 | 261,848 | 2,813,159,700 | 155,488 | 47 | 1,601 | 230,626 |

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of gas are excluded. † No record.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 108,531 in 1902, 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, and 274,353 in 1911.

Total
production.

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1908 TO 1911.

| Produce. | Value in— | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Cultivation.</i> | | | | |
| Wheat | 4,405,303 | 5,501,605 | 5,512,060 | 3,547,266 |
| Oats | 989,844 | 777,547 | 909,295 | 663,916 |
| Barley, Malting | 192,964 | 121,365 | 172,717 | 202,620 |
| Barley, Other | 60,345 | 43,816 | 54,665 | 58,823 |
| Maize | 116,402 | 119,725 | 96,166 | 147,357 |
| Other Cereals | 47,401 | 36,844 | 50,834 | 37,026 |
| Grass and Clover Seed | 4,540 | 3,290 | 4,066 | 2,376 |
| Potatoes | 411,840 | 517,775 | 534,515 | 614,540 |
| Onions | 138,408 | 98,325 | 63,723 | 177,744 |
| Other Root Crops | 42,811 | 29,245 | 35,160 | 20,398 |
| Hay | 3,256,308 | 2,432,840 | 2,455,560 | 3,200,109 |
| Straw | 246,682 | 239,385 | 158,834 | 116,911 |
| Green Forage* | 157,665 | 141,465 | 179,565 | 187,943 |
| Tobacco | 4,748 | 3,691 | 3,783 | 4,094 |
| Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c. | 33,103 | 31,181 | 26,704 | 45,500 |
| Raisins, ordinary | 41,489 | 35,919 | 35,854 | 52,628 |
| " sultanas | 60,994 | 94,639 | 96,408 | 142,932 |
| Currants | 21,472 | 49,334 | 48,829 | 88,899 |
| Wine | 89,819 | 61,996 | 90,828 | 81,952 |
| Hops | 5,105 | 4,322 | 5,247 | 4,714 |
| Other Crops | 37,468 | 39,117 | 48,943 | 44,064 |
| Fruit grown for Sale in Or- chards and Gardens | 400,055 | 449,497 | 551,280 | 585,172 |
| Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens | 8,542 | 9,060 | 8,100 | 8,432 |
| Market Gardens | 231,975 | 255,350 | 269,450 | 258,275 |
| Total | 11,005,286 | 11,097,333 | 11,412,586 | 10,293,691 |
| <i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i> | | | | |
| Milk Consumed in natural state | 760,658 | 805,480 | 950,940 | 1,036,000 |
| Butter made | 2,388,743 | 2,493,990 | 3,109,510 | 3,860,100 |
| Cheese made | 126,252 | 130,670 | 105,340 | 106,160 |
| Cream made (not for butter) | 21,320 | 19,850 | 22,480 | 21,160 |
| Condensed and Concentrated Milk | 63,026 | 66,425 | 46,940 | 260,324 |
| Horses | 15,274 | 261,268 | 388,556 | 520,580 |
| Cattle | 298,606 | 1,602,858 | 1,860,888 | 2,344,680 |
| Pigs | 380,650 | 470,081 | 541,785 | 454,815 |
| Sheep (without wool) | 597,880 | 1,317,320 | 1,298,740 | 1,558,170 |
| Wool | 3,556,168 | 4,044,755 | 4,318,100 | 4,142,747 |
| Total | 8,208,577 | 11,212,697 | 12,643,279 | 14,304,736 |

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1908 TO 1911—*continued*.

| Produce. | Value in— | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Mining.</i> | | | | |
| Gold | 2,849,838 | 2,778,956 | 2,422,745 | 2,140,855 |
| Coal | 64,778 | 76,945 | 189,254 | 301,142 |
| Stone from Quarries (including limestone) | 84,479 | 88,610 | 114,955 | 151,426 |
| Other Metals and Minerals ... | 31,950 | 26,257 | 24,202 | 24,368 |
| Total | 3,031,045 | 2,970,768 | 2,751,156 | 2,617,791 |
| <i>Forest Produce.</i> | | | | |
| Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) | 177,460 | 189,130 | 248,315 | 265,990 |
| Firewood (estimated) ... | 396,750 | 402,600 | 428,670 | 446,700 |
| Bark for Tanning ... | 56,694 | 66,520 | 70,570 | 77,350 |
| Total | 630,904 | 658,250 | 747,555 | 790,040 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| Honey and Beeswax ... | 28,488 | 19,768 | 25,926 | 21,861 |
| Poultry production (estimated) | 1,547,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,592,000 | 1,618,500 |
| Rabbits and Hares ... | 85,506 | 58,734 | 47,650 | 39,110 |
| Fish | 71,910 | 75,101 | 72,187 | 69,675 |
| Total | 1,732,904 | 1,723,603 | 1,737,763 | 1,749,146 |
| Total Value of Primary Products | 24,608,716 | 27,662,651 | 29,292,339 | 29,755,404 |
| Manufacturing—Added Value* | 11,673,693 | 12,748,654 | 14,189,438 | 16,043,576 |
| Grand Total ... | 36,282,409 | 40,411,305 | 43,481,777 | 45,798,980 |

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above.

Dairying and pastoral production show a considerable advance in 1911 as compared with 1910, the favorableness of the seasons experienced in 1911 being specially reflected in the increased production of milk, butter, and live stock. In 1908 the rearing of stock was attended with heavy losses, on account of adverse weather. An illustration of the progress made in the manufacturing industries is contained in the figures relating to the value of the output therefrom.

The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last four years was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1908 TO 1911.

| Produce. | Value of Produce per head in— | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
| | £ s d | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Cultivation | 8 13 11 | 8 12 10 | 8 15 8 | 7 15 10 |
| Dairying and Pastoral... | 6 9 9 | 8 14 8 | 9 14 7 | 10 16 6 |
| Mining | 2 7 11 | 2 6 3 | 2 2 4 | 1 19 8 |
| Forest | 0 10 0 | 0 10 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 11 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 7 5 | 1 6 10 | 1 6 9 | 1 6 6 |
| Total Primary Produce | 19 9 0 | 21 10 10 | 22 10 10 | 22 10 5 |
| Manufactures | 9 4 6 | 9 18 7 | 10 18 5 | 12 2 10 |
| Grand Total | 28 13 6 | 31 9 5 | 33 9 3 | 34 13 3 |

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1911.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immigrants (by Sea). | Emigrants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1836 | 224 | 186 | 38 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 1,264 | 984 | 280 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 740 | .. |
| 1838 | 3,511 | 3,080 | 431 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 1,260 | .. |
| 1839 | 5,822 | 4,104 | 1,718 | 142 | 67 | 57 | 3,221 | .. |
| 1840 | 10,291 | 7,254 | 3,037 | 358 | 198 | 177 | 4,080 | .. |
| 1841 | 20,416 | 14,391 | 6,025 | 618 | 319 | 406 | 6,908 | 939 |
| 1842 | 23,799 | 15,691 | 8,108 | 1,025 | 413 | 514 | 4,136 | 1,964 |
| 1843 | 24,103 | 15,892 | 8,211 | 1,317 | 313 | 364 | 1,264 | 2,000 |
| 1844 | 26,734 | 17,626 | 9,108 | 1,336 | 240 | 328 | 2,648 | 1,423 |
| 1845 | 31,280 | 20,624 | 10,656 | 1,521 | 327 | 316 | 4,335 | 1,519 |
| 1846 | 38,334 | 23,531 | 14,803 | 1,596 | 328 | 301 | 3,676 | 1,775 |
| 1847 | 42,936 | 26,004 | 16,932 | 1,661 | 361 | 337 | 4,568 | 1,540 |
| 1848 | 51,390 | 30,697 | 20,693 | 1,789 | 405 | 351 | 8,235 | 1,669 |
| 1849 | 66,220 | 39,556 | 26,664 | 1,913 | 593 | 593 | 14,618 | 1,992 |
| 1850 | 76,162 | 45,495 | 30,667 | 2,673 | 780 | 969 | 10,760 | 3,304 |
| 1851 | 97,489 | 58,235 | 39,254 | 3,049 | 1,165 | 1,023 | 15,433 | 3,706 |
| 1852 | 168,321 | 110,825 | 57,496 | 3,756 | 2,105 | 1,958 | 94,664 | 31,038 |
| 1853 | 222,436 | 146,456 | 75,980 | 3,025* | 3,213* | 2,703 | 92,312 | 42,443 |
| 1854 | 312,307 | 205,629 | 106,678 | 7,542 | 6,261 | 3,765 | 83,410 | 34,975 |
| 1855 | 364,324 | 234,450 | 129,874 | 11,941 | 6,603 | 3,847 | 66,571 | 26,395 |
| 1856 | 397,560 | 255,827 | 141,733 | 14,420 | 5,728 | 4,116 | 41,594 | 21,187 |
| 1857 | 463,135 | 297,547 | 165,588 | 17,384 | 7,449 | 4,524 | 74,255 | 20,471 |
| 1858 | 504,519 | 323,576 | 180,943 | 19,929 | 9,015 | 4,552 | 56,168 | 25,882 |
| 1859 | 530,262 | 335,708 | 194,554 | 22,092 | 9,469 | 4,769 | 32,735 | 19,615 |
| 1860 | 537,847 | 328,251 | 209,596 | 22,863 | 12,061 | 4,351 | 29,037 | 21,689 |
| 1861 | 541,800 | 321,724 | 220,076 | 23,461 | 10,522 | 4,434 | 26,912 | 35,898 |
| 1862 | 554,358 | 324,107 | 230,251 | 24,391 | 10,080 | 4,525 | 37,836 | 38,203 |
| 1863 | 571,559 | 327,249 | 244,310 | 23,906 | 9,502 | 4,227 | 38,983 | 34,800 |
| 1864 | 601,343 | 343,296 | 258,047 | 25,680 | 8,887 | 4,554 | 36,156 | 21,779 |
| 1865 | 621,095 | 350,871 | 270,224 | 25,915 | 10,461 | 4,497 | 30,976 | 25,292 |
| 1866 | 636,982 | 357,012 | 279,970 | 25,010 | 12,286 | 4,253 | 32,178 | 27,629 |
| 1867 | 651,571 | 362,273 | 289,298 | 25,608 | 11,733 | 4,490 | 27,242 | 25,142 |
| 1868 | 674,614 | 373,232 | 301,382 | 27,243 | 10,067 | 4,692 | 32,805 | 25,552 |
| 1869 | 699,790 | 385,561 | 314,229 | 26,040 | 10,630 | 4,735 | 33,570 | 22,418 |
| 1870 | 726,599 | 398,755 | 327,844 | 27,151 | 10,420 | 4,732 | 32,554 | 21,087 |

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

| Year. | Population on 31st December. | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | Immi- grants (by Sea). | Emi- grants (by Sea). |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | | |
| 1871 | 747,412 | 407,884 | 339,528 | 27,382 | 9,918 | 4,693 | 28,333 | 19,951 |
| 1872 | 758,984 | 410,278 | 348,706 | 27,361 | 10,831 | 4,791 | 27,047 | 25,295 |
| 1873 | 772,039 | 414,917 | 357,122 | 28,100 | 11,501 | 4,974 | 29,460 | 26,294 |
| 1874 | 783,274 | 418,534 | 364,740 | 26,800 | 12,222 | 4,925 | 30,732 | 27,365 |
| 1875 | 791,399 | 421,023 | 370,376 | 26,720 | 15,287 | 4,985 | 32,744 | 29,342 |
| 1876 | 801,717 | 424,838 | 376,879 | 26,769 | 13,561 | 4,949 | 35,797 | 31,977 |
| 1877 | 815,494 | 430,616 | 384,878 | 26,010 | 12,776 | 5,103 | 41,196 | 33,943 |
| 1878 | 827,439 | 435,691 | 391,748 | 26,581 | 12,702 | 5,092 | 42,268 | 37,492 |
| 1879 | 840,620 | 441,434 | 399,186 | 26,839 | 12,120 | 4,986 | 44,384 | 39,212 |
| 1880 | 860,067 | 451,456 | 408,611 | 26,148 | 11,652 | 5,286 | 56,955 | 45,294 |
| 1881 | 879,886 | 462,159 | 417,727 | 27,145 | 12,302 | 5,896 | 59,066 | 51,744 |
| 1882 | 899,562 | 472,110 | 427,452 | 26,747 | 13,634 | 6,309 | 59,404 | 48,524 |
| 1883 | 920,694 | 483,912 | 436,782 | 27,541 | 13,006 | 6,771 | 66,592 | 55,562 |
| 1884 | 944,564 | 496,998 | 447,566 | 28,850 | 13,505 | 7,218 | 72,202 | 58,061 |
| 1885 | 969,202 | 511,010 | 458,192 | 29,975 | 14,364 | 7,395 | 76,976 | 61,994 |
| 1886 | 1,000,510 | 528,919 | 471,591 | 30,824 | 14,952 | 7,737 | 93,404 | 68,102 |
| 1887 | 1,032,993 | 546,918 | 486,075 | 33,043 | 16,005 | 7,768 | 90,147 | 68,121 |
| 1888 | 1,076,966 | 570,480 | 506,486 | 34,503 | 16,287 | 8,946 | 102,032 | 60,229 |
| 1889 | 1,103,727 | 582,547 | 521,180 | 36,359 | 19,392 | 9,194 | 84,582 | 68,418 |
| 1890 | 1,133,266 | 596,064 | 537,202 | 37,578 | 18,012 | 9,187 | 79,777 | 63,820 |
| 1891 | 1,157,678 | 606,035 | 551,643 | 38,505 | 18,631 | 8,780 | 62,448 | 53,172 |
| 1892 | 1,168,600 | 608,700 | 559,900 | 37,831 | 15,851 | 7,723 | 62,951 | 69,214 |
| 1893 | 1,176,160 | 609,620 | 566,540 | 36,552 | 16,508 | 7,004 | 74,047 | 80,460 |
| 1894 | 1,182,290 | 609,595 | 572,695 | 34,258 | 15,430 | 7,029 | 84,261 | 90,110 |
| 1895 | 1,185,950 | 608,240 | 577,710 | 33,706 | 15,636 | 7,181 | 81,199 | 88,886 |
| 1896 | 1,180,280 | 599,890 | 580,390 | 32,178 | 15,714 | 7,625 | 84,872 | 99,419 |
| 1897 | 1,182,710 | 600,120 | 582,590 | 31,310 | 15,126 | 7,568 | 90,847 | 97,301 |
| 1898 | 1,183,060 | 598,950 | 584,110 | 30,172 | 18,695 | 7,620 | 94,436 | 98,225 |
| 1899 | 1,189,470 | 600,480 | 588,990 | 31,008 | 16,578 | 8,140 | 85,384 | 86,947 |
| 1900 | 1,197,206 | 602,487 | 594,719 | 30,779 | 15,215 | 8,308 | 82,157 | 83,684 |
| 1901 | 1,212,613 | 610,005 | 602,608 | 31,008 | 15,904 | 8,406 | 93,107 | 90,126 |
| 1902 | 1,215,840 | 609,246 | 606,594 | 30,461 | 16,177 | 8,477 | 87,557 | 97,933 |
| 1903 | 1,215,202 | 607,092 | 608,110 | 29,569 | 15,595 | 7,605 | 52,756 | 66,159 |
| 1904 | 1,218,608 | 607,285 | 611,323 | 29,763 | 14,393 | 8,210 | 55,049 | 65,831 |
| 1905 | 1,228,985 | 612,488 | 616,497 | 30,107 | 14,676 | 8,774 | 62,798 | 65,404 |
| 1906 | 1,244,474 | 620,125 | 624,349 | 30,844 | 15,237 | 8,930 | 69,282 | 67,348 |
| 1907 | 1,260,468 | 627,631 | 632,837 | 31,369 | 14,542 | 9,575 | 75,784 | 73,045 |
| 1908 | 1,271,097 | 633,104 | 637,993 | 31,101 | 15,767 | 9,334 | 76,863 | 78,614 |
| 1909 | 1,291,019 | 643,642 | 647,377 | 31,549 | 14,436 | 9,431 | 78,744 | 73,768 |
| 1910 | 1,308,111 | 652,285 | 655,826 | 31,437 | 14,736 | 10,240 | 82,594 | 77,951 |
| 1911 | 1,337,678 | 668,258 | 669,420 | 33,044 | 15,217 | 11,088 | 102,229 | 85,329 |

NOTE.—The estimates of population from 1901 to 1910 have been revised and altered to accord with the final figures of the Census, 1911.

STATE FINANCE.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1836 | .. | 2,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 6,071 | 5,872 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 40,020 | 16,874 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 74,698 | 35,849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 255,984 | 70,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 152,826 | 201,363 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 87,296 | 124,631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 73,565 | 57,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 69,913 | 63,048 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 98,539 | 43,241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 96,347 | 51,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 138,293 | 73,460 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 144,761 | 140,260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 229,388 | 140,269 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 259,433 | 196,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 392,455 | 410,864 | .. | .. | 11,113 | .. | 17,462 |
| 1852 | 1,634,448 | 978,922 | .. | .. | 35,249 | .. | 122,099 |
| 1853 | 3,235,546 | 3,216,609 | .. | .. | 522,693 | .. | 356,268 |
| 1854 | 3,087,986 | 4,185,708 | 403,900 | .. | 517,082 | .. | 482,401 |
| 1855 | 2,728,656 | 2,612,807 | 117,500 | .. | 576,588 | .. | 210,062 |
| 1856 | 2,972,496 | 2,668,834 | 339,485 | .. | 506,679 | .. | 368,511 |
| 1857 | 3,328,303 | 2,968,668 | 507,201 | .. | 736,050 | .. | 476,136 |
| 1858 | 2,973,383 | 3,092,720 | 561,545 | 4,832,369 | 645,239 | .. | 466,047 |
| 1859 | 3,261,104 | 3,393,946 | 1,479,618 | | 601,187 | .. | 537,252 |
| 1860 | 3,082,461 | 3,315,307 | 2,207,976 | | 621,554 | .. | 419,905 |
| 1861 | 2,952,101 | 3,092,021 | 942,171 | 2,798,692 | 518,329 | .. | 283,341 |
| 1862 | 3,269,079 | 3,039,497 | 1,246,764 | | 407,758 | .. | 284,906 |
| 1863 | 2,774,686 | 2,882,937 | 857,381 | | 762,303 | .. | 257,388 |
| 1864 | 2,955,338 | 2,928,903 | 530,416 | | 415,484 | .. | 281,377 |
| 1865 | 3,076,885 | 2,983,777 | 190,043 | | 184,262 | 1,103 | 231,919 |
| 1866 | 3,079,160 | 3,222,025 | 162,740 | 135,712 | 96,898 | 72,156 | 277,062 |
| 1867 | 3,216,317 | 3,241,818 | 391,166 | 247,970 | 47,374 | 313,103 | 241,449 |
| 1868 | 3,230,754 | 3,189,321 | 487,962 | 103,076 | 110,548 | 144,216 | 182,476 |
| 1869 | 3,383,984 | 3,226,165 | 215,023 | 104,612 | 90,735 | 152,775 | 267,603 |
| 1870 | 3,261,883 | 3,428,382 | 236,643 | 192,420 | 36,832 | 93,553 | 191,573 |
| 1871 | 1,691,266 | 1,754,251 | 263,371 | 242,508* | 35,328* | 97,176* | 97,088* |
| 1872 | 3,734,422 | 3,659,534 | 655,641 | 566,831 | 42,192 | 17,945 | 264,761 |
| 1873 | 3,644,135 | 3,504,953 | 885,388 | 853,179 | 38,126 | 227,427 | 186,464 |
| 1874 | 4,106,790 | 4,177,338 | 723,974 | 816,616 | 102,922 | 212,378 | 390,955 |
| 1875 | 4,236,423 | 4,318,121 | 897,123 | 984,624 | 99,451 | 95,672 | 350,159 |

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £16,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

| Year. | General Revenue. | General Expenditure. | Loan Expenditure by Government. | Government Expenditure on— | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Railways. | Roads and Bridges. | Country Water Works. | Other Public Works. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 | 4,325,156 | 4,572,844 | 1,093,959 | 1,481,800* | 66,690 | 142,483 | 348,596 |
| 1877 | 4,723,877 | 4,358,096 | 576,166 | 1,019,201 | 16,759 | 171,551 | 258,638 |
| 1878 | 4,504,413 | 4,634,349 | 801,731 | 935,666 | 11,888 | 37,947 | 313,039 |
| 1879 | 4,621,520 | 4,833,379 | 1,337,052 | 1,061,694 | 36,884 | 12,327 | 356,547 |
| 1880 | 4,621,282 | 4,875,029 | 1,477,002 | 1,988,916† | 24,945 | 84,413 | 383,751 |
| 1881 | 5,186,011 | 5,108,642 | 819,575 | 782,134 | 31,631 | 40,267 | 317,352 |
| 1882 | 5,592,362 | 5,145,764 | 1,064,516 | 1,387,711 | 53,017 | 120,244 | 265,836 |
| 1883 | 5,611,253 | 5,651,885 | 2,656,810 | 2,117,336 | 62,376 | 204,325 | 422,754 |
| 1884 | 5,934,687 | 5,715,293 | 1,600,233 | 1,399,148 | 55,879 | 192,059 | 454,121 |
| 1885 | 6,290,361 | 6,140,356 | 1,134,574 | 1,302,538 | 40,878 | 139,982 | 400,579 |
| 1886 | 6,481,021 | 6,513,540 | 1,730,980 | 1,719,063 | 41,061 | 144,875 | 505,445 |
| 1887 | 6,733,826 | 6,561,251 | 2,068,282 | 2,117,945 | 40,430 | 225,638 | 565,086 |
| 1888 | 7,607,598 | 7,287,151 | 2,328,400 | 2,389,797 | 53,214 | 220,140 | 430,072 |
| 1889 | 8,675,950 | 7,919,902 | 3,675,955 | 3,384,977 | 80,202 | 289,226 | 356,571 |
| 1890 | 8,519,159 | 9,645,737 | 4,134,106 | 3,613,782 | 99,372 | 420,457 | 564,418 |
| 1891 | 8,343,588 | 9,128,699 | 2,341,651 | 2,399,921 | 26,934 | 525,799 | 644,280 |
| 1892 | 7,729,572 | 8,482,917 | 1,324,553 | 1,156,020 | 38,576 | 365,463 | 382,279 |
| 1893 | 6,959,229 | 7,989,757 | 812,057 | 705,022 | 28,498 | 271,427 | 212,601 |
| 1894 | 6,716,814 | 7,310,246 | 405,528 | 607,172 | 22,204 | 126,190 | 172,795 |
| 1895 | 6,712,152 | 6,760,439 | 223,974 | 504,842 | 11,578 | 51,651 | 101,956 |
| 1896 | 6,458,682 | 6,540,182 | 219,106 | 551,793 | 12,965 | 54,754 | 104,950 |
| 1897 | 6,630,217 | 6,568,932 | 182,850 | 602,543 | 21,538 | 28,311 | 111,760 |
| 1898 | 6,898,240 | 6,692,444 | 334,011 | 681,740 | 20,266 | 40,702 | 120,679 |
| 1899 | 7,389,444 | 7,107,206 | 712,093 | 934,939 | 32,691 | 102,566 | 172,936 |
| 1900 | 7,453,355 | 7,285,636 | 1,005,889 | 1,101,098 | 52,051 | 151,035 | 226,744 |
| 1901 | 7,712,099 | 7,672,780 | 932,265 | 1,005,073 | 72,890 | 134,064 | 286,228 |
| 1902 | 6,997,792 | 7,398,832 | 910,833 | 970,318 | 75,855 | 93,471 | 307,260 |
| 1903 | 6,954,619 | 6,759,960 | 756,404 | 888,962 | 69,200 | 111,643 | 182,612 |
| 1904 | 7,319,949 | 7,339,608 | 447,244 | 787,223 | 42,114 | 151,126 | 111,418 |
| 1905 | 7,515,742 | 7,343,742 | 373,191 | 633,490 | 30,393 | 176,790 | 171,084 |
| 1906 | 7,811,475 | 7,261,475 | 932,966 | 735,518 | 56,145 | 125,426 | 206,315 |
| 1907 | 8,345,534 | 7,679,143 | 595,658 | 758,880 | 43,119 | 232,124 | 305,483 |
| 1908 | 8,314,480 | 7,862,246 | 783,538 | 1,057,577 | 72,246 | 349,402 | 338,901 |
| 1909 | 8,247,684 | 8,240,177 | 1,098,360 | 1,183,883 | 99,572 | 394,262 | 419,816 |
| 1910 | 8,597,992 | 8,579,980 | 1,209,505 | 1,300,477 | 102,309 | 369,368 | 338,121 |
| 1911 | 9,204,503 | 9,194,157 | 2,657,271 | 1,783,491 | 67,001 | 399,510 | 387,224 |

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 480,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 648,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 828,700 | 19 | 16,520,160 | 219,960 | 16 | 2,890,550 | 58,113 |
| 1858 | 808,100 | 29 | 17,460,927 | 314,316 | 24 | 4,971,742 | 98,780 |
| 1859 | 2,089,500 | 37 | 17,741,024 | 318,624 | 30 | 6,336,075 | 118,620 |
| 1860 | 5,118,100 | 41 | 19,512,925 | 324,728 | 42 | 8,242,199 | 122,470 |
| 1861 | 6,345,060 | 48 | 19,721,780 | 284,178 | 60 | 9,916,311 | 146,129 |
| 1862 | 7,992,740 | 53 | 20,013,801 | 262,179 | 84 | 10,045,091 | 226,833 |
| 1863 | 8,237,520 | 58 | 20,075,272 | 257,642 | 98 | 12,487,403 | 200,522 |
| 1864 | 8,443,970 | 61 | 20,234,734 | 336,666 | 99 | 13,500,916 | 349,340 |
| 1865 | 8,622,245 | 62 | 20,476,266 | 308,620 | 98 | 16,364,788 | 370,811 |
| 1866 | 8,844,855 | 62 | 20,241,073 | 341,429 | 98 | 19,079,270 | 403,024 |
| 1867 | 9,480,800 | 62 | 20,394,918 | 335,606 | 99 | 21,535,297 | 389,621 |
| 1868 | 9,417,800 | 62 | 21,503,942 | 500,324 | 101 | 22,628,604 | 371,368 |
| 1869 | 10,385,900 | 63 | 21,630,909 | 423,984 | 108 | 24,429,873 | 534,123 |
| 1870 | 11,924,800 | 65 | 22,607,630 | 386,676 | 108 | 25,322,054 | 528,881 |
| 1871 | 11,994,800 | 63 | 23,268,410 | 406,101 | 108 | 26,897,668 | 522,033 |
| 1872 | 11,984,800 | 60 | 23,929,035 | 391,936 | 110 | 29,105,169 | 541,817 |
| 1873 | 12,445,722 | 60 | 25,391,990 | 410,508 | 110 | 31,415,663 | 529,426 |
| 1874 | 13,990,553 | 60 | 27,324,605 | 449,574 | 110 | 34,897,034 | 535,440 |
| 1875 | 13,995,093 | 59 | 28,123,803 | 462,323 | 108 | 39,803,055 | 638,962 |
| 1876 | 17,011,382 | 59 | 29,638,515 | 446,256 | 110 | 46,143,622 | 595,146 |
| 1877 | 17,018,913 | 59 | 29,332,030 | 459,108 | 111 | 48,282,719 | 535,496 |
| 1878 | 17,022,065 | 59 | 31,887,816 | 453,665 | 114 | 52,545,666 | 455,593 |
| 1879 | 20,050,753 | 57 | 31,352,880 | 447,712 | 115 | 51,891,236 | 605,776 |
| 1880 | 22,060,749 | 57 | 31,199,483 | 416,765 | 117 | 52,647,936 | 405,187 |
| 1881 | 22,426,502 | 57 | 32,308,794 | 457,462 | 117 | 55,333,665 | 557,498 |
| 1882 | 22,103,202 | 58 | 34,559,353 | 458,781 | 119 | 57,233,194 | 652,469 |
| 1883 | 24,308,175 | 60 | 37,355,371 | 486,329 | 119 | 58,255,588 | 600,173 |
| 1884 | 27,526,667 | 60 | 41,261,664 | 535,919 | 120 | 62,534,168 | 593,249 |
| 1885 | 28,628,588 | 60 | 47,344,600 | 557,184 | 123 | 66,938,970 | 595,745 |
| 1886 | 30,114,203 | 59 | 53,905,592 | 615,612 | 125 | 71,973,156 | 615,125 |
| 1887 | 33,127,382 | 59 | 60,947,527 | 662,890 | 126 | 76,938,174 | 628,368 |
| 1888 | 34,627,382 | 59 | 76,951,240 | 752,906 | 128 | 90,433,970 | 674,040 |
| 1889 | 37,367,027 | 59 | 85,211,558 | 861,420 | 130 | 102,346,953 | 754,069 |
| 1890 | 41,443,216 | 59 | 86,226,966 | 925,638 | 133 | 108,086,680 | 925,673 |

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—*continued.*

| Year. | Public Debt at end of Financial Year. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | Shires and Road Districts. | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. | No. | Total Value of Rateable Property. | Revenue. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 43,638,897 | 60 | 91,276,090 | 963,257 | 137 | 112,075,270 | 916,604 |
| 1892 | 46,774,125 | 59 | 88,138,720 | 882,795 | 139 | 109,228,220 | 884,157 |
| 1893 | 46,064,004* | 59 | 79,606,270 | 797,302 | 142 | 109,855,080 | 643,932 |
| 1894 | 46,804,382 | 58 | 70,423,015 | 743,745 | 145 | 104,561,836 | 692,783 |
| 1895 | 46,828,517 | 58 | 65,700,580 | 676,026 | 149 | 101,497,200 | 516,697 |
| 1896 | 46,854,311 | 58 | 65,626,300 | 674,110 | 150 | 102,801,400 | 481,938 |
| 1897 | 46,929,321 | 58 | 68,255,714 | 658,374 | 150 | 102,998,270 | 472,127 |
| 1898 | 47,058,088 | 58 | 66,983,137 | 637,155 | 150 | 101,473,386 | 464,410 |
| 1899 | 48,354,277 | 58 | 67,113,600 | 654,858 | 150 | 102,798,300 | 538,905 |
| 1900 | 48,774,885 | 58 | 67,302,423 | 657,775 | 150 | 106,839,331 | 531,102 |
| 1901 | 49,546,275 | 60 | 77,289,493 | 736,240 | 148 | 107,812,500 | 544,994 |
| 1902 | 50,408,957 | 60 | 92,099,451 | 809,325 | 148 | 111,803,468 | 491,209 |
| 1903 | 51,097,900 | 60 | 93,376,880 | 779,950 | 148 | 115,766,850 | 499,112 |
| 1904 | 51,519,962 | 60 | 94,583,732 | 789,596 | 148 | 116,336,442 | 520,794 |
| 1905 | 51,513,767 | 60 | 99,354,665 | 824,392 | 146 | 117,260,959 | 520,829 |
| 1906 | 52,904,800 | 60 | 100,801,295 | 847,104 | 146 | 121,797,646 | 541,188 |
| 1907 | 52,954,989 | 60 | 103,666,178 | 903,120 | 146 | 129,059,488 | 601,311 |
| 1908 | 53,180,487 | 60 | 106,149,960 | 961,530 | 146 | 136,538,811 | 663,739 |
| 1909 | 54,567,197 | 60 | 108,863,963 | 973,191 | 146 | 143,142,655 | 698,625 |
| 1910 | 55,501,725 | 60 | 114,113,507 | 1,015,028 | 146 | 150,970,220 | 754,586 |
| 1911 | 57,933,764 | 61 | 119,400,893 | 1,056,575 | 146 | 155,677,624 | 761,853 |

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,123 available in 1893 for the redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

| Year. | Banks of Issue. | | | | | Savings Banks.* | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid-up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1,426 | 52,697 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,576 | 150,161 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2,549 | 142,655 |
| 1854 | 6 | 3,367,560 | 10,536,528 | 7,494,090 | 5,068,792 | 4 | 2,761 | 180,020 |
| 1855 | 7 | 4,739,765 | 9,653,825 | 7,435,094 | 4,869,245 | 4 | 2,502 | 173,090 |
| 1856 | 8 | 5,068,373 | 11,944,545 | 9,435,986 | 5,967,330 | 6 | 3,620 | 245,923 |
| 1857 | 8 | 5,421,243 | 11,862,412 | 8,729,935 | 6,103,249 | 7 | 5,682 | 374,868 |
| 1858 | 9 | 5,692,594 | 11,851,358 | 8,211,651 | 5,908,116 | 7 | 7,232 | 432,250 |
| 1859 | 9 | 6,074,539 | 12,746,286 | 8,867,298 | 6,611,122 | 7 | 8,854 | 468,779 |
| 1860 | 9 | 6,134,657 | 12,693,727 | 9,238,731 | 7,225,728 | 9 | 10,135 | 484,501 |
| 1861 | 9 | 6,429,025 | 12,857,879 | 8,859,374 | 6,992,610 | 10 | 12,001 | 582,796 |
| 1862 | 9 | 6,623,460 | 13,369,102 | 9,927,079 | 8,119,594 | 10 | 13,309 | 634,884 |
| 1863 | 9 | 6,827,085 | 13,202,317 | 8,887,093 | 7,346,767 | 11 | 14,920 | 701,425 |
| 1864 | 9 | 7,618,960 | 13,433,410 | 9,485,163 | 8,018,452 | 11 | 17,201 | 769,681 |
| 1865 | 9 | 8,007,500 | 14,755,518 | 9,948,064 | 8,415,395 | 42 | 20,074 | 734,568 |
| 1866 | 10 | 8,092,555 | 14,885,355 | 9,746,575 | 8,288,771 | 61 | 23,759 | 700,720 |
| 1867 | 10 | 8,136,325 | 15,777,891 | 10,890,291 | 9,459,964 | 77 | 28,376 | 709,514 |
| 1868 | 10 | 8,320,624 | 16,252,007 | 11,679,164 | 10,216,240 | 84 | 32,506 | 805,830 |
| 1869 | 10 | 8,347,500 | 17,665,861 | 11,956,575 | 10,350,335 | 110 | 37,494 | 978,619 |
| 1870 | 10 | 8,305,224 | 16,866,405 | 12,357,571 | 10,899,026 | 123 | 41,738 | 1,047,147 |
| 1871 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 17,222,093 | 12,862,650 | 11,358,916 | 134 | 45,819 | 1,117,761 |
| 1872 | 10 | 8,276,250 | 18,125,902 | 13,935,047 | 12,297,927 | 141 | 52,749 | 1,405,738 |
| 1873 | 10 | 8,366,250 | 19,943,959 | 14,092,995 | 12,280,551 | 151 | 58,547 | 1,498,618 |
| 1874 | 11 | 8,503,033 | 20,456,852 | 14,105,460 | 12,438,586 | 157 | 64,014 | 1,617,301 |
| 1875 | 12 | 8,572,120 | 22,279,482 | 15,483,172 | 13,734,968 | 162 | 65,837 | 1,469,849 |
| 1876 | 12 | 8,630,745 | 23,918,123 | 16,527,277 | 14,850,148 | 170 | 69,027 | 1,507,235 |
| 1877 | 13 | 8,756,894 | 26,258,439 | 18,183,119 | 16,503,528 | 177 | 73,245 | 1,575,305 |
| 1878 | 13 | 9,188,653 | 26,096,185 | 17,715,867 | 16,106,581 | 184 | 76,697 | 1,510,273 |
| 1879 | 11 | 9,026,250 | 25,339,843 | 17,818,225 | 16,426,165 | 196 | 82,941 | 1,520,296 |
| 1880 | 11 | 9,126,250 | 23,284,822 | 19,488,512 | 17,972,703 | 202 | 92,114 | 1,661,409 |
| 1881 | 11 | 9,143,122 | 27,173,809 | 22,902,017 | 21,151,910 | 212 | 107,282 | 2,569,438 |
| 1882 | 12 | 9,432,250 | 31,248,586 | 25,496,305 | 23,625,093 | 222 | 122,584 | 3,121,246 |
| 1883 | 12 | 9,597,750 | 31,742,507 | 25,856,709 | 24,059,169 | 230 | 136,089 | 2,818,122 |
| 1884 | 11 | 8,663,184 | 36,018,866 | 30,186,336 | 28,417,044 | 243 | 152,344 | 2,981,083 |
| 1885 | 11 | 8,901,250 | 39,174,126 | 32,517,645 | 30,593,564 | 269 | 170,016 | 3,337,018 |
| 1886 | 11 | 9,568,418 | 41,170,989 | 33,085,989 | 31,239,472 | 279 | 189,359 | 3,589,916 |
| 1887 | 12 | 10,109,742 | 46,733,325 | 37,192,949 | 35,215,547 | 296 | 206,596 | 3,696,699 |
| 1888 | 13 | 10,461,850 | 53,111,387 | 39,749,590 | 37,570,838 | 316 | 237,433 | 4,669,541 |
| 1889 | 16 | 13,389,662 | 57,625,653 | 40,810,770 | 38,768,936 | 330 | 261,067 | 5,021,522 |
| 1890 | 16 | 13,281,790 | 60,937,955 | 42,224,084 | 40,292,065 | 360 | 281,509 | 5,262,105 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

BANKING—continued.

| Year. | Banks of Issue. | | | | | Savings Banks.* | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Banks. | Paid-up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Deposits. | No. of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount of Balances. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 17 | 13,563,255 | 63,720,546 | 42,244,217 | 40,416,067 | 388 | 300,781 | 5,715,687 |
| 1892 | 13 | 11,556,250 | 63,169,942 | 41,541,161 | 40,028,170 | 388 | 313,493 | 5,983,648 |
| 1893 | 12 | 14,979,558 | 56,644,511 | 33,639,619 | 32,027,354 | 399 | 323,274 | 6,707,891 |
| 1894 | 12 | 16,440,266 | 55,277,834 | 34,727,373 | 33,284,271 | 402 | 329,965 | 6,977,878 |
| 1895 | 11 | 16,719,078 | 49,518,627 | 33,127,299 | 31,785,925 | 396 | 336,531 | 7,265,487 |
| 1896 | 11 | 17,119,625 | 49,130,925 | 32,681,831 | 31,217,091 | 396 | 345,474 | 7,519,324 |
| 1897 | 11 | 15,238,763 | 45,560,432 | 31,650,631 | 30,209,638 | 398 | 353,963 | 7,781,048 |
| 1898 | 11 | 15,396,755 | 42,032,701 | 29,412,293 | 28,027,140 | 379 | 338,149 | 8,096,874 |
| 1899 | 11 | 14,589,656 | 40,522,115 | 31,274,374 | 30,050,429 | 374 | 356,074 | 8,517,006 |
| 1900 | 11 | 13,746,458 | 41,755,928 | 31,895,571 | 30,638,285 | 371 | 375,070 | 9,110,793 |
| 1901 | 11 | 13,827,886 | 41,460,634 | 31,856,497 | 30,618,062 | 374 | 393,026 | 9,662,006 |
| 1902 | 11 | 12,760,316 | 39,795,793 | 32,225,630 | 30,960,224 | 375 | 410,126 | 10,131,604 |
| 1903 | 11 | 12,392,320 | 39,291,125 | 31,553,334 | 30,429,303 | 378 | 418,511 | 10,341,857 |
| 1904 | 11 | 12,412,175 | 38,127,592 | 32,753,343 | 31,674,797 | 381 | 432,867 | 10,582,808 |
| 1905 | 11 | 12,961,695 | 40,511,335 | 36,422,844 | 35,123,896 | 382 | 447,382 | 10,896,741 |
| 1906 | 11 | 12,965,593 | 40,949,484 | 38,877,692 | 37,623,820 | 382 | 466,752 | 11,764,179 |
| 1907 | 11 | 13,441,231 | 43,732,080 | 39,616,692 | 38,247,289 | 385 | 491,318 | 12,792,590 |
| 1908 | 11 | 13,610,852 | 43,412,999 | 37,809,064 | 36,634,993 | 389 | 511,581 | 13,428,676 |
| 1909 | 11 | 13,615,937 | 43,950,648 | 40,899,719 | 39,660,726 | 401 | 532,425 | 14,101,710 |
| 1910 | 11 | 13,933,729 | 47,341,431 | 44,746,441 | 43,188,975 | 416 | 560,515 | 15,417,887 |
| 1911 | 12 | 14,529,658 | 49,343,205 | 48,158,503 | 47,485,600 | 423 | 595,424 | 17,274,423 |

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865: hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Imports of— | | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). | | Total Value. | |
| | | | | Quantity.* | Value. | | |
| | acres. | £ | £ | bushels | £ | £ | £ |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | † |
| 1837 | 88 | 7,116 | 115,379 | 9,738 | 3,619 | 12,178 | † |
| 1838 | 38,694 | 33,977 | 73,230 | 35,781 | 9,624 | 27,998 | † |
| 1839 | 38,280 | 70,236 | 204,722 | 39,814 | 28,090 | 77,684 | † |
| 1840 | 83,561 | 219,300 | 435,367 | 61,189 | 35,548 | 128,860 | † |
| 1841 | 49,311 | 49,311 | 364,399 | 117,045 | 50,291 | 200,305 | † |
| 1842 | 16,698 | 21,085 | 277,427 | 119,607 | 43,134 | 198,783 | † |
| 1843 | 7,338 | 8,296 | 188,036 | 58,969 | 16,522 | 254,482 | † |
| 1844 | 181 | 985 | 151,062 | 101,613 | 21,260 | 256,847 | † |
| 1845 | 3,685 | 8,718 | 248,293 | 80,247 | 13,328 | 463,597 | † |
| 1846 | 4,601 | 19,194 | 315,561 | 51,454 | 7,491 | 425,201 | † |
| 1847 | 27,337 | 69,122 | 437,696 | 52,983 | 8,676 | 668,511 | † |
| 1848 | 17,345 | 31,716 | 373,676 | 68,616 | 11,624 | 675,359 | † |
| 1849 | 27,610 | 70,146 | 479,831 | 79,168 | 10,303 | 755,326 | † |
| 1850 | 40,042 | 97,970 | 744,925 | 66,232 | 9,029 | 1,041,796 | † |
| 1851 | 93,707 | 201,840 | 1,056,437 | 227,909 | 60,662 | 1,422,909 | † |
| 1852 | 231,297 | 671,033 | 4,069,742 | 1,237,486 | 441,785 | 7,451,549 | † |
| 1853 | 283,928 | 1,548,441 | 15,842,637 | 1,909,659 | 880,789 | 11,061,544 | † |
| 1854 | 405,679 | 1,357,965 | 17,659,051 | 1,679,440 | 976,349 | 11,775,204 | † |
| 1855 | 438,972 | 763,554 | 12,007,939 | 2,039,211 | 1,661,545 | 13,493,338 | † |
| 1856 | 437,562 | 749,318 | 14,962,269 | 2,325,691 | 1,201,931 | 15,489,760 | † |
| 1857 | 500,383 | 1,067,450 | 17,256,209 | 2,184,876 | 930,250 | 15,079,512 | † |
| 1858 | 255,724 | 638,650 | 15,108,249 | 1,601,618 | 640,770 | 13,989,209 | 12,237,086 |
| 1859 | 459,082 | 814,164 | 15,622,891 | 1,998,498 | 939,217 | 13,867,859 | 11,282,319 |
| 1860 | 492,248 | 663,238 | 15,093,730 | 1,708,534 | 700,276 | 12,962,704 | 11,061,076 |
| 1861 | 514,745 | 623,588 | 13,532,452 | 1,867,024 | 620,129 | 13,828,606 | 10,596,368 |
| 1862 | 844,969 | 910,862 | 13,487,787 | 804,686 | 227,915 | 13,039,422 | 9,800,655 |
| 1863 | 295,180 | 450,646 | 14,118,727 | 745,178 | 215,006 | 13,566,296 | 9,597,400 |
| 1864 | 260,169 | 522,602 | 14,974,815 | 2,140,138 | 984,687 | 13,898,384 | 10,211,564 |
| 1865 | 139,776 | 295,456 | 13,257,537 | 1,976,075 | 919,949 | 13,150,748 | 10,048,236 |
| 1866 | 221,582 | 380,240 | 14,771,711 | 1,997,518 | 692,585 | 12,889,546 | 9,433,473 |
| 1867 | 129,333 | 214,077 | 11,674,080 | 439,855 | 109,358 | 12,724,427 | 9,972,333 |
| 1868 | 275,649 | 359,703 | 13,320,662 | 416,017 | 147,282 | 15,593,990 | 11,697,893 |
| 1869 | 725,110 | 794,543 | 13,908,990 | 810,987 | 233,887 | 13,464,354 | 9,539,816 |
| 1870 | 337,507 | 463,821 | 12,455,758 | 104,224 | 25,249 | 12,470,014 | 9,103,323 |
| 1871 | 378,516 | 528,119 | 12,341,995 | 1,295,015 | 385,325 | 14,557,820 | 11,151,622 |
| 1872 | 752,161 | 859,142 | 13,691,322 | 585,688 | 179,352 | 13,871,195 | 10,758,658 |
| 1873 | 529,309 | 621,472 | 16,533,856 | 65,167 | 16,204 | 15,302,454 | 11,876,707 |
| 1874 | 531,538 | 579,051 | 16,953,985 | 136,004 | 37,078 | 15,441,109 | 11,352,515 |
| 1875 | 418,561 | 630,054 | 16,685,874 | 284,605 | 71,137 | 14,766,974 | 10,571,806 |

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Particulars not tabulated.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Crown Land Sales. | | Imports. | Imports of— | | Exports. | Total Exports of Victorian Produce. |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | Total Value. | Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). | | Total Value. | |
| | | | | Quantity*. | Value. | | |
| | acres. | £ | £ | bushels. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 | 476,038 | 584,913 | 15,705,354 | 355,704 | 96,007 | 14,196,487 | 10,155,916 |
| 1877 | 323,082 | 375,494 | 16,362,304 | 80,166 | 24,370 | 15,157,687 | 11,269,086 |
| 1878 | 307,457 | 375,535 | 16,161,880 | 59,420 | 14,699 | 14,925,707 | 10,676,499 |
| 1879 | 283,191 | 384,432 | 15,035,538 | 83,837 | 20,763 | 12,454,170 | 8,069,857 |
| 1880 | 409,738 | 471,824 | 14,556,894 | 155,345 | 33,061 | 15,954,559 | 11,220,467 |
| 1881 | 458,636 | 574,382 | 16,718,521 | 157,334 | 26,464 | 16,252,103 | 12,480,567 |
| 1882 | 441,433 | 598,079 | 18,748,081 | 135,858 | 34,981 | 16,193,579 | 12,570,788 |
| 1883 | 472,378 | 564,504 | 17,743,846 | 91,455 | 21,264 | 16,398,863 | 13,292,294 |
| 1884 | 469,408 | 585,099 | 19,201,633 | 132,365 | 27,968 | 16,050,465 | 13,155,484 |
| 1885 | 423,994 | 519,422 | 18,044,604 | 79,080 | 14,892 | 15,551,758 | 12,452,245 |
| 1886 | 353,467 | 445,441 | 18,530,575 | 225,489 | 42,666 | 11,795,321 | 9,054,687 |
| 1887 | 363,905 | 442,095 | 19,022,151 | 162,895 | 31,354 | 11,351,145 | 8,502,979 |
| 1888 | 438,968 | 644,112 | 23,972,134 | 180,528 | 31,232 | 13,853,763 | 10,356,633 |
| 1889 | 257,702 | 330,054 | 24,402,760 | 249,013 | 56,369 | 12,734,734 | 9,776,670 |
| 1890 | 249,373 | 322,946 | 22,954,015 | 196,317 | 35,345 | 13,266,222 | 10,291,821 |
| 1891 | 234,264 | 316,593 | 21,711,608 | 384,656 | 72,153 | 16,006,743 | 13,026,426 |
| 1892 | 245,101 | 303,077 | 17,174,545 | 271,542 | 65,437 | 14,214,546 | 11,410,808 |
| 1893 | 321,061 | 354,840 | 13,283,814 | 298,392 | 44,918 | 13,308,551 | 10,293,926 |
| 1894 | 334,397 | 360,027 | 12,470,599 | 466,152 | 57,075 | 14,026,546 | 11,553,617 |
| 1895 | 340,628 | 356,383 | 12,472,344 | 505,574 | 62,310 | 14,547,732 | 11,615,493 |
| 1896 | 274,482 | 287,406 | 14,554,837 | 524,441 | 98,927 | 14,198,518 | 11,054,824 |
| 1897 | 289,480 | 304,350 | 15,454,482 | 1,034,541 | 225,662 | 16,739,670 | 12,829,394 |
| 1898 | 305,543 | 318,474 | 16,768,904 | 748,858 | 140,618 | 15,872,246 | 11,778,883 |
| 1899 | 694,391 | 727,493 | 17,952,894 | 242,053 | 29,431 | 18,567,780 | 14,038,600 |
| 1900 | 494,694 | 526,650 | 18,301,811 | 1,044,923 | 124,784 | 17,422,552 | 13,918,556 |
| 1901 | 406,138 | 438,363 | 18,927,340 | 2,088,995 | 248,774 | 18,646,097 | 14,134,028 |
| 1902 | 523,477 | 555,538 | 18,270,245 | 1,183,422 | 204,529 | 18,210,523 | 13,823,939 |
| 1903 | 507,927 | 542,011 | 17,859,171 | 5,523,563 | 1,231,339 | 19,707,068 | 14,940,024 |
| 1904 | 584,010 | 613,511 | 20,096,442 | 1,443,890 | 205,704 | 24,404,917 | 17,369,609 |
| 1905 | 907,213 | 934,386 | 22,337,886 | 1,065,025 | 184,174 | 22,758,828 | 14,276,961 |
| 1906 | 339,897 | 375,296 | 25,234,402 | 1,245,571 | 203,490 | 28,917,992 | 19,881,236 |
| 1907 | 180,189 | 208,619 | 28,198,257 | 978,147 | 151,578 | 28,735,004 | 19,485,444 |
| 1908 | 136,854 | 176,335 | 27,197,696 | 487,592 | 96,475 | 27,196,201 | 19,708,845 |
| 1909 | 150,783 | 188,017 | 28,150,198 | 558,101 | 105,993 | 29,896,275 | 20,777,888 |
| 1910 | 127,890 | 171,904 | † | † | † | † | † |
| 1911 | 121,067 | 136,277 | † | † | † | † | † |

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1898 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1911, to 6,030,060 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but except for this lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1911, to 125,985 acres (including 59,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Overseas. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Overseas Trade. |
|---------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1859 .. | * | 12,873,360 | 12,558,129 | 25,431,489 |
| 1860 .. | * | 12,736,535 | 11,390,445 | 24,126,980 |
| 1861 .. | * | 10,991,377 | 12,209,794 | 23,201,171 |
| 1862 .. | * | 11,045,405 | 11,478,450 | 22,523,855 |
| 1863 .. | * | 12,397,570 | 11,982,625 | 24,380,195 |
| 1864 .. | * | 11,691,012 | 11,061,413 | 22,752,425 |
| 1865 .. | * | 10,094,666 | 11,195,283 | 21,289,949 |
| 1866 .. | * | 11,411,529 | 10,921,617 | 22,333,146 |
| 1867 .. | * | 9,091,771 | 11,109,266 | 20,201,037 |
| 1868 .. | * | 10,905,514 | 13,826,687 | 24,732,201 |
| 1869 .. | * | 11,661,895 | 12,337,944 | 23,999,839 |
| 1870 .. | * | 10,608,267 | 11,236,300 | 21,844,567 |
| 1871 .. | * | 9,201,942 | 12,843,451 | 22,045,393 |
| 1872 .. | * | 10,375,896 | 12,137,798 | 22,513,694 |
| 1873 .. | * | 12,717,414 | 13,688,241 | 26,405,655 |
| 1874 .. | * | 12,445,203 | 13,481,047 | 25,926,250 |
| 1875 .. | * | 11,858,513 | 12,192,652 | 24,051,165 |
| 1876 .. | * | 10,924,055 | 11,223,653 | 22,147,708 |
| 1877 .. | * | 11,747,201 | 11,812,808 | 23,560,009 |
| 1878 .. | 8,918,756 | 11,365,537 | 11,114,578 | 22,480,115 |
| 1879 .. | 6,628,028 | 10,006,199 | 9,184,147 | 19,190,346 |
| 1880 .. | 9,221,013 | 9,034,538 | 12,151,798 | 21,186,136 |
| 1881 .. | 10,324,485 | 11,481,567 | 12,318,128 | 23,799,695 |
| 1882 .. | 9,982,574 | 13,574,227 | 11,715,800 | 25,290,027 |
| 1883 .. | 10,043,035 | 12,756,520 | 11,391,537 | 24,148,057 |
| 1884 .. | 9,863,925 | 13,534,467 | 10,915,810 | 24,450,277 |
| 1885 .. | 9,315,067 | 12,844,267 | 10,289,923 | 23,134,190 |
| 1886 .. | 6,954,550 | 13,021,310 | 7,967,873 | 20,989,183 |
| 1887 .. | 6,260,207 | 12,401,189 | 7,147,370 | 19,548,559 |
| 1888 .. | 8,171,884 | 16,198,318 | 9,861,965 | 26,060,283 |
| 1889 .. | 8,013,270 | 16,745,506 | 9,068,892 | 25,814,398 |
| 1890 .. | 8,430,059 | 15,161,356 | 9,553,031 | 24,714,387 |
| 1891 .. | 10,501,562 | 13,802,598 | 11,403,922 | 25,206,520 |
| 1892 .. | 9,325,696 | 10,653,329 | 10,562,341 | 21,215,670 |
| 1893 .. | 8,285,045 | 7,909,006 | 10,022,076 | 17,931,082 |
| 1894 .. | 9,811,300 | 7,090,712 | 10,974,063 | 18,064,775 |
| 1895 .. | 8,883,838 | 7,009,822 | 10,423,576 | 17,433,398 |

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. | Value of Oversea Imports. | Value of Oversea Exports. | Value of Total Oversea Trade. |
|---------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | † | † | † | † |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1896 .. | 7,756,712 | 8,739,060 | 9,120,854 | 17,859,914 |
| 1897 .. | 9,942,973 | 9,033,693 | 11,997,540 | 21,031,233 |
| 1898 .. | 7,071,094 | 9,509,952 | 9,502,146 | 19,012,098 |
| 1899 .. | 10,941,164 | 9,902,375 | 13,729,595 | 23,631,970 |
| 1900 .. | 10,485,209 | 11,937,644 | 12,165,364 | 24,103,008 |
| 1901 .. | 10,484,890 | 12,686,880 | 13,075,259 | 25,762,139 |
| 1902 .. | 7,703,089 | 12,857,725 | 10,369,335 | 23,227,060 |
| 1903 .. | 8,846,091 | 12,339,615 | 11,185,012 | 23,524,627 |
| 1904 .. | 11,890,614 | 12,743,375 | 16,172,694 | 28,916,069 |
| 1905 .. | 8,375,614 | 12,957,855 | 14,028,641 | 26,986,496 |
| 1906 .. | 12,312,791 | 14,855,163 | 18,110,020 | 32,965,183 |
| 1907 .. | 11,686,261 | 17,101,022 | 17,112,298 | 34,213,320 |
| 1908 .. | 11,499,876 | 16,433,382 | 15,165,031 | 31,598,413 |
| 1909 .. | 12,616,884 | 16,531,981 | 17,842,876 | 34,374,857 |
| 1910 .. | 12,811,196 | 20,002,606 | 18,188,236 | 38,190,842 |
| 1911 .. | * | 21,850,963 | 18,915,716 | 40,766,679 |

* Information not available.

†, Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports of— | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Butter. | | Wool.† | | Tallow. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1836 | * | * | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | * | * | 175,081 | 11,639 | 2,240 | 28 |
| 1838 | * | * | 320,383 | 21,631 | 18,114 | 489 |
| 1839 | * | * | 615,603 | 45,226 | 18,552 | 396 |
| 1840 | * | * | 941,815 | 67,902 | 48,048 | 953 |
| 1841 | * | * | 1,714,711 | 85,735 | 44,900 | 786 |
| 1842 | 5,592 | 186 | 2,828,784 | 151,446 | 78,400 | 975 |
| 1843 | 20,186 | 1,032 | 3,826,602 | 201,383 | 117,258 | 1,700 |
| 1844 | 65,114 | 1,741 | 4,326,229 | 174,044 | 961,032 | 13,907 |
| 1845 | 71,064 | 2,045 | 6,841,813 | 396,537 | 846,155 | 12,267 |
| 1846 | 51,329 | 2,320 | 6,406,950 | 351,441 | 250,880 | 3,049 |
| 1847 | 121,496 | 3,174 | 10,210,038 | 565,805 | 1,255,744 | 15,802 |
| 1848 | 33,600 | 1,280 | 10,524,663 | 556,521 | 3,013,808 | 37,968 |
| 1849 | 59,248 | 1,506 | 14,567,005 | 574,594 | 7,800,716 | 100,261 |
| 1850 | 52,067 | 1,252 | 18,091,207 | 826,190 | 10,056,256 | 132,863 |
| 1851 | 27,488 | 636 | 16,345,468 | 734,618 | 9,459,520 | 123,203 |
| 1852 | 12,548 | 564 | 20,047,453 | 1,062,787 | 4,469,248 | 60,261 |
| 1853 | 80,338 | 3,611 | 20,842,591 | 1,651,871 | 982,833 | 13,251 |
| 1854 | 180,000 | 7,544 | 22,998,400 | 1,618,114 | 1,340,752 | 22,750 |
| 1855 | 34,608 | 2,004 | 22,584,234 | 1,405,659 | 1,376,816 | 29,117 |
| 1856 | 202,916 | 8,957 | 21,968,174 | 1,506,613 | 1,970,976 | 35,980 |
| 1857 | 1,027,348 | 27,661 | 17,176,920 | 1,335,642 | 4,843,216 | 62,363 |
| 1858 | 207,200 | 5,778 | 21,515,958 | 1,678,290 | 2,275,056 | 43,987 |
| 1859 | 13,216 | 833 | 21,660,295 | 1,756,950 | 548,352 | 10,354 |
| 1860 | 813,036 | 33,166 | 24,273,910 | 2,025,066 | 788,144 | 18,269 |
| 1861 | 642,096 | 19,895 | 23,923,195 | 2,095,264 | 4,208,960 | 75,784 |
| 1862 | 427,588 | 17,501 | 25,245,778 | 2,350,956 | 3,998,904 | 66,515 |
| 1863 | 1,010,416 | 46,202 | 25,579,886 | 2,049,491 | 1,938,708 | 33,871 |
| 1864 | 506,016 | 21,160 | 39,871,892 | 3,250,128 | 3,882,256 | 60,230 |
| 1865 | 140,925 | 9,286 | 44,270,666 | 3,315,109 | 1,896,640 | 15,566 |
| 1866 | 150,127 | 9,467 | 42,391,234 | 3,196,491 | 320,432 | 6,599 |
| 1867 | 180,257 | 7,234 | 51,314,116 | 3,824,956 | 2,103,360 | 34,968 |
| 1868 | 237,525 | 8,701 | 68,010,591 | 4,567,182 | 12,104,960 | 160,909 |
| 1869 | 50,115 | 2,079 | 54,431,367 | 3,363,075 | 14,259,616 | 237,084 |
| 1870 | 152,943 | 5,442 | 52,123,451 | 3,205,106 | 22,158,080 | 358,863 |
| 1871 | 665,160 | 18,640 | 76,334,480 | 4,702,164 | 30,422,672 | 469,069 |
| 1872 | 305,127 | 8,287 | 58,648,977 | 4,651,665 | 22,656,088 | 353,358 |
| 1873 | 167,872 | 6,032 | 74,893,882 | 5,738,638 | 15,373,120 | 233,091 |
| 1874 | 206,708 | 7,370 | 88,662,284 | 6,373,676 | 13,591,760 | 199,564 |
| 1875 | 312,859 | 12,670 | 85,064,952 | 6,096,958 | 13,910,736 | 203,243 |

* Information not available.

† Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

COMMERCE—continued.

| Year. | Exports of— | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Butter. | | Frozen Meats. | Wool. | | Tallow. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Quantity.* | Value.* | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | £ | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| 1876 | 753,680 | 38,165 | .. | 106,265,877 | 6,413,754 | 11,424,000 | 174,507 |
| 1877 | 362,917 | 17,670 | .. | 98,468,208 | 5,670,871 | 6,048,000 | 90,455 |
| 1878 | 818,115 | 31,838 | .. | 101,809,809 | 5,810,148 | 7,387,520 | 103,879 |
| 1879 | 713,277 | 26,417 | .. | 95,628,281 | 5,269,634 | 11,780,160 | 150,867 |
| 1880 | 1,718,186 | 50,600 | .. | 112,486,058 | 6,417,453 | 15,097,600 | 192,394 |
| 1881 | 1,954,054 | 69,423 | .. | 103,449,080 | 5,450,029 | 19,765,760 | 247,372 |
| 1882 | 1,397,350 | 67,517 | .. | 108,028,601 | 5,902,574 | 13,722,240 | 189,304 |
| 1883 | 1,705,225 | 76,417 | .. | 109,615,884 | 6,054,563 | 14,960,960 | 232,400 |
| 1884 | 2,223,920 | 102,322 | .. | 119,542,407 | 6,342,887 | 17,030,720 | 256,686 |
| 1885 | 1,372,398 | 69,035 | .. | 106,278,038 | 5,028,011 | 13,634,880 | 155,918 |
| 1886 | 1,260,557 | 61,436 | .. | 107,984,839 | 4,999,662 | 13,200,320 | 121,900 |
| 1887 | 809,115 | 29,214 | .. | 115,461,606 | 5,073,491 | 9,945,600 | 85,640 |
| 1888 | 1,202,649 | 54,369 | .. | 118,453,968 | 5,170,930 | 17,666,880 | 157,601 |
| 1889 | 1,029,742 | 37,799 | .. | 135,607,370 | 5,928,932 | 16,779,840 | 149,429 |
| 1890 | 1,627,405 | 60,377 | .. | 132,149,107 | 5,933,699 | 18,191,040 | 156,851 |
| 1891 | 4,691,785 | 228,173 | .. | 164,805,907 | 7,165,092 | 17,767,680 | 163,412 |
| 1892 | 7,098,233 | 355,941 | 12,403 | 165,590,377 | 6,619,141 | 18,327,680 | 163,685 |
| 1893 | 14,005,350 | 573,932 | 74,866 | 150,892,425 | 5,103,907 | 24,660,160 | 228,092 |
| 1894 | 23,684,164 | 898,379 | 127,530 | 154,286,170 | 4,742,522 | 30,714,880 | 281,979 |
| 1895 | 25,660,782 | 978,687 | 209,179 | 163,779,290 | 5,151,153 | 28,062,720 | 249,904 |
| 1896 | 22,170,790 | 874,710 | 214,891 | 146,516,567 | 4,959,404 | 22,684,480 | 180,855 |
| 1897 | 22,194,467 | 886,012 | 185,043 | 123,572,693 | 3,999,813 | 20,352,640 | 162,585 |
| 1898 | 18,678,606 | 736,325 | 179,347 | 131,850,560 | 4,036,968 | 11,034,240 | 94,508 |
| 1899 | 36,254,269 | 1,404,830 | 370,975 | 121,877,604 | 5,701,410 | 16,490,880 | 141,334 |
| 1900 | 37,803,861 | 1,489,935 | 441,451 | 102,205,965 | 4,217,018 | 17,595,200 | 174,985 |
| 1901 | 29,278,493 | 1,244,614 | 423,047 | 131,623,062 | 4,350,285 | 10,046,400 | 100,543 |
| 1902 | 17,184,834 | 876,826 | 380,803 | 100,516,094 | 3,473,372 | 6,240,640 | 82,887 |
| 1903 | 31,253,151 | 1,301,132 | 400,627 | 84,560,603 | 3,186,054 | 4,850,720 | 54,633 |
| 1904 | 41,861,116 | 1,606,018 | 401,901 | 123,208,133 | 5,452,973 | 9,878,512 | 94,189 |
| 1905 | 38,372,483 | 1,616,651 | 544,543 | 125,181,191 | 5,420,259 | 13,944,560 | 139,536 |
| 1906 | 46,899,872 | 2,069,596 | 658,777 | 141,696,567 | 6,154,382 | 18,028,416 | 207,430 |
| 1907 | 42,578,114 | 1,917,910 | 677,615 | 167,506,728 | 7,372,148 | 15,543,472 | 207,196 |
| 1908 | 29,947,596 | 1,354,067 | 537,552 | 136,897,537 | 6,059,914 | 11,671,072 | 133,644 |
| 1909 | 31,079,944 | 1,365,149 | 513,213 | 164,255,173 | 7,062,370 | 18,154,752 | 215,428 |
| 1910 | † | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| 1911 | † | † | † | † | † | † | † |

* Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray. This amounted to 50,656,138 lbs., valued at £2,235,193, in 1909.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

| Year. | Exports of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Hides and Skins. | Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Value. | Quantity.* | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | £ | bushels. | £ | | | | |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 22 | .. | .. | 140 | 12,754 | 140 | 13,424 |
| 1838 | 117 | 109 | 118 | 137 | 11,717 | 136 | 11,679 |
| 1839 | 249 | 91 | 60 | .. | .. | 189 | 20,352 |
| 1840 | 251 | 3,418 | 2,474 | 262 | 43,416 | 232 | 34,334 |
| 1841 | 561 | 695 | 318 | 272 | 52,500 | 228 | 34,156 |
| 1842 | 801 | 603 | 294 | 237 | 43,760 | 225 | 34,265 |
| 1843 | 743 | 353 | 71 | 288 | 43,605 | 230 | 27,602 |
| 1844 | 989 | 3,032 | 654 | 229 | 29,966 | 247 | 34,596 |
| 1845 | 1,913 | 5,548 | 781 | 273 | 31,337 | 291 | 31,114 |
| 1846 | 2,256 | 7,526 | 1,665 | 349 | 40,569 | 340 | 35,717 |
| 1847 | 3,267 | 16,112 | 3,319 | 423 | 47,885 | 425 | 48,634 |
| 1848 | 2,066 | 3,890 | 749 | 469 | 67,618 | 446 | 55,094 |
| 1849 | 2,184 | 3,076 | 574 | 484 | 97,003 | 460 | 82,909 |
| 1850 | 5,196 | 10,668 | 2,469 | 555 | 108,030 | 508 | 87,087 |
| 1851 | 7,414 | 11,098 | 4,061 | 712 | 129,426 | 658 | 111,005 |
| 1852 | 13,306 | 29,480 | 13,213 | 1,657 | 408,216 | 1,475 | 350,296 |
| 1853 | 11,811 | 409,665 | 185,255 | 2,594 | 721,473 | 2,268 | 664,867 |
| 1854 | 29,465 | 293,975 | 118,602 | 2,596 | 794,604 | 2,607 | 798,837 |
| 1855 | 41,871 | 53,715 | 39,819 | 1,907 | 551,726 | 1,995 | 581,557 |
| 1856 | 72,103 | 89,285 | 48,457 | 1,920 | 538,609 | 1,959 | 538,362 |
| 1857 | 191,828 | 225,971 | 88,627 | 2,190 | 694,564 | 2,207 | 684,626 |
| 1858 | 106,527 | 96,858 | 32,868 | 2,034 | 648,103 | 2,015 | 641,254 |
| 1859 | 172,422 | 40,888 | 18,781 | 2,026 | 634,131 | 2,056 | 661,518 |
| 1860 | 144,236 | 143,111 | 56,567 | 1,814 | 581,642 | 1,841 | 599,137 |
| 1861 | 100,624 | 344,507 | 114,979 | 1,778 | 549,195 | 1,820 | 540,807 |
| 1862 | 130,661 | 621,580 | 165,550 | 1,715 | 556,188 | 1,766 | 581,892 |
| 1863 | 106,890 | 554,071 | 152,730 | 1,739 | 624,061 | 1,782 | 618,052 |
| 1864 | 103,625 | 271,148 | 135,924 | 1,816 | 620,200 | 1,896 | 641,614 |
| 1865 | 83,962 | 175,143 | 82,905 | 1,743 | 580,973 | 1,823 | 599,351 |
| 1866 | 55,800 | 242,819 | 88,072 | 1,828 | 629,561 | 1,902 | 650,476 |
| 1867 | 31,458 | 424,665 | 110,330 | 1,631 | 574,222 | 1,720 | 597,219 |
| 1868 | 33,619 | 253,979 | 90,421 | 1,816 | 630,979 | 1,929 | 663,246 |
| 1869 | 60,461 | 91,398 | 28,368 | 1,965 | 684,576 | 1,970 | 693,188 |
| 1870 | 33,649 | 199,878 | 52,941 | 1,759 | 630,474 | 1,834 | 645,571 |
| 1871 | 39,858 | 115,432 | 37,864 | 1,763 | 626,258 | 1,854 | 651,824 |
| 1872 | 49,169 | 195,725 | 62,058 | 1,733 | 623,326 | 1,839 | 647,753 |
| 1873 | 53,659 | 203,255 | 68,539 | 1,818 | 710,782 | 1,854 | 716,839 |
| 1874 | 56,993 | 176,718 | 63,399 | 1,742 | 722,336 | 1,769 | 738,506 |
| 1875 | 50,454 | 84,236 | 36,076 | 1,846 | 794,459 | 1,871 | 782,223 |

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

| Year. | Exports of— | | | Shipping. | | | |
|-------|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Hides and Skins. | Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
| | Value. | Quantity.* | Value. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| | £ | bushels. | £ | | | | |
| 1876 | 59,052 | 96,773 | 40,542 | 1,773 | 773,087 | 1,832 | 807,407 |
| 1877 | 35,570 | 464,284 | 73,960 | 1,893 | 898,778 | 1,921 | 891,253 |
| 1878 | 29,123 | 1,065,388 | 311,670 | 1,784 | 894,725 | 1,825 | 901,633 |
| 1879 | 50,902 | 1,041,221 | 272,438 | 1,706 | 899,085 | 1,718 | 914,219 |
| 1880 | 98,092 | 3,734,078 | 886,980 | 1,648 | 1,006,478 | 1,688 | 1,028,721 |
| 1881 | 114,903 | 4,050,308 | 930,640 | 1,788 | 1,155,746 | 1,775 | 1,131,917 |
| 1882 | 136,105 | 3,457,390 | 966,487 | 1,767 | 1,288,021 | 1,754 | 1,279,641 |
| 1883 | 121,656 | 2,467,986 | 651,727 | 1,695 | 1,399,465 | 1,738 | 1,427,757 |
| 1884 | 148,638 | 8,364,970 | 1,769,526 | 1,718 | 1,523,702 | 1,733 | 1,539,413 |
| 1885 | 102,433 | 3,825,065 | 772,432 | 1,860 | 1,582,647 | 1,832 | 1,582,867 |
| 1886 | 108,344 | 2,452,396 | 559,437 | 2,046 | 1,804,395 | 2,073 | 1,846,141 |
| 1887 | 120,124 | 4,168,013 | 868,030 | 2,057 | 1,864,211 | 2,044 | 1,881,043 |
| 1888 | 203,897 | 4,716,759 | 938,008 | 2,295 | 2,118,521 | 2,230 | 2,069,329 |
| 1889 | 231,960 | 1,727,625 | 404,002 | 2,322 | 2,206,715 | 2,364 | 2,267,315 |
| 1890 | 172,881 | 2,484,319 | 507,482 | 2,076 | 2,119,171 | 2,078 | 2,128,895 |
| 1891 | 226,634 | 7,058,438 | 1,397,983 | 2,102 | 2,269,708 | 2,127 | 2,307,407 |
| 1892 | 307,052 | 6,081,083 | 1,286,476 | 1,890 | 2,164,425 | 1,890 | 2,169,865 |
| 1893 | 391,773 | 6,699,906 | 1,067,583 | 1,657 | 1,969,956 | 1,666 | 1,985,500 |
| 1894 | 267,725 | 7,816,474 | 961,032 | 1,838 | 2,124,311 | 1,817 | 2,034,470 |
| 1895 | 305,937 | 4,948,917 | 629,960 | 1,706 | 2,141,400 | 1,689 | 2,133,775 |
| 1896 | 308,577 | 604,595 | 170,006 | 1,693 | 2,247,741 | 1,716 | 2,264,274 |
| 1897 | 353,227 | 994,897 | 277,466 | 1,705 | 2,404,859 | 1,712 | 2,399,868 |
| 1898 | 373,054 | 2,132,932 | 503,151 | 1,773 | 2,434,600 | 1,782 | 2,441,469 |
| 1899 | 505,167 | 10,904,064 | 1,533,239 | 1,787 | 2,624,507 | 1,782 | 2,638,867 |
| 1900 | 299,775 | 8,056,165 | 1,152,299 | 1,928 | 2,901,619 | 1,935 | 2,912,696 |
| 1901 | 352,815 | 12,337,088 | 1,768,171 | 2,175 | 3,357,008 | 2,123 | 3,288,942 |
| 1902 | 502,752 | 5,082,668 | 948,300 | 2,187 | 3,352,738 | 2,174 | 3,355,989 |
| 1903 | 656,039 | 1,028,160 | 242,877 | 2,061 | 3,389,881 | 2,066 | 3,422,565 |
| 1904 | 554,094 | 20,060,721 | 3,189,712 | 2,267 | 3,897,251 | 2,262 | 3,873,616 |
| 1905 | 799,528 | 16,492,254 | 2,739,716 | 2,170 | 3,962,493 | 2,112 | 3,835,369 |
| 1906 | 1,001,720 | 18,299,223 | 2,925,529 | 2,163 | 4,037,349 | 2,160 | 4,041,400 |
| 1907 | 1,106,766 | 14,859,512 | 2,451,002 | 2,219 | 4,203,614 | 2,216 | 4,192,360 |
| 1908 | 937,256 | 6,395,315 | 1,268,042 | 2,293 | 4,488,768 | 2,290 | 4,472,302 |
| 1909 | 1,163,062 | 18,072,002 | 3,673,286 | 2,174 | 4,506,973 | 2,157 | 4,514,298 |
| 1910 | † | † | † | 2,308 | 4,952,273 | 2,312 | 4,954,773 |
| 1911 | † | † | † | 2,335 | 5,148,184 | 2,347 | 5,156,952 |

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† See note † on page 806.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Sub- scribers. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | 1 | 1,050 | 1,355 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 1 | 7,424 | 2,795 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 1 | 16,418 | 22,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2 | 32,163 | 70,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 3 | 56,704 | 120,227 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 3 | 97,490 | 147,160 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 8 | 129,476 | 155,497 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 13 | 117,072 | 134,124 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 14 | 127,168 | 150,602 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 14 | 139,402 | 204,620 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 16 | 177,821 | 249,651 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848 | 27 | 209,798 | 310,004 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 36 | 261,556 | 322,768 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 40 | 381,651 | 381,158 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851 | 44 | 504,425 | 456,741 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 46 | 972,176 | 709,837 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 62 | 2,038,999 | 1,618,789 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 95 | 2,674,384 | 2,394,941 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855 | 89 | 2,990,992 | 2,349,656 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856 | 125 | 3,220,614 | 2,906,141 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 152 | 3,899,981 | 2,981,970 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 232 | 5,025,820 | 4,264,691 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 263 | 6,649,288 | 5,051,402 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 311 | 8,116,302 | 5,683,023 | 33 | .. | 166,803 | .. |
| 1861 | 369 | 6,109,929 | 4,277,179 | 47 | .. | 184,688 | .. |
| 1862 | 408 | 6,276,623 | 4,909,219 | 57 | .. | 211,685 | .. |
| 1863 | 437 | 6,636,291 | 4,930,646 | 66 | 2,586 | 234,520 | .. |
| 1864 | 475 | 6,790,244 | 5,671,545 | 70 | 2,626 | 256,380 | .. |
| 1865 | 525 | 7,485,808 | 6,037,529 | 79 | 3,111 | 279,741 | .. |
| 1866 | 555 | 8,631,133 | 5,438,388 | 78 | 3,111 | 277,788 | .. |
| 1867 | 583 | 9,567,990 | 4,907,819 | 83 | 3,171 | 235,648 | .. |
| 1868 | 633 | 9,749,716 | 4,974,102 | 86 | 3,171 | 254,288 | .. |
| 1869 | 651 | 10,582,711 | 5,251,327 | 91 | 3,368 | 276,742 | .. |
| 1870 | 677 | 11,133,283 | 5,287,482 | 95 | 3,371 | 454,598* | .. |
| 1871 | 706 | 11,716,166 | 5,172,970 | 96 | 3,472 | 537,398 | .. |
| 1872 | 733 | 12,941,095 | 5,490,772 | 117 | 3,634 | 639,960 | .. |
| 1873 | 764 | 14,475,085 | 6,080,007 | 135 | 3,928 | 718,167 | .. |
| 1874 | 802 | 15,738,888 | 6,866,918 | 148 | 4,293 | 701,080 | .. |
| 1875 | 855 | 17,134,101 | 7,552,912 | 164 | 4,510 | 732,869 | .. |

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—*continued.*

| Year. | Postage. | | | Electric Telegraphs. | | | Tele- phones. |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of Wire. | Number of Telegrams. | Number of Sub- scribers. |
| 1876 | 886 | 18,963,503* | 9,010,147 | 181 | 4,745 | 801,946 | .. |
| 1877 | 948 | 20,910,958 | 9,809,064 | 206 | 5,200 | 919,985 | .. |
| 1878 | 1,007 | 22,324,931 | 10,697,331 | 233 | 5,404 | 1,003,654 | .. |
| 1879 | 1,069 | 23,215,648 | 10,075,407 | 257 | 5,736 | 1,010,116 | .. |
| 1880 | 1,100 | 24,195,149 | 10,640,540 | 284 | 6,019 | 1,160,912 | .. |
| 1881 | 1,158 | 26,308,347 | 11,440,732 | 302 | 6,626 | 1,281,749 | .. |
| 1882 | 1,218 | 28,877,977 | 12,383,928 | 337 | 6,922 | 1,418,769 | .. |
| 1883 | 1,295 | 30,962,167 | 13,982,222 | 365 | 7,271 | 1,474,972 | .. |
| 1884 | 1,342 | 33,403,884 | 15,143,067 | 401 | 8,850 | 1,181,433† | .. |
| 1885 | 1,384 | 36,061,880 | 16,277,108 | 411 | 9,617 | 1,624,666‡ | .. |
| 1886 | 1,429 | 38,392,414 | 17,482,490 | 420 | 10,111 | 2,023,858 | .. |
| 1887 | 1,492 | 41,287,972 | 18,869,055 | 515 | 10,175 | 2,260,480 | 1,121§ |
| 1888 | 1,544 | 47,700,776 | 21,702,876 | 601 | 10,360 | 2,743,938 | 1,637 |
| 1889 | 1,592 | 48,097,268 | 20,662,732 | 656 | 12,880 | 2,885,919 | 1,988 |
| 1890 | 1,671 | 62,526,448 | 22,729,005 | 748 | 13,499 | 3,114,783 | 2,307 |
| 1891 | 1,729 | \|\| | \|\| | 787 | 13,989 | 3,065,351 | 2,439 |
| 1892 | 1,766 | \|\| | \|\| | 780 | 14,038 | 2,725,860 | 2,414 |
| 1893 | 1,733 | \|\| | \|\| | 777 | 14,220 | 2,478,151 | 2,308 |
| 1894 | 1,719 | \|\| | \|\| | 793 | 14,420 | 2,366,365 | 2,398 |
| 1895 | 1,560 | \|\| | \|\| | 772 | 14,409 | 2,036,449 | 2,609 |
| 1896 | 1,551 | \|\| | \|\| | 791 | 14,389 | 1,872,615 | 2,754 |
| 1897 | 1,572 | \|\| | \|\| | 778 | 14,374 | 1,821,634 | 3,088 |
| 1898 | 1,581 | \|\| | \|\| | 782 | 14,536 | 1,806,184 | 3,630 |
| 1899 | 1,593 | \|\| | \|\| | 830 | 14,922 | 1,889,488 | 4,407 |
| 1900 | 1,615 | 74,291,204 | 25,466,342 | 824 | 15,198 | 1,993,009 | 5,136 |
| 1901 | 1,637 | 83,273,826 | 27,104,344 | 843 | 15,356 | 2,057,680 | 6,049 |
| 1902 | 1,645 | 97,657,473 | 28,191,214 | 875 | 15,611 | 2,094,757 | 6,847 |
| 1903 | 1,646 | 99,502,211 | 31,647,278 | 878 | 15,883 | 2,233,698 | 7,610 |
| 1904 | 1,652 | 103,215,210 | 32,446,066 | 881 | 16,240 | 2,201,310 | 8,429 |
| 1905 | 1,655 | 111,180,179 | 29,908,196 | 969 | 16,082 | 2,256,482 | 9,259 |
| 1906 | 1,659 | 116,459,106 | 29,936,787 | 1,055 | 14,950 | 2,488,719 | 10,424 |
| 1907 | 1,656 | 122,508,040 | 27,959,631 | 1,115 | 15,326 | 2,567,289 | 12,935 |
| 1908 | 1,633 | 128,985,872 | 33,187,382 | 1,212 | 15,516 | 2,580,118 | 14,868 |
| 1909 | 1,642 | 133,601,053 | 32,294,427 | 1,258 | 16,386 | 2,556,600 | 16,673 |
| 1910 | 1,657 | 143,483,191 | \|\| | 1,374 | 16,405 | 2,757,737 | 20,236 |
| 1911 | 1,720 | 159,092,001 | 36,125,728 | 1,455 | 17,403 | 2,894,664 | 22,859 |

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 |
| 1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 349 |
| 1856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 473 |
| 1857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 587 |
| 1858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 645 |
| 1859 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 |
| 1860 | * | * | 211,557 | * | * | 874 |
| 1861 | * | * | 291,382 | * | * | 989 |
| 1862 | 214 | * | 435,740 | * | 936,404 | 1,137 |
| 1863 | 214 | * | 579,920 | * | 1,198,524 | 1,352 |
| 1864 | 272 | * | 646,589 | * | 1,587,842 | 1,531 |
| 1865 | 271 | * | 717,161 | * | 1,477,323 | 1,695 |
| 1866 | 271 | * | 724,186 | * | 1,543,762 | 1,766 |
| 1867 | 271 | * | 678,179 | * | 1,488,737 | 1,874 |
| 1868 | 271 | 10,116,785 | 712,766 | * | 1,538,964 | 1,870 |
| 1869 | 271 | 10,164,618 | 758,470 | * | 1,563,274 | 1,967 |
| 1870 | 274 | 10,327,403 | 699,273 | * | 1,495,719 | 2,134 |
| 1871 | 276† | | 401,389† | * | 917,960† | 2,210 |
| 1872 | 329 | | 771,638 | * | 1,571,682 | 2,295 |
| 1873 | 377 | | 857,745 | 407,814 | 1,766,717 | 2,284 |
| 1874 | 457 | 12,557,618 | 1,016,925 | 466,516 | 2,109,227 | 2,455 |
| 1875 | 603 | 14,106,068 | 1,091,937 | 571,478 | 2,502,838 | 2,519 |
| 1876 | 719† | 15,063,430 | 1,730,034† | 843,508† | 4,015,197† | 2,602 |
| 1877 | 950 | 16,608,734 | 1,319,638 | 685,696 | 3,271,007 | 2,715 |
| 1878 | 1,052 | 17,544,482 | 1,391,701 | 729,043 | 3,633,190 | 2,815 |
| 1879 | 1,125 | 17,793,000 | 1,383,650 | 742,617 | 4,002,624 | 2,890 |
| 1880 | 1,199 | 18,041,295 | 1,492,917 | 814,075 | 4,380,802 | 3,307 |
| 1881 | 1,247 | 18,603,830 | 1,665,209 | 913,572 | 4,633,267 | 3,439 |
| 1882 | 1,355 | 19,797,975 | 1,781,078 | 1,098,599 | 5,069,389 | 3,518 |
| 1883 | 1,562 | 21,602,922 | 1,898,311 | 1,273,922 | 5,701,513 | 3,698 |
| 1884 | 1,663 | 22,070,300 | 2,196,149 | 1,335,800 | 6,947,876 | 3,735 |
| 1885 | 1,676 | 22,851,141 | 2,181,932 | 1,277,425 | 6,849,818 | 4,131 |

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—continued.

| Year. | Railways. | | | | | Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship. |
|-------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Miles Opened. | Capital Cost. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Train Miles Travelled. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1886 | 1,743 | 23,903,893 | 2,329,126 | 1,310,538 | 7,256,703 | 4,098 |
| 1887 | 1,880 | 25,297,524 | 2,453,078 | 1,427,116 | 7,991,378 | 4,223 |
| 1888 | 2,018 | 27,468,258 | 2,756,049 | 1,753,019 | 9,082,312 | 4,295 |
| 1889 | 2,199 | 29,125,280 | 3,110,140 | 1,945,837 | 10,680,743 | 4,592 |
| 1890 | 2,471 | 32,588,375 | 3,131,866 | 2,132,158 | 11,773,152 | 4,583 |
| 1891 | 2,764 | 35,518,871 | 3,298,567 | 2,310,645 | 12,249,747 | 4,733 |
| 1892 | 2,904 | 37,048,300 | 3,095,122 | 2,138,139 | 11,807,677 | 4,591 |
| 1893 | 2,959 | 37,451,487 | 2,925,948 | 1,850,291 | 10,775,134 | 4,760 |
| 1894 | 3,004 | 37,660,304 | 2,726,159 | 1,635,419 | 10,145,307 | 4,828 |
| 1895 | 3,104 | 37,909,626 | 2,581,591 | 1,543,393 | 9,567,453 | 4,809 |
| 1896 | 3,106 | 38,102,855 | 2,401,392 | 1,546,475 | 8,989,391 | 4,893 |
| 1897 | 3,113 | 38,325,517 | 2,615,935 | 1,563,805 | 9,228,687 | 4,872 |
| 1898 | 3,113 | 38,593,205 | 2,608,896 | 1,646,054 | 9,239,657 | 5,022 |
| 1899 | 3,122 | 38,974,410 | 2,873,729 | 1,797,726 | 9,714,298 | 4,893 |
| 1900 | 3,186 | 39,496,247 | 3,025,162 | 1,902,540 | 10,107,549 | 5,037 |
| 1901 | 3,229 | 39,845,667 | 3,337,797 | 2,075,239 | 11,066,016 | 5,093 |
| 1902 | 3,266 | 40,570,204 | 3,367,843 | 2,166,119 | 11,284,944 | * |
| 1903 | 3,401 | 40,965,849 | 3,046,858 | 2,032,087 | 10,286,272 | 4,543 |
| 1904 | 3,429 | 41,216,026 | 3,438,141 | 2,022,403 | 9,172,644 | 4,564 |
| 1905 | 3,442 | 41,259,387 | 3,582,266 | 2,222,279 | 9,023,365 | 4,465 |
| 1906 | 3,446 | 41,404,947 | 3,789,068 | 2,217,343 | 9,392,069 | 4,605 |
| 1907 | 3,447 | 41,547,223 | 4,022,231 | 2,370,695 | 10,339,691 | 4,787 |
| 1908 | 3,447 | 41,919,376 | 3,883,742 | 2,450,318 | 10,718,415 | 4,746 |
| 1909 | 3,463 | 42,392,007 | 4,189,065 | 2,523,929 | 11,628,792 | 4,857 |
| 1910 | 3,544 | 43,091,478 | 4,455,748 | 2,827,735 | 12,045,866 | 4,748 |
| 1911 | 3,576 | 44,021,212 | 4,909,062 | 3,109,323 | 13,319,572 | 4,887 |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Matricu- lated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1851 | * | * | 129 | * | * | 7,060 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | 98 | 17 | 115 | 7,369 | 472 | 7,841 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | 152 | 54 | 206 | 11,270 | 1,763 | 13,033 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | 259 | 132 | 391 | 17,378 | 2,729 | 20,107 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | * | * | 438 | * | * | 24,478 | 16 | .. |
| 1856 | * | * | 455 | * | * | 26,323 | 7 | 3 |
| 1857 | 540 | 135 | 675 | * | * | 36,671 | 9 | .. |
| 1858 | 595 | 145 | 740 | 38,887 | 3,545 | 42,432 | 2 | 9 |
| 1859 | 605 | 167 | 772 | 42,361 | 3,904 | 46,265 | 15 | 2 |
| 1860 | 665 | 221 | 886 | 46,687 | 4,981 | 51,668 | 10 | 6 |
| 1861 | 671 | 211 | 882 | 51,345 | 5,128 | 56,473 | 14 | 5 |
| 1862 | 673 | 316 | 989 | 57,151 | 8,390 | 65,541 | 23 | 12 |
| 1863 | 648 | 371 | 1,019 | 58,519 | 11,100 | 69,619 | 28 | 8 |
| 1864 | 647 | 300 | 947 | 56,982 | 9,163 | 66,145 | 31 | 12 |
| 1865 | 694 | 386 | 1,080 | 62,215 | 11,384 | 73,599 | 27 | 8 |
| 1866 | 730 | 476 | 1,206 | 66,037 | 15,192 | 81,229 | 35 | 11 |
| 1867 | 780 | 605 | 1,385 | 71,795 | 19,541 | 91,336 | 34 | 10 |
| 1868 | 802 | 628 | 1,430 | 77,245 | 20,639 | 97,884 | 47 | 13 |
| 1869 | 839 | 883 | 1,722 | 121,764 | 30,080 | 151,844 | 53 | 17 |
| 1870 | 908 | 959 | 1,867 | 123,385 | 30,968 | 154,353 | 82 | 10 |
| 1871 | 988 | 1,062 | 2,050 | 131,145 | 34,131 | 165,276 | 93 | 19 |
| 1872 | 1,048 | 888 | 1,936 | 135,962 | 24,781 | 160,743 | 88 | 14 |
| 1873 | 1,078 | 653 | 1,731 | 207,826 | 18,428 | 226,254 | 98 | 21 |
| 1874 | 1,111 | 610 | 1,721 | 216,144 | 22,448 | 238,592 | 118 | 24 |
| 1875 | 1,320 | 565 | 1,885 | 220,533 | 27,481 | 248,014 | 93 | 29 |
| 1876 | 1,498 | 645 | 2,143 | 231,560 | 28,847 | 260,407 | 73 | 28 |
| 1877 | 1,626 | 530 | 2,156 | 234,519 | 28,422 | 262,941 | 103 | 26 |
| 1878 | 1,664 | 585 | 2,249 | 231,169 | 35,873 | 267,042 | 114 | 24 |
| 1879 | 1,713 | 568 | 2,281 | 227,775 | 34,824 | 262,599 | 112 | 56 |
| 1880 | 1,810 | 643 | 2,453 | 229,723 | 28,134 | 257,857 | 151 | 49 |
| 1881 | 1,757 | 645 | 2,402 | 231,423 | 34,062 | 265,485 | 172 | 55 |
| 1882 | 1,762 | 655 | 2,417 | 222,945 | 34,443 | 257,388 | 135 | 73 |
| 1883 | 1,777 | 670 | 2,447 | 222,428 | 35,773 | 258,201 | 128 | 64 |
| 1884 | 1,803 | 655 | 2,458 | 222,054 | 35,115 | 257,169 | 173 | 80 |
| 1885 | 1,826 | 665 | 2,491 | 224,685 | 34,787 | 259,472 | 154 | 77 |
| 1886 | 1,870 | 691 | 2,561 | 230,576 | 35,811 | 266,387 | 154 | 102 |
| 1887 | 1,911 | 749 | 2,660 | 230,882 | 37,823 | 268,705 | 178 | 115 |
| 1888 | 1,933 | 753 | 2,686 | 242,046 | 40,291 | 282,337 | 146 | 117 |
| 1889 | 2,062 | 782 | 2,844 | 250,429 | 40,181 | 290,610 | 192 | 129 |
| 1890 | 2,170 | 791 | 2,961 | 250,097 | 40,181 | 290,278 | 154 | 99 |

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | | | Number of Scholars on Rolls. | | | Melbourne University. | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State. | Private. | Total. | State. | Private. | Total. | Number Matriculated. | Number of Direct Graduates. |
| 1891 | 2,233 | 759 | 2,992 | 253,469 | 37,203 | 290,672 | 209 | 122 |
| 1892 | 2,140 | 745 | 2,885 | 249,786 | 36,344 | 286,130 | 220 | 127 |
| 1893 | 2,038 | 826 | 2,864 | 236,508 | 35,742 | 272,250 | 134 | 116 |
| 1894 | 1,956 | 867 | 2,823 | 231,321 | 38,062 | 269,383 | 145 | 105 |
| 1895 | 1,922 | 938 | 2,860 | 232,052 | 40,193 | 272,245 | 141 | 141 |
| 1896 | 1,886 | 930 | 2,816 | 235,617 | 42,044 | 277,661 | 129 | 122 |
| 1897 | 1,877 | 929 | 2,806 | 238,308 | 42,899 | 281,207 | 152 | 145 |
| 1898 | 1,877 | 945 | 2,822 | 238,357 | 43,926 | 282,283 | 117 | 147 |
| 1899 | 1,892 | 901 | 2,793 | 239,732 | 52,318 | 292,050 | 108 | 131 |
| 1900 | 1,948 | 884 | 2,832 | 243,667 | 48,483 | 292,150 | 101 | 124 |
| 1901 | 1,967 | 862 | 2,829 | * | * | * | 137 | 200 |
| 1902 | 2,041 | 872 | 2,913 | 257,355 | 43,182 | 300,537 | 124 | 122 |
| 1903 | 1,988 | 798 | 2,786 | 251,655 | 45,650 | 297,305 | 111 | 136 |
| 1904 | 1,928 | 787 | 2,715 | 241,145 | 45,077 | 286,222 | 131 | 152 |
| 1905 | 1,935 | 771 | 2,706 | 234,614 | 45,936 | 280,550 | 195 | 112 |
| 1906 | 1,953 | 757 | 2,710 | 229,179 | 52,193 | 281,372 | 197 | 166 |
| 1907 | 1,974 | 751 | 2,725 | 231,759 | 53,371 | 285,130 | 227 | 146 |
| 1908 | 2,017 | 696 | 2,713 | 233,893 | 54,036 | 287,929 | 202 | 167 |
| 1909 | 2,035 | 678 | 2,713 | 233,337 | 53,821 | 287,158 | 230 | 199 |
| 1910 | 2,036 | 641 | 2,677 | 235,042 | 54,740 | 289,782 | 287 | 201 |
| 1911 | 2,059 | 587 | 2,646 | 234,766 | 55,893 | 290,659 | 283 | 243 |

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. |
| 1852 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. |
| 1853 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 | .. | .. |
| 1854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 | .. | .. |
| 1855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 | .. | .. |
| 1856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 290 | .. | .. |
| 1857 | 21 | 1,698 | 4,948 | 8,210 | 474 | .. | .. |
| 1858 | 29 | 2,272 | 7,107 | 13,405 | 507 | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 53 | 3,876 | 13,139 | 16,755 | 500 | .. | .. |
| 1860 | 61 | 5,028 | 20,084 | 26,421 | 566 | 5,467 | .. |
| 1861 | 87 | 7,166 | 30,452 | 36,665 | 531 | .. | .. |
| 1862 | 124 | 9,995 | 28,446 | 54,038 | 703 | .. | .. |
| 1863 | 157 | 13,085 | 45,837 | 78,197 | 823 | 7,369 | .. |
| 1864 | 186 | 13,906 | 48,655 | 84,803 | 704 | 7,046 | .. |
| 1865 | 313 | 22,796 | 81,083 | 116,418 | 900 | 10,059 | .. |
| 1866 | 362 | 24,752 | 86,797 | 135,480 | 983 | 11,488 | .. |
| 1867 | 401 | 26,181 | 91,420 | 154,226 | 1,104 | 14,230 | .. |
| 1868 | 441 | 28,596 | 102,854 | 163,949 | 1,316 | 16,612 | .. |
| 1869 | 507 | 32,091 | 112,589 | 182,286 | 1,530 | 18,720 | .. |
| 1870 | 592 | 34,224 | 117,295 | 186,384 | 1,579 | 17,630 | .. |
| 1871 | 590 | 35,706 | 123,070 | 213,004 | 1,740 | 19,468 | .. |
| 1872 | 683 | 42,401 | 142,015 | 240,593 | 1,770 | 21,493 | .. |
| 1873 | 720 | 44,602 | 151,603 | 261,630 | 1,803 | 24,411 | .. |
| 1874 | 710 | 42,664 | 138,034 | 266,073 | 2,104 | 27,959 | .. |
| 1875 | 757 | 45,920 | 161,653 | 333,057 | 2,241 | 29,821 | .. |
| 1876 | 761 | 45,957 | 163,593 | 351,284 | 2,302 | 31,478 | .. |
| 1877 | 703 | 43,330 | 152,508 | 360,269 | 2,370 | 32,688 | .. |
| 1878 | 756 | 45,552 | 163,192 | 398,624 | 2,343 | 33,278 | .. |
| 1879 | 766 | 45,521 | 170,835 | 423,238 | 2,239 | 33,247 | .. |
| 1880 | 748 | 45,876 | 171,987 | 450,719 | 2,468 | 38,178 | 13,370,830 |
| 1881 | 759 | 47,908 | 180,460 | 475,954 | 2,488 | 43,209 | .. |
| 1882 | 762 | 51,045 | 194,835 | 505,001 | 2,612 | 45,698 | .. |
| 1883 | 776 | 55,081 | 211,623 | 544,076 | 2,777 | 46,857 | .. |
| 1884 | 788 | 58,859 | 228,509 | 589,211 | 2,856 | 49,393 | .. |
| 1885 | 817 | 62,173 | 236,432 | 633,696 | 2,813 | 49,297 | .. |
| 1886 | 856 | 66,805 | 261,144 | 686,858 | 2,770 | 45,773 | .. |
| 1887 | 891 | 70,998 | 268,724 | 730,174 | 2,854 | 49,084 | .. |
| 1888 | 930 | 75,586 | 282,622 | 776,329 | 2,975 | 54,488 | .. |
| 1889 | 969 | 81,710 | 303,894 | 846,486 | 3,137 | 57,432 | .. |
| 1890 | 1,003 | 86,450 | 322,747 | 909,504 | 3,104 | 56,369 | 22,390,251 |

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

| Year. | Friendly Societies. | | | | Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries). | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of Branches. | Average Number of Members. | Receipts. | Amount of Funds. | Number. | Number of Hands Employed. | Value of Output. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| 1891 | 1,048 | 89,269 | 340,173 | 961,933 | 3,141 | 52,225 | .. |
| 1892 | 1,061 | 88,703 | 321,567 | 1,011,327 | 2,952 | 43,192 | .. |
| 1893 | 1,064 | 84,504 | 307,009 | 1,048,744 | 2,677 | 39,473 | .. |
| 1894 | 1,075 | 80,604 | 305,286 | 1,080,028 | 2,632 | 41,000 | .. |
| 1895 | 1,069 | 79,258 | 313,370 | 1,117,318 | 2,804 | 46,095 | .. |
| 1896 | 1,074 | 80,001 | 309,506 | 1,155,408 | 2,810 | 50,448 | .. |
| 1897 | 1,090 | 82,629 | 313,202 | 1,190,533 | 2,760 | 52,701 | .. |
| 1898 | 1,102 | 87,018 | 327,555 | 1,221,210 | 2,869 | 54,778 | .. |
| 1899 | 1,124 | 92,044 | 350,423 | 1,258,699 | 3,027 | 60,070 | .. |
| 1900 | 1,132 | 96,802 | 372,631 | 1,318,165 | 3,097 | 64,207 | 19,478,780 |
| 1901 | 1,176 | 101,045 | 378,040 | 1,370,604 | 3,249 | 66,529 | .. |
| 1902 | 1,209 | 104,410 | 377,931 | 1,420,257 | 4,003 | 73,063 | .. |
| 1903 | 1,236 | 105,784 | 389,679 | 1,481,730 | 4,151 | 73,229 | .. |
| 1904 | 1,266 | 107,213 | 406,847 | 1,549,919 | 4,208 | 76,287 | 23,126,180 |
| 1905 | 1,306 | 110,063 | 413,381 | 1,626,555 | 4,264 | 80,235 | 25,200,648 |
| 1906 | 1,351 | 114,059 | 436,161 | 1,708,346 | 4,360 | 85,229 | 28,102,480 |
| 1907 | 1,376 | 120,002 | 452,323 | 1,793,186 | 4,530 | 90,903 | 30,399,945 |
| 1908 | 1,422 | 126,746 | 481,197 | 1,887,891 | 4,608 | 93,808 | 30,787,760 |
| 1909 | 1,441 | 133,194 | 523,871 | 2,012,417 | 4,755 | 97,355 | 32,898,235 |
| 1910 | 1,475 | 139,308 | 534,616 | 2,122,602 | 4,873 | 102,176 | 36,660,854 |
| 1911 | 1,498 | 145,439 | 559,585 | 2,246,396 | 5,126 | 111,948 | 41,747,863 |

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Taken into Custody. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. | Executed. |
| 1836 | 75 | 155 | 41,332 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 524 | 13,272 | 310,946 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 2,372 | 50,837 | 782,283 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 4,065 | 100,792 | 1,404,333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1843 | 6,278 | 167,156 | 1,602,798 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 7,076 | 187,873 | 1,860,912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 | 9,289 | 231,602 | 1,792,527 | 3,986 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846 | 11,400 | 290,439 | 2,996,992 | 5,501 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847 | 13,292 | 322,824 | 4,164,203 | 5,015 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1848 | 16,495 | 386,688 | 5,130,277 | 5,659 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1849 | 16,733 | 346,562 | 5,318,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850 | 21,219 | 378,806 | 6,032,783 | 9,260 | .. | .. | 111 | .. |
| 1851 | 22,086 | 390,923 | 6,589,923 | 7,372 | .. | .. | 170 | 1 |
| 1852 | 34,021 | 431,380 | 6,551,506 | 8,996 | .. | .. | 471 | 2 |
| 1853 | 15,166 | 410,139 | 5,594,220 | .. | .. | .. | 678 | 13 |
| 1854 | 27,038 | 481,640 | 5,332,007 | 9,278 | .. | .. | 631 | 7 |
| 1855 | 33,430 | 534,113 | 4,577,872 | 20,686 | .. | .. | 595 | 4 |
| 1856 | 47,832 | 646,613 | 4,641,548 | 52,227 | .. | .. | 480 | 1 |
| 1857 | 55,683 | 614,537 | 4,766,022 | 43,632 | .. | .. | 662 | 15 |
| 1858 | 68,323 | 699,330 | 5,578,413 | 37,756 | .. | .. | 740 | 9 |
| 1859 | 69,288 | 683,534 | 5,794,127 | 50,965 | 30,357 | 1,428 | 852 | 6 |
| 1860 | 76,536 | 722,332 | 5,780,896 | 61,259 | 29,030 | 1,329 | 796 | 3 |
| 1861 | 84,057 | 628,092 | 6,239,258 | 43,480 | 25,766 | 1,283 | 846 | 5 |
| 1862 | 86,067 | 576,601 | 6,764,851 | 52,991 | 23,464 | 1,144 | 769 | 1 |
| 1863 | 103,328 | 675,272 | 7,115,943 | 79,655 | 21,730 | 1,081 | 684 | 6 |
| 1864 | 117,182 | 640,625 | 8,406,234 | 113,530 | 22,601 | 1,031 | 567 | 4 |
| 1865 | 121,051 | 621,337 | 8,835,380 | 75,869 | 23,818 | 1,167 | 675 | 6 |
| 1866 | 121,381 | 598,968 | 8,833,139 | 74,708 | 23,305 | 1,040 | 639 | 3 |
| 1867 | 131,148 | 650,592 | 9,532,811 | 141,522 | 22,388 | 957 | 566 | 5 |
| 1868 | 143,934 | 693,682 | 9,756,819 | 136,206 | 22,883 | 901 | 526 | 3 |
| 1869 | 161,830 | 692,518 | 9,923,663 | 111,464 | 23,492 | 842 | 486 | 3 |
| 1870 | 167,220 | 721,096 | 10,761,887 | 130,946 | 22,527 | 908 | 573 | 5 |
| 1871 | 181,643 | 799,509 | 10,002,381 | 177,447 | 21,491 | 781 | 511 | 2 |
| 1872 | 185,796 | 812,289 | 10,575,219 | 193,722 | 22,453 | 688 | 430 | 2 |
| 1873 | 180,342 | 883,763 | 11,323,080 | 160,336 | 23,630 | 729 | 450 | 5 |
| 1874 | 180,254 | 958,658 | 11,221,036 | 137,941 | 22,516 | 694 | 436 | .. |
| 1875 | 196,184 | 1,054,598 | 11,749,532 | 140,765 | 23,956 | 744 | 427 | 4 |

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

| Year. | Live Stock. | | | | Crime.—Number of Persons— | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Taken into Custody.† | Com- mitted for Trial.‡ | Convicted after Commit- ment.‡ | Exe- cuted. |
| 1876 | 194,768 | 1,128,265 | 11,278,893 | 175,578 | 23,971 | 680 | 384 | 3 |
| 1877 | 203,150 | 1,169,576 | 10,117,867 | 183,391 | 25,247 | 594 | 340 | 1 |
| 1878 | 210,105 | 1,184,843 | 9,379,276 | 177,373 | 24,319 | 658 | 458 | .. |
| 1879 | 216,710 | 1,129,358 | 8,651,775 | 144,733 | 23,410 | 628 | 397 | 1 |
| 1880 | 275,516 | 1,286,267 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 | 22,843 | 680 | 398 | 1 |
| 1881 | 278,195 | 1,286,677 | 10,267,265 | 239,926 | 24,195 | 591 | 332 | 1 |
| 1882 | 280,874 | 1,287,088 | 10,174,246 | 237,917 | 25,294 | 616 | 402 | .. |
| 1883 | 286,779 | 1,297,546 | 10,739,021 | 233,525 | 25,995 | 606 | 350 | 1 |
| 1884 | 293,846 | 1,287,945 | 10,637,412 | 234,347 | 26,414 | 695 | 407 | 3 |
| 1885 | 304,098 | 1,290,790 | 10,681,837 | 239,837 | 27,978 | 768 | 444 | 3 |
| 1886 | 308,553 | 1,303,265 | 10,700,403 | 240,957 | 30,866 | 756 | 492 | 1 |
| 1887 | 315,000 | 1,333,873 | 10,623,985 | 243,461 | 33,177 | 820 | 506 | .. |
| 1888 | 323,115 | 1,370,660 | 10,818,575 | 245,818 | 36,165 | 873 | 557 | 1 |
| 1889 | 329,335 | 1,394,209 | 10,882,231 | 249,673 | 36,005 | 1,023 | 680 | 3 |
| 1890 | 436,469 | 1,782,881 | 12,692,843 | 282,457 | 37,339 | 1,129 | 662 | .. |
| 1891 | 440,696 | 1,812,104 | 12,928,148 | 286,780 | 34,161 | 1,142 | 729 | 7 |
| 1892 | 439,596 | 1,824,704 | 12,965,306 | 290,339 | 32,049 | 1,142 | 759 | 1 |
| 1893 | 436,903 | 1,817,291 | 13,098,725 | 328,162 | 27,439 | 850 | 537 | 1 |
| 1894 | 431,547 | 1,833,900 | 13,180,943 | 337,588 | 23,631 | 656 | 435 | 5 |
| 1895 | * | * | * | * | 21,957 | 675 | 403 | 2 |
| 1896 | * | * | * | * | 21,547 | 675 | 424 | 1 |
| 1897 | * | * | * | * | 18,891 | 504 | 332 | 1 |
| 1898 | * | * | 12,300,000† | * | 24,894 | 667 | 402 | 1 |
| 1899 | * | * | * | * | 22,087 | 566 | 367 | .. |
| 1900 | 392,237 | 1,602,384 | 10,841,790 | 350,370 | 26,104 | 575 | 374 | 1 |
| 1901 | * | * | * | * | 27,855 | 624 | 393 | .. |
| 1902 | * | * | * | * | 23,761 | 590 | 381 | 2 |
| 1903 | * | * | * | * | 21,918 | 572 | 371 | .. |
| 1904 | 372,397 | 1,685,976 | 10,167,691 | 286,070 | 23,596 | 521 | 338 | 1 |
| 1905 | 385,513 | 1,737,690 | 11,455,115 | 273,682 | 23,194 | 599 | 382 | .. |
| 1906 | 406,840 | 1,804,323 | 12,937,440 | 220,452 | 22,814 | 528 | 339 | .. |
| 1907 | 424,648 | 1,842,807 | 14,146,734 | 211,002 | 22,679 | 517 | 368 | .. |
| 1908 | 424,903 | 1,574,062 | 12,545,742 | 179,358 | 20,182 | 533 | 365 | 1 |
| 1909 | 442,829 | 1,549,640 | 12,937,983 | 217,921 | 19,309 | 534 | 352 | .. |
| 1910 | 472,080 | 1,547,569 | 12,882,665 | 333,281 | 19,070 | 503 | 354 | .. |
| 1911 | 507,813 | 1,647,127 | 13,857,804 | 348,069 | 19,398 | 522 | 334 | .. |

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|-------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| | ozs. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1851 | 212,899 | 851,596 | | | | 866,102 |
| 1852 | 2,286,535 | 9,146,140 | | | | 9,160,646 |
| 1853 | 2,744,098 | 10,976,392 | | | | 10,990,898 |
| 1854 | 2,218,483 | 8,873,932 | | | | 8,888,438 |
| 1855 | 2,819,288 | 11,277,152 | | | | 11,291,658 |
| 1856 | 3,053,744 | 12,214,976 | 2,111 | 2,111 | 190,973 | 12,229,482 |
| 1857 | 2,830,213 | 11,320,852 | | | | 11,335,358 |
| 1858 | 2,596,231 | 10,384,924 | | | | 10,399,430 |
| 1859 | 2,348,703 | 9,394,812 | | | | 9,409,318 |
| 1860 | 2,224,069 | 8,896,276 | | | | 8,900,782 |
| 1861 | 2,035,173 | 8,140,692 | 197 | 197 | 14,309 | 8,155,198 |
| 1862 | 1,730,201 | 6,920,804 | | | | 6,935,310 |
| 1863 | 1,694,819 | 6,779,276 | | | | 6,793,782 |
| 1864 | 1,622,447 | 6,489,788 | | | | 6,504,294 |
| 1865 | 1,611,554 | 6,446,216 | | | | 6,460,722 |
| 1866 | 1,546,948 | 6,187,792 | .. | .. | 23,233 | 6,211,025 |
| 1867 | 1,501,446 | 6,005,784 | .. | .. | 13,157 | 6,018,941 |
| 1868 | 1,684,918 | 6,739,672 | .. | .. | 24,366 | 6,764,038 |
| 1869 | 1,544,756 | 6,179,024 | .. | .. | 22,219 | 6,201,243 |
| 1870 | 1,304,304 | 5,217,216 | 100 | 100 | 24,421 | 5,241,737 |
| 1871 | 1,368,942 | 5,475,768 | .. | .. | 32,628 | 5,508,396 |
| 1872 | 1,331,377 | 5,325,508 | 10 | 10 | 36,513 | 5,362,031 |
| 1873 | 1,170,397 | 4,681,588 | 504 | 504 | 36,509 | 4,718,601 |
| 1874 | 1,097,643 | 4,390,572 | 2,909 | 2,909 | 31,090 | 4,424,571 |
| 1875 | 1,068,417 | 4,273,668 | .. | .. | 35,452 | 4,309,120 |
| 1876 | 963,760 | 3,855,040 | 1,095 | 1,095 | 29,736 | 3,885,871 |
| 1877 | 809,653 | 3,238,612 | 2,420 | 2,420 | 32,007 | 3,273,039 |
| 1878 | 758,040 | 3,032,160 | .. | .. | 63,914 | 3,096,074 |
| 1879 | 758,947 | 3,035,788 | .. | .. | 43,487 | 3,079,275 |
| 1880 | 829,121 | 3,316,484 | .. | .. | 30,936 | 3,347,420 |
| 1881 | 833,378 | 3,333,512 | .. | .. | 31,842 | 3,365,354 |
| 1882 | 864,610 | 3,458,440 | .. | .. | 21,518 | 3,479,958 |
| 1883 | 780,253 | 3,121,012 | .. | .. | 21,735 | 3,142,747 |
| 1884 | 778,618 | 3,114,472 | 3,280 | 3,280 | 18,681 | 3,136,433 |
| 1885 | 735,218 | 2,940,872 | .. | .. | 9,648 | 2,950,520 |
| 1886 | 665,196 | 2,660,784 | 86 | 107 | 11,019 | 2,671,910 |
| 1887 | 617,751 | 2,471,004 | 3,357 | 4,199 | 11,552 | 2,486,755 |
| 1888 | 625,026 | 2,500,104 | 8,573 | 7,029 | 7,871 | 2,515,004 |
| 1889 | 614,838 | 2,459,352 | 14,596 | 10,991 | 8,341 | 2,478,684 |
| 1890 | 588,560 | 2,354,240 | 14,601 | 13,899 | 16,311 | 2,384,450 |

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Gold Raised. | | Black Coal Produced. | | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| | ozs. | £ | tons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1891 | 576,399 | 2,305,596 | 22,834 | 19,731 | 14,726 | 2,340,053 |
| 1892 | 654,456 | 2,617,824 | 23,363 | 20,044 | 13,198 | 2,651,066 |
| 1893 | 671,126 | 2,684,504 | 91,726 | 49,167 | 11,228 | 2,744,899 |
| 1894 | 716,954 | 2,867,816 | 171,660 | 94,999 | 37,733* | 3,000,548 |
| 1895 | 740,086 | 2,960,344 | 194,227 | 118,400 | 22,628 | 3,101,372 |
| 1896 | 805,087 | 3,220,348 | 226,562 | 113,012 | 27,363 | 3,360,723 |
| 1897 | 812,766 | 3,251,064 | 236,277 | 108,640 | 40,744 | 3,400,448 |
| 1898 | 837,257 | 3,349,028 | 242,860 | 103,099 | 39,510 | 3,491,637 |
| 1899 | 854,500 | 3,418,000 | 262,380 | 113,522 | 48,496 | 3,580,018 |
| 1900 | 807,407 | 3,229,628 | 211,596 | 101,599 | 49,017 | 3,380,244 |
| 1901 | 789,562 | 3,102,753 | 209,329 | 147,191 | 68,768 | 3,318,712 |
| 1902 | 777,738 | 3,062,028 | 225,164 | 155,850 | 77,425 | 3,295,303 |
| 1903 | 822,424 | 3,259,482 | 64,200 | 40,818 | 71,386 | 3,371,686 |
| 1904 | 821,017 | 3,252,045 | 121,741 | 70,208 | 97,883 | 3,420,136 |
| 1905 | 810,050 | 3,173,744 | 155,135 | 79,035 | 108,676 | 3,361,455 |
| 1906 | 834,775 | 3,280,478 | 160,631 | 80,283 | 94,095 | 3,454,856 |
| 1907 | 754,270 | 2,954,617 | 138,584 | 79,681 | 112,761 | 3,147,059 |
| 1908 | 721,220 | 2,849,838 | 113,462 | 64,653 | 116,554 | 3,031,045 |
| 1909 | 702,221 | 2,778,956 | 128,173 | 76,870 | 114,942 | 2,970,768 |
| 1910 | 609,998 | 2,422,745 | 369,059 | 188,977 | 139,242 | 2,750,964 |
| 1911 | 542,074 | 2,140,855 | 653,864 | 298,829 | 178,107 | 2,617,791 |

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1836 | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 2,069 | 1,302 | 252 | 161 | 140 | 22 | .. |
| 1840 | 3,210 | 1,940 | 820 | 300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 4,881 | 1,702 | 1,285 | 353 | 82 | 5 | .. |
| 1842 | 8,124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,432 | 2,410 | 761 | 68 | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 12,072 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,674 | 2,560 | 1,063 | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 16,529 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,919 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,082 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,636 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 2 |
| 1845 | 25,133 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,466 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,817 | 749 | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | 31,578 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15,802 | 6,099 | 1,691 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 1 |
| 1847-8 | 36,289 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17,679 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7,173 | 2,161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | 1 |
| 1848-9 | 40,279 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19,387 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8,289 | 2,579 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 148 | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | 45,975 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24,247 | 5,379 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,303 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | 52,340 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28,510 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,007 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | 57,472 | 29,623 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,426 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,327 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 | 4 | .. |
| 1852-3 | 36,771 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16,823 | 2,947 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 411 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | 34,816 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 7,553 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,289 | 411 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 54,905 | 12,827 | 5,341 | 691 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 5 |
| 1855-6 | 115,059 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 42,686 | 17,800 | 1,548 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1856-7 | 179,875 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 80,154 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 25,024 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2,233 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 326 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 237,288 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 87,230 | 40,222 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5,409 | 445 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1858-9 | 298,357 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 78,234 | 77,526 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,322 | 480 | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 264 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1859-60 | 352,863 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 107,092 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90,167 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,101 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 738 | 149 | 395 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1860-61 | 407,740 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 161,251 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 86,337 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,123 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,650 | 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 662 |
| 1861-2 | 427,241 | 196,922 | 91,061 | 3,419 | 1,714 | 66 | 696 |
| 1862-3 | 441,939 | 162,008 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 108,195 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,829 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,249 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,261 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1863-4 | 475,321 | 149,392 | 152,326 | 7,795 | 1,711 | 207 | 975 |
| 1864-5 | 442,538 | 125,040 | 144,303 | 7,648 | 597 | 419 | 2,783 |
| 1865-6 | 481,236 | 178,628 | 102,817 | 6,887 | 326 | 551 | 4,253 |
| 1866-7 | 534,444 | 208,588 | 129,284 | 9,915 | 1,627 | 1,973 | 4,084 |
| 1867-8 | 567,100 | 216,989 | 125,345 | 15,982 | 579 | 1,376 | 3,658 |
| 1868-9 | 635,165 | 259,804 | 114,936 | 19,222 | 863 | 2,386 | 3,719 |
| 1869-70 | 730,279 | 288,514 | 144,791 | 28,115 | 1,080 | 4,275 | 3,989 |
| 1870-71 | 762,031 | 284,167 | 149,309 | 19,646 | 1,014 | 1,168 | 4,366 |
| 1871-2 | 793,918 | 334,609 | 175,944 | 16,772 | 1,709 | 663 | 8,832 |
| 1872-3 | 765,250 | 326,564 | 125,505 | 21,251 | 1,910 | 712 | 13,368 |
| 1873-4 | 773,352 | 349,976 | 110,991 | 25,333 | 1,959 | 722 | 14,229 |
| 1874-5 | 773,733 | 332,936 | 114,921 | 29,505 | 1,523 | 1,096 | 16,170 |
| 1875-6 | 833,653 | 321,401 | 124,100 | 31,568 | 2,346 | 1,292 | 18,854 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1876-7 | 897,354 | 401,417 | 115,209 | 25,034 | 1,609 | 1,153 | 21,235 |
| 1877-8 | 1,102,205 | 564,564 | 105,234 | 19,116 | 1,215 | 1,075 | 17,286 |
| 1878-9 | 1,211,884 | 691,622 | 134,428 | 22,871 | 1,939 | 1,779 | 15,153 |
| 1879-80 | 1,386,798 | 707,188 | 167,615 | 43,182 | 2,447 | 1,236 | 21,462 |
| 1880-81 | 1,742,949 | 977,285 | 134,089 | 68,630 | 1,769 | 1,569 | 23,378 |
| 1881-2 | 1,582,998 | 926,729 | 146,995 | 48,652 | 1,783 | 972 | 25,937 |
| 1882-3 | 1,756,271 | 969,362 | 169,892 | 43,721 | 2,702 | 1,137 | 26,832 |
| 1883-4 | 1,934,020 | 1,104,392 | 188,161 | 46,832 | 2,570 | 1,260 | 30,443 |
| 1884-5 | 1,996,430 | 1,096,354 | 187,710 | 62,273 | 3,854 | 939 | 35,288 |
| 1885-6 | 2,077,947 | 1,020,082 | 215,994 | 74,112 | 4,530 | 654 | 35,460 |
| 1886-7 | 2,141,291 | 1,052,685 | 185,765 | 37,031 | 4,901 | 762 | 28,672 |
| 1887-8 | 2,418,358 | 1,232,943 | 199,036 | 40,983 | 6,031 | 1,069 | 26,692 |
| 1888-9 | 2,379,776 | 1,217,191 | 197,518 | 83,483 | 5,789 | 1,109 | 31,222 |
| 1889-90 | 2,477,646 | 1,178,735 | 236,496 | 90,724 | 8,447 | 1,089 | 22,784 |
| 1890-91 | 2,417,527 | 1,145,163 | 221,048 | 87,751 | 10,357 | 948 | 25,992 |
| 1891-2 | 2,512,593 | 1,332,683 | 190,157 | 45,021 | 8,230 | 561 | 31,053 |
| 1892-3 | 2,737,001 | 1,342,504 | 177,645 | 37,533 | 6,667 | 483 | 32,488 |
| 1893-4 | 2,794,703 | 1,469,359 | 218,904 | 49,105 | 6,485 | 520 | 42,352 |
| 1894-5 | 2,779,243 | 1,373,668 | 266,444 | 97,360 | 5,675 | 1,207 | 37,045 |
| 1895-6 | 2,704,263 | 1,412,736 | 255,503 | 78,438 | 7,186 | 947 | 32,766 |
| 1896-7 | 2,925,416 | 1,580,613 | 419,460 | 62,373 | 9,752 | 1,031 | 21,612 |
| 1897-8 | 3,144,574 | 1,657,450 | 294,183 | 37,205 | 10,847 | 1,859 | 11,959 |
| 1898-9 | 3,727,765 | 2,154,163 | 266,159 | 47,859 | 10,647 | 2,131 | 11,115 |
| 1899-00 | 3,668,556 | 2,165,693 | 271,280 | 79,573 | 11,037 | 1,050 | 12,243 |
| 1900-01 | 3,717,002 | 2,017,321 | 362,689 | 58,853 | 9,389 | 823 | 7,812 |
| 1901-2 | 3,647,459 | 1,754,417 | 329,150 | 32,423 | 10,020 | 828 | 8,297 |
| 1902-3 | 3,738,873 | 1,994,271 | 433,489 | 37,716 | 10,906 | 1,487 | 8,085 |
| 1903-4 | 4,021,590 | 1,968,599 | 433,638 | 47,760 | 11,810 | 2,021 | 8,960 |
| 1904-5 | 4,175,614 | 2,277,537 | 344,019 | 46,089 | 11,394 | 2,267 | 11,523 |
| 1905-6 | 4,269,877 | 2,070,517 | 312,052 | 40,938 | 11,785 | 1,959 | 12,253 |
| 1906-7 | 4,294,553 | 2,031,893 | 380,493 | 52,816 | 11,559 | 1,571 | 12,012 |
| 1907-8 | 4,126,823 | 1,847,121 | 398,749 | 63,074 | 10,844 | 1,441 | 13,613 |
| 1908-9 | 4,496,183 | 1,779,905 | 419,869 | 64,648 | 14,004 | 2,024 | 11,153 |
| 1909-10 | 4,834,285 | 2,097,162 | 384,226 | 58,603 | 19,112 | 2,399 | 9,824 |
| 1910-11 | 5,386,247 | 2,398,089 | 392,681 | 52,687 | 20,151 | 2,640 | 11,068 |
| 1911-12 | 5,109,849 | 2,164,066 | 302,238 | 53,541 | 18,223 | 1,098 | 11,535 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 12,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 50,420 | 26,950 | 9,000 | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| 1841 | 47,840 | 37,325 | 9,385 | 1,200 | .. | .. | 3,734 |
| 1842 | 55,360 | 66,100 | 20,025 | 1,360 | .. | .. | 5,996 |
| 1843 | 104,040 | 70,789 | 25,156 | .. | .. | .. | 6,933 |
| 1844 | 138,436 | 43,361 | 40,080 | 3,290 | .. | 34 | 12,418 |
| 1845 | 234,734 | 71,368 | 39,289 | 1,980 | .. | .. | 11,138 |
| 1846-7 | 345,946 | 185,856 | 47,737 | 3,330 | .. | 20 | 9,024 |
| 1847-8 | 349,730 | 207,385 | 29,115 | 3,630 | .. | 20 | 7,255 |
| 1848-9 | 410,220 | 78,877 | 36,403 | 3,928 | .. | .. | 11,988 |
| 1849-50 | 525,190 | 129,602 | 53,913 | 235 | .. | .. | 5,929 |
| 1850-51 | 556,167 | 99,535 | 40,144 | 4 | .. | .. | 5,613 |
| 1851-2 | 733,321 | 132,311 | 34,331 | 586 | 5 | .. | 5,988 |
| 1852-3 | 498,704 | 96,980 | 9,431 | 61 | .. | .. | 4,512 |
| 1853-4 | 154,202 | 50,787 | 10,269 | 60 | 200 | .. | 2,752 |
| 1854-5 | 250,091 | 130,746 | 14,339 | 387 | .. | 100 | 8,383 |
| 1855-6 | 1,148,011 | 614,614 | 45,151 | 3,142 | .. | 2,377 | 59,797 |
| 1856-7 | 1,858,756 | 641,679 | 69,548 | 8,308 | .. | .. | 36,895 |
| 1857-8 | 1,808,439 | 1,249,800 | 156,459 | 6,558 | .. | 2,797 | 51,116 |
| 1858-9 | 1,563,113 | 2,160,358 | 115,619 | 9,698 | 651 | 4,833 | 108,467 |
| 1859-60 | 2,296,157 | 2,553,637 | 98,433 | 7,375 | 2,692 | 5,590 | 48,967 |
| 1860-61 | 3,459,914 | 2,633,693 | 83,854 | 25,045 | 1,720 | 11,973 | 77,258 |
| 1861-2 | 3,607,727 | 2,136,430 | 68,118 | 20,788 | 1,245 | 11,050 | 59,364 |
| 1862-3 | 3,008,487 | 2,504,301 | 143,056 | 19,720 | 1,853 | 17,404 | 50,597 |
| 1863-4 | 1,338,762* | 3,497,520 | 130,664 | 33,534 | 3,408 | 16,471 | 74,947 |
| 1864-5 | 1,899,378* | 2,694,445 | 124,849 | 3,980 | 5,549 | 41,139 | 59,828 |
| 1865-6 | 3,514,227 | 2,279,468 | 153,490 | 4,767 | 8,555 | 60,068 | 83,196 |
| 1866-7 | 4,641,205 | 3,880,406 | 299,217 | 27,520 | 36,155 | 59,941 | 88,880 |
| 1867-8 | 3,411,663 | 2,333,472 | 324,706 | 11,345 | 19,241 | 51,591 | 117,787 |
| 1868-9 | 4,229,228 | 2,258,523 | 292,665 | 17,048 | 29,539 | 42,333 | 79,944 |
| 1869-70 | 5,697,056 | 3,761,408 | 691,248 | 22,141 | 65,822 | 67,624 | 127,645 |
| 1870-71 | 2,870,409 | 2,237,010 | 240,825 | 20,028 | 14,856 | 73,449 | 127,579 |
| 1871-2 | 4,500,795 | 3,299,889 | 335,506 | 30,833 | 8,496 | 173,217 | 125,841 |
| 1872-3 | 5,391,104 | 2,454,225 | 443,221 | 37,703 | 9,350 | 236,582 | 132,997 |
| 1873-4 | 4,752,289 | 1,741,451 | 502,601 | 40,347 | 7,979 | 199,041 | 109,822 |
| 1874-5 | 4,850,165 | 2,121,612 | 619,896 | 24,263 | 15,620 | 317,382 | 124,310 |
| 1875-6 | 4,978,914 | 2,719,795 | 700,665 | 37,177 | 19,356 | 450,948 | 124,377 |

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Peas and Beans. | Potatoes. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. |
| 1876-7 | 5,279,730 | 2,294,225 | 530,323 | 25,909 | 15,277 | 373,857 | 134,082 |
| 1877-8 | 7,018,257 | 2,040,486 | 378,706 | 22,050 | 9,852 | 241,007 | 115,419 |
| 1878-9 | 6,060,737* | 2,366,026 | 417,157 | 40,754 | 20,816 | 248,436 | 98,958 |
| 1879-80 | 9,398,858 | 4,023,271 | 1,065,430 | 61,887 | 18,407 | 574,954 | 167,943 |
| 1880-81 | 9,727,369 | 2,362,425 | 1,068,830 | 49,299 | 13,978 | 403,321 | 129,262 |
| 1881-2 | 8,714,377 | 3,612,111 | 927,566 | 81,007 | 12,653 | 621,768 | 134,290 |
| 1882-3 | 8,751,454 | 4,446,027 | 758,477 | 131,620 | 23,244 | 689,507 | 129,605 |
| 1883-4 | 15,570,245 | 4,717,624 | 1,069,803 | 117,294 | 16,727 | 791,093 | 161,088 |
| 1884-5 | 10,433,146 | 4,392,695 | 1,082,430 | 176,388 | 15,505 | 846,859 | 161,119 |
| 1885-6 | 9,170,538 | 4,692,303 | 1,302,854 | 181,240 | 8,278 | 761,351 | 163,202 |
| 1886-7 | 12,100,036 | 4,256,079 | 827,852 | 231,447 | 11,286 | 583,269 | 170,661 |
| 1887-8 | 13,328,765 | 4,562,530 | 956,476 | 318,551 | 14,900 | 732,060 | 198,225 |
| 1889-9 | 8,647,709 | 2,803,800 | 1,131,427 | 267,155 | 10,744 | 361,724 | 131,149 |
| 1889-90 | 11,495,720 | 5,644,867 | 1,831,132 | 357,047 | 16,707 | 528,074 | 157,104 |
| 1890-91 | 12,751,295 | 4,919,325 | 1,571,599 | 574,083 | 17,583 | 739,310 | 204,155 |
| 1891-2 | 13,679,268 | 4,455,551 | 844,198 | 461,957 | 7,495 | 769,196 | 200,523 |
| 1892-3 | 14,814,645 | 4,574,816 | 774,207 | 373,183 | 8,092 | 981,411 | 142,623 |
| 1893-4 | 15,255,200 | 4,951,371 | 1,033,861 | 180,442 | 9,005 | 1,050,082 | 144,708 |
| 1894-5 | 11,445,878 | 5,633,286 | 1,596,463 | 294,555 | 18,378 | 716,193 | 196,706 |
| 1895-6 | 5,669,174 | 2,880,045 | 715,592 | 351,891 | 8,524 | 287,200 | 117,238 |
| 1896-7 | 7,091,029 | 6,816,951 | 815,605 | 566,027 | 14,392 | 148,956 | 146,555 |
| 1897-8 | 10,580,217 | 4,809,479 | 758,454 | 515,025 | 23,785 | 137,452 | 67,296 |
| 1898-9 | 19,581,304 | 5,523,419 | 1,112,567 | 587,064 | 31,196 | 206,165 | 161,142 |
| 1899-00 | 15,237,948 | 6,116,046 | 1,466,088 | 624,844 | 13,896 | 164,414 | 173,381 |
| 1900-01 | 17,847,321 | 9,582,332 | 1,215,478 | 604,180 | 11,989 | 146,357 | 123,126 |
| 1901-2 | 12,127,382 | 6,724,900 | 693,851 | 615,472 | 14,418 | 169,971 | 125,474 |
| 1902-3 | 2,569,364* | 4,402,982 | 561,144 | 750,524 | 21,179 | 141,888 | 168,759 |
| 1903-4 | 28,525,579 | 13,434,952 | 1,262,923 | 904,239 | 29,586 | 213,735 | 167,736 |
| 1904-5 | 21,092,139 | 6,203,429 | 874,099 | 623,736 | 30,578 | 201,145 | 92,872 |
| 1905-6 | 23,417,670 | 7,232,425 | 1,062,139 | 641,216 | 28,893 | 265,206 | 115,352 |
| 1906-7 | 22,618,043 | 8,845,654 | 1,255,442 | 704,961 | 20,770 | 286,636 | 166,839 |
| 1907-8 | 12,100,780 | 5,201,408 | 1,059,295 | 508,761 | 21,966 | 213,818 | 135,110 |
| 1908-9 | 23,345,649 | 11,124,940 | 1,511,181 | 650,462 | 32,504 | 197,807 | 152,840 |
| 1909-10 | 28,780,100 | 7,913,423 | 1,023,384 | 1,158,031 | 26,070 | 145,742 | 174,970 |
| 1910-11 | 34,813,019 | 9,699,127 | 1,340,387 | 982,103 | 32,647 | 223,284 | 163,312 |
| 1911-12 | 20,891,877 | 4,585,326 | 1,024,584 | 792,660 | 9,981 | 181,113 | 119,092 |

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 932 | .. | .. | .. | 450 | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 1,419 | .. | .. | .. | 850 | 171 | .. |
| 1843 | 2,069 | .. | .. | .. | 1,622 | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 2,487 | .. | .. | .. | 1,772 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 509 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1845 | 2,041 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 945 | .. |
| 1846-7 | 2,140 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 4,547 | 1,098 | .. |
| 1847-8 | 2,638 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,073 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,330 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1848-9 | 2,577 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 5,903 | 1,287 | .. |
| 1849-50 | 2,151 | .. | .. | .. | 11,180 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 519 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1850-51 | 2,837 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 13,567 | 130 | .. |
| 1851-2 | 2,375 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 16,822 | 708 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1852-3 | 1,978 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 14,101 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 401 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. |
| 1853-4 | 1,636 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 21,829 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 891 | .. |
| 1854-5 | 3,297 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | 31,514 | 958 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1855-6 | 11,017 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 377 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40,188 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 1,949 | .. |
| 1856-7 | 16,281 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 576 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51,987 | 862 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1857-8 | 20,697 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 119 | 418 $\frac{5}{8}$ | .. | 75,536 | 1,634 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1858-9 | 30,026 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 185 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 507 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 86,162 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6,807 | .. |
| 1859-60 | 27,622 | 382 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 516 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 98,570 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,486 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1860-61 | 24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,029 | 1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 90,920 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6,020 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. |
| 1861-2 | 27,174 | 806 | 617 | 249 | 74,681 | 4,038 | .. |
| 1862-3 | 24,820 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 806 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 787 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101,639 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5,221 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. |
| 1863-4 | 27,584 | 836 | 535 | 157 | 96,350 | 2,865 | .. |
| 1864-5 | 31,172 | 849 | 566 | 120 | 85,146 | 3,136 | .. |
| 1865-6 | 31,644 | 1,249 | 601 | 183 | 97,902 | 6,870 | .. |
| 1866-7 | 32,403 | 1,924 | 966 | 340 | 92,472 | 5,703 | .. |
| 1867-8 | 35,831 | 1,269 | 809 | 245 | 108,373 | 5,265 | 145 |
| 1868-9 | 36,204 | 1,321 | 1,554 | 240 | 112,282 | 9,703 | 99 |
| 1869-70 | 41,216 | 1,526 | 2,326 | 329 | 140,435 | 5,275 | 199 |
| 1870-71 | 39,026 | 957 | 1,886 | 287 | 163,181 | 6,868 | 220 |
| 1871-2 | 39,064 | 1,396 | 1,786 | 461 | 103,206 | 7,473 | 198 |
| 1872-3 | 38,517 | 1,739 | 2,522 | 417 | 121,375 | 11,448 | 60 |
| 1873-4 | 38,349 | 1,252 | 1,318 | 270 | 115,672 | 21,425 | 43 |
| 1874-5 | 35,183 | 1,281 | 962 | 347 | 119,031 | 16,286 | 109 |
| 1875-6 | 36,901 | 1,223 | 1,091 | 552 | 155,274 | 15,227 | 177 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|----------|
| | Potatoes. | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Chicory. |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1876-7 | 40,450 | 1,285 | 795 | 720 | 147,408 | 28,803 | 225 |
| 1877-8 | 37,107 | 1,320 | 785 | 816 | 176,951 | 72,033 | 256 |
| 1878-9 | 36,527 | 888 | 712 | 1,069 | 172,799 | 4,033 | 155 |
| 1879-80 | 41,600 | 1,027 | 566 | 1,040 | 201,451 | 4,313 | 392 |
| 1880-81 | 45,951 | 1,284 | 808 | 1,056 | 249,656 | 9,617 | 230 |
| 1881-2 | 39,129 | 1,044 | 437 | 1,134 | 212,150 | 3,226 | 207 |
| 1882-3 | 34,267 | 1,087 | 558 | 1,341 | 309,382 | 5,793 | 283 |
| 1883-4 | 40,195 | 1,056 | 572 | 1,235 | 302,957 | 4,963 | 283 |
| 1884-5 | 38,763 | 1,413 | 664 | 1,750 | 339,725 | 5,796 | 219 |
| 1885-6 | 42,602 | 1,346 | 639 | 1,740 | 421,036 | 7,189 | 216 |
| 1886-7 | 49,974 | 1,257 | 910 | 1,996 | 445,150 | 7,895 | 204 |
| 1887-8 | 48,263 | 1,191 | 788 | 2,437 | 441,812 | 6,410 | 249 |
| 1888-9 | 43,074 | 897 | 648 | 1,768 | 411,332 | 7,549 | 148 |
| 1889-90 | 47,139 | 984 | 820 | 1,957 | 451,546 | 5,980 | 229 |
| 1890-91 | 53,818 | 892 | 708 | 2,238 | 413,052 | 10,091 | 258 |
| 1891-2 | 57,334 | 922 | 731 | 2,661 | 369,498 | 9,202 | 215 |
| 1892-3 | 40,594 | 1,138 | 764 | 1,973 | 512,648 | 16,605 | 43 |
| 1893-4 | 40,909 | 1,162 | 695 | 2,045 | 412,223 | 16,529 | 54 |
| 1894-5 | 56,383 | 1,236 | 722 | 3,178 | 492,578 | 16,791 | 120 |
| 1895-6 | 43,895 | 1,067 | 645 | 3,780 | 464,482 | 25,939 | 69 |
| 1896-7 | 43,532 | 823 | 656 | 3,735 | 416,667 | 23,043 | 120 |
| 1897-8 | 44,197 | 876 | 2,111 | 3,751 | 580,000 | 22,687 | 117 |
| 1898-9 | 41,252 | 1,008 | 2,122 | 4,472 | 565,345 | 19,805 | 159 |
| 1899-00 | 55,469 | 788 | 584 | 4,436 | 450,189 | 18,574 | 155 |
| 1900-01 | 38,477 | 636 | 507 | 2,815 | 502,105 | 18,975 | 184 |
| 1901-2 | 40,058 | 865 | 561 | 4,151 | 659,239 | 32,795 | 170 |
| 1902-3 | 49,706 | 1,392 | 747 | 5,565 | 580,884 | 31,145 | 340 |
| 1903-4 | 48,930 | 1,564 | 1,014 | 4,176 | 733,353 | 33,165 | 477 |
| 1904-5 | 46,912 | 1,441 | 823 | 2,862 | 452,459 | 29,902 | 287 |
| 1905-6 | 44,670 | 1,657 | 909 | 4,889 | 591,771 | 34,041 | 244 |
| 1906-7 | 55,372 | 1,360 | 713 | 4,705 | 621,139 | 36,502 | 191 |
| 1907-8 | 54,149 | 1,184 | 496 | 4,249 | 682,194 | 59,897 | 283 |
| 1908-9 | 47,903 | 1,370 | 702 | 5,340 | 956,371 | 63,066 | 453 |
| 1909-10 | 62,390 | 1,119 | 573 | 6,434 | 864,359 | 56,586 | 522 |
| 1910-11 | 62,904 | 1,254 | 872 | 6,161 | 832,669 | 71,826 | 467 |
| 1911-12 | 47,692 | 797 | 658 | 3,652 | 860,205 | 75,177 | 399 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|---------|---|--------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To-bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ✓ | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | .. | .. | — |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 162 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | 37 | 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | .. | .. | 23 | 207 $\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| 1856-7 | .. | .. | 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 279 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | 1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$ | .. | 107 |
| 1857-8 | .. | .. | 71 | 401 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 4,967 $\frac{3}{4}$ | .. | 440 |
| 1858-9 | .. | .. | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 547 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 288 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 5,883 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 602 |
| 1859-60 | .. | .. | 50 | 811 | 369 | 6,186 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5,864 |
| 1860-61 | .. | .. | 91 | 1,138 | 579 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 7,298 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,640 |
| 1861-2 | .. | .. | 220 | 1,464 | 333 | 6,946 | 16,835 | 12,654 |
| 1862-3 | .. | .. | 508 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 2,006 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 247 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7,724 | 18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23,491 |
| 1863-4 | .. | .. | 623 | 3,076 | 389 | 8,282 | 22,218 | 32,477 |
| 1864-5 | .. | .. | 524 | 3,594 | 1,264 | 8,988 | 26,389 | 36,925 |
| 1865-6 | .. | .. | 397 | 4,078 | 1,705 | 10,103 | 33,042 | 48,960 |
| 1866-7 | .. | .. | 243 | 4,111 | 156 | 9,655 | 31,000 | 58,471 |
| 1867-8 | 454 | 9 | 229 | 4,340 | 147 | 12,603 | 33,452 | 64,107 |
| 1868-9 | 42 | 3 | 138 | 4,046 | 149 | 11,856 | 56,598 | 77,700 |
| 1869-70 | 146 | 78 | 144 | 4,950 | 87 | 13,432 | 49,372 | 97,255 |
| 1870-71 | 242 | 64 | 93 | 5,466 | 24 | 14,856 | 69,191 | 146,984 |
| 1871-2 | 308 | 61 | 299 | 5,523 | 397 | 15,633 | 79,584 | 143,302 |
| 1872-3 | 2,359 | 107 | 423 | 5,485 | 102 | 15,785 | 75,601 | 197,841 |
| 1873-4 | 2,717 | 131 | 583 | 5,222 | 111 | 16,060 | 66,989 | 191,644 |
| 1874-5 | 3,082 | 126 | 733 | 4,937 | 193 | 17,400 | 77,912 | 238,043 |
| 1875-6 | 2,234 | 145 | 782 | 5,081 | 511 | 17,761 | 97,133 | 293,178 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Area under each Description of Tillage. | | | | | | | Artificial Grass.* |
|----------------|---|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. | To-bacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1876-7 | 1,993 | 225 | 1,479 | 4,765 | 749 | 18,641 | 84,159 | 333,751 |
| 1877-8 | 1,846 | 274 | 2,327 | 4,419 | 336 | 19,570 | 75,675 | 318,297 |
| 1878-9 | 2,824 | 203 | 1,936 | 4,434 | 443 | 20,400 | 97,669 | 397,394 |
| 1879-80 | 2,237 | 267 | 531 | 4,284 | 507 | 20,299 | 165,154 | 301,477 |
| 1880-81 | 2,817 | 428 | 1,990 | 4,980 | 984 | 22,288 | 194,140 | 254,994 |
| 1881-2 | 2,061 | 564 | 1,461 | 4,923 | 638 | 20,630 | 144,326 | 238,721 |
| 1882-3 | 2,290 | 1,034 | 1,313 | 5,732 | 518 | 19,725 | 159,302 | 284,645 |
| 1883-4 | 2,686 | 1,758 | 1,325 | 7,326 | 645 | 20,754 | 174,607 | 281,903 |
| 1884-5 | 2,329 | 1,737 | 1,402 | 9,042 | 960 | 23,015 | 183,197 | 327,063 |
| 1885-6 | 2,942 | 896 | 1,866 | 9,775 | 1,022 | 25,395 | 210,451 | 327,210 |
| 1886-7 | 4,667 | 730 | 2,031 | 10,310 | 970 | 27,593 | 277,788 | 276,291 |
| 1887-8 | 4,638 | 685 | 1,966 | 11,195 | 1,291 | 26,325 | 364,354 | 158,047 |
| 1888-9 | 1,541 | 761 | 1,685 | 12,886 | 1,056 | 27,533 | 332,586 | 184,966 |
| 1889-90 | 3,390 | 829 | 955 | 15,662 | 936 | 29,243 | 379,701 | 149,616 |
| 1890-91 | 2,587 | 789 | 618 | 20,686 | 1,095 | 33,864 | 385,572 | 235,241 |
| 1891-2 | 2,861 | 771 | 545 | 25,295 | 1,426 | 38,238 | 395,189 | 174,982 |
| 1892-3 | 2,264 | 806 | 477 | 28,052 | 647 | 39,926 | 493,744 | 233,114 |
| 1893-4 | 1,927 | 693 | 1,057 | 30,275 | 769 | 42,463 | 457,177 | 224,306 |
| 1894-5 | 2,198 | 668 | 1,412 | 30,307 | 1,757 | 44,235 | 346,259 | 201,056 |
| 1895-6 | 2,899 | 791 | 2,029 | 30,275 | 4,369 | 45,419 | 291,028 | 180,251 |
| 1896-7 | 2,906 | 945 | 1,264 | 27,934 | 1,597 | 45,734 | 261,619 | 172,582 |
| 1897-8 | 3,301 | 918 | 522 | 27,701 | 1,592 | 43,763 | 399,535 | 115,738 |
| 1898-9 | 2,220 | 847 | 78 | 27,568 | 3,052 | 50,521 | 517,242 | 150,157 |
| 1899-00 | 2,283 | 713 | 155 | 27,550 | 2,967 | 54,573 | 509,244 | 151,949 |
| 1900-01 | 2,235 | 401 | 109 | 30,634 | 2,671 | 57,496 | 602,870 | 207,896 |
| 1901-2 | 1,877 | 307 | 103 | 28,592 | 3,021 | 58,807 | 681,778 | 162,954 |
| 1902-3 | 1,568 | 213 | 171 | 28,374 | 2,094 | 58,415 | 492,305 | 565,635 |
| 1903-4 | 2,749 | 214 | 129 | 28,513 | 2,185 | 59,812 | 632,521 | 962,665 |
| 1904-5 | 2,249 | 251 | 106 | 28,016 | 2,993 | 60,655 | 853,829 | 953,543 |
| 1905-6 | 2,767 | 313 | 169 | 26,402 | 3,019 | 59,607 | 1,049,915 | 1,040,335 |
| 1906-7 | 1,859 | 323 | 133 | 25,855 | 3,163 | 61,927 | 990,967 | 1,035,642 |
| 1907-8 | 1,076 | 248 | 345 | 26,465 | 3,962 | 63,133 | 894,300 | 1,095,471 |
| 1908-9 | 1,741 | 189 | 413 | 24,430 | 3,955 | 64,225 | 1,034,422 | 1,029,711 |
| 1909-10 | 1,595 | 140 | 321 | 22,768 | 4,080 | 66,322 | 1,175,750 | 988,671 |
| 1910-11 | 1,295 | 121 | 329 | 23,412 | 5,291 | 68,153 | 1,434,177 | 991,195 |
| 1911-12 | 1,188 | 122 | 356 | 24,193 | 4,785 | 70,316 | 1,469,608 | 1,041,772 |

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | cwt. |
| 1836 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 .. | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,300 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,661 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,459 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1845 .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1846-7 | .. | .. | .. | 9,303 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1847-8 | .. | .. | .. | 9,891 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1848-9 | .. | .. | .. | 10,625 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849-50 | .. | .. | .. | 15,640 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 20,971 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 29,692 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 21,287 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1853-4 | .. | .. | .. | 33,918 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1854-5 | .. | .. | .. | 53,627 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1855-6 | 610 | 2,969 | 2,905 | 83,285 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1856-7 | 2,165 | 5,381 | 1,685 | 81,151 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1857-8 | 2,876 | 1,952 | .. | 137,476 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1858-9 | 2,157 | 2,009 | 2,690 | 113,543 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859-60 | 4,645 | 1,773 | 1,029 | 135,643 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1860-61 | 13,446 | 6,405 | 26,189 | 144,211 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1861-2 | 6,142 | 3,796 | 6,262 | 92,497 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1862-3 | 8,086 | 5,769 | 6,548 | 110,680 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1863-4 | 8,741 | 5,388 | 9,895 | 121,840 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1864-5 | 5,782 | 2,865 | 8,083 | 97,731 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1865-6 | 11,763 | 3,305 | 9,206 | 96,101 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1866-7 | 17,473 | 6,815 | 31,266 | 161,243 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1867-8 | 16,731 | 7,617 | 23,959 | 140,592 | 542 | 5,029 | 11 |
| 1868-9 | 10,295 | 6,672 | 12,084 | 122,800 | 493 | 615 | 1 |
| 1869-70 | 16,217 | 15,089 | 35,818 | 224,816 | 1,010 | 2,247 | 83 |
| 1870-71 | 10,521 | 10,363 | 32,900 | 183,708 | 1,349 | 2,652 | 318 |
| 1871-2 | 19,703 | 9,390 | 83,180 | 144,637 | 1,207 | 4,785 | 329 |
| 1872-3 | 23,475 | 18,226 | 66,940 | 159,964 | 281 | 30,502 | 543 |
| 1873-4 | 14,475 | 7,078 | 23,300 | 147,398 | 245 | 32,204 | 744 |
| 1874-5 | 17,899 | 5,788 | 55,880 | 157,261 | 531 | 35,998 | 809 |
| 1875-6 | 16,795 | 6,936 | 95,600 | 206,613 | 652 | 34,194 | 1,012 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Mangel- wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass and Clover Seeds. | Hops. |
| | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | tons. | bushels. | cwt. |
| 1876-7 | 15,386 | 5,199 | 71,580 | 180,560 | 980 | 29,229 | 1,153 |
| 1877-8 | 15,465 | 4,618 | 61,100 | 208,151 | 1,333 | 28,840 | 1,954 |
| 1878-9 | 8,275 | 2,621 | 72,000 | 209,028 | 653 | 34,432 | 1,168 |
| 1879-80 | 14,897 | 4,558 | 146,940 | 292,407 | 1,764 | 32,031 | 2,540 |
| 1880-81 | 12,640 | 4,335 | 99,580 | 300,581 | 960 | 26,320 | 2,744 |
| 1881-2 | 14,989 | 4,450 | 203,800 | 238,793 | 781 | 32,085 | 4,045 |
| 1882-3 | 16,656 | 4,182 | 165,600 | 327,385 | 1,209 | 28,740 | 9,243 |
| 1883-4 | 18,906 | 5,276 | 139,540 | 433,143 | 1,626 | 41,964 | 15,717 |
| 1884-5 | 21,935 | 5,472 | 236,320 | 371,046 | 1,309 | 35,559 | 14,053 |
| 1885-6 | 24,129 | 6,479 | 204,180 | 442,118 | 1,239 | 39,793 | 5,501 |
| 1886-7 | 19,142 | 7,178 | 232,500 | 483,049 | 1,472 | 61,490 | 5,023 |
| 1887-8 | 20,590 | 8,774 | 235,480 | 624,122 | 1,375 | 61,177 | 5,405 |
| 1888-9 | 13,974 | 6,810 | 88,600 | 308,117 | 811 | 17,444 | 5,519 |
| 1889-90 | 15,604 | 9,095 | 216,300 | 666,385 | 1,376 | 54,547 | 5,711 |
| 1890-91 | 14,676 | 8,556 | 279,220 | 567,779 | 1,859 | 36,415 | 7,931 |
| 1891-2 | 16,160 | 8,670 | 293,640 | 514,406 | 1,509 | 43,985 | 6,513 |
| 1892-3 | 18,727 | 8,729 | 235,860 | 740,049 | 223 | 30,430 | 7,573 |
| 1893-4 | 19,340 | 7,046 | 203,980 | 503,355 | 224 | 26,252 | 5,684 |
| 1894-5 | 19,005 | 7,339 | 347,540 | 621,547 | 868 | 22,466 | 4,603 |
| 1895-6 | 10,160 | 4,669 | 215,180 | 390,861 | 239 | 22,239 | 3,946 |
| 1896-7 | 11,388 | 5,347 | 225,120 | 449,056 | 508 | 32,433 | 6,183 |
| 1897-8 | 5,584 | 13,247 | 224,340 | 659,635 | 117 | 30,522 | 3,628 |
| 1898-9 | 9,701 | 14,926 | 346,160 | 723,299 | 201 | 23,078 | 6,849 |
| 1899-00 | 9,597 | 4,710 | 398,100 | 596,193 | 196 | 28,022 | 2,884 |
| 1900-01 | 7,670 | 4,514 | 255,320 | 677,757 | 233 | 35,084 | 2,741 |
| 1901-2 | 9,679 | 4,140 | 417,180 | 884,369 | 154 | 60,144 | 2,249 |
| 1902-3 | 17,174 | 5,600 | 549,340 | 601,272 | 248 | 15,836 | 1,572 |
| 1903-4 | 21,305 | 9,879 | 504,360 | 1,233,063 | 492 | 35,666 | 2,447 |
| 1904-5 | 13,894 | 6,149 | 259,380 | 514,316 | 198 | 27,300 | 1,449 |
| 1905-6 | 16,400 | 6,408 | 511,940 | 864,177 | 189 | 33,281 | 1,906 |
| 1906-7 | 16,139 | 5,644 | 560,000 | 881,276 | 114 | 17,495 | 2,787 |
| 1907-8 | 14,295 | 3,650 | 452,980 | 682,370 | 174 | 10,685 | 1,179 |
| 1908-9 | 15,048 | 4,541 | 487,680 | 1,415,746 | 450 | 18,161 | 1,094 |
| 1909-10 | 14,116 | 4,215 | 634,300 | 1,186,738 | 462 | 13,160 | 882 |
| 1910-11 | 17,654 | 7,481 | 749,680 | 1,292,410 | 432 | 16,262 | 936 |
| 1911-12 | 9,568 | 4,953 | 418,220 | 1,032,288 | 333 | 9,503 | 777 |

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | gallons. |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1838 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1841 | 1,440 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1842 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1843 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1844 | 35 | 20 | .. | 100 |
| 1845 | .. | 163 | .. | 214 |
| 1846-7 | .. | 1,993 | .. | 2,600 |
| 1847-8 | .. | 1,863 | .. | 1,300 |
| 1848-9 | .. | 3,020 | .. | 6,306 |
| 1849-50 | 6 | .. | .. | 5,220 |
| 1850-51 | .. | .. | .. | 4,621 |
| 1851-2 | .. | .. | .. | 6,447 |
| 1852-3 | .. | .. | .. | 4,500 |
| 1853-4 | 85 | 596 | .. | 9,680 |
| 1854-5 | 60 | 1,665 | .. | 9,600 |
| 1855-6 | 331 | 4,365 | .. | 9,372 |
| 1856-7 | 651 | 6,353 | .. | 10,936 |
| 1857-8 | 717 | 4,629 | .. | 5,761 |
| 1858-9 | 873 | 3,579 | .. | 7,740 |
| 1859-60 | 463 | 4,473 | .. | 13,966 |
| 1860-61 | 1,257 | 7,979 | .. | 12,129 |
| 1861-2 | 2,552 | 16,972 | .. | 47,568 |
| 1862-3 | 4,324 | 16,345 | .. | 91,893 |
| 1863-4 | 5,913 | 15,656 | 16,954 | 120,894 |
| 1864-5 | 3,450 | 13,027 | 16,160 | 110,042 |
| 1865-6 | 3,328 | 18,063 | 31,686 | 176,959 |
| 1866-7 | 2,915 | 17,264 | 43,395 | 284,118 |
| 1867-8 | 2,070 | 31,459 | 61,971 | 459,072 |
| 1868-9 | 1,747 | 25,574 | 65,553 | 448,547 |
| 1869-70 | 1,290 | 24,980 | 85,205 | 577,287 |
| 1870-71 | 467 | 26,296 | 98,642 | 629,219 |
| 1871-2 | 2,307 | 30,896 | 106,791 | 713,589 |
| 1872-3 | 1,837 | 19,338 | 85,623 | 527,592 |
| 1873-4 | 3,694 | 20,371 | 85,279 | 562,713 |
| 1874-5 | 6,839 | 19,999 | 90,988 | 577,493 |
| 1875-6 | 501* | 21,211 | 123,650 | 755,000 |

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

| Year. | Produce Raised. | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. |
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | gallons. |
| 1876-7 | 14,413 | 15,900 | 85,111 | 481,588 |
| 1877-8 | 15,827 | 13,807 | 73,722 | 457,535 |
| 1878-9 | 15,662 | 10,818 | 61,835 | 410,333 |
| 1879-80 | 1,297* | 16,270 | 89,890 | 574,143 |
| 1880-81 | 17,333 | 24,817 | 79,045 | 484,028 |
| 1881-2 | 12,876 | 14,806 | 78,512 | 539,191 |
| 1882-3 | 5,673 | 15,543 | 74,874 | 516,763 |
| 1883-4 | 9,124 | 22,402 | 106,925 | 723,560 |
| 1884-5 | 7,893 | 19,758 | 120,468 | 760,752 |
| 1885-6 | 13,734 | 39,651 | 158,354 | 1,003,827 |
| 1886-7 | 12,008 | 33,334 | 155,443 | 986,041 |
| 1887-8 | 11,853 | 42,389 | 178,154 | 1,167,874 |
| 1888-9 | 13,355 | 48,712 | 179,036 | 1,209,442 |
| 1889-90 | 4,123 | 59,428 | 233,564 | 1,578,590 |
| 1890-91 | 326* | 63,535 | 293,775 | 2,008,493 |
| 1891-2 | 2,579 | 60,313 | 232,955 | 1,554,130 |
| 1892-3 | 658* | 83,272 | 260,730 | 1,694,745 |
| 1893-4 | 8,952 | 128,820 | 229,259 | 1,490,184 |
| 1894-5 | 7,155 | 144,728 | 293,842 | 1,909,972 |
| 1895-6 | 15,223 | 136,456 | 342,615 | 2,226,999 |
| 1896-7 | 7,890 | 166,859 | 434,194 | 2,822,263 |
| 1897-8 | 3,419 | 162,147 | 295,290 | 1,919,389 |
| 1898-9 | 190* | 179,317 | 289,570 | 1,882,209 |
| 1899-00 | 1,365 | 155,340 | 143,580 | 933,282 |
| 1900-01 | 311* | 235,268 | 396,644 | 2,578,187 |
| 1901-2 | 345* | 192,427 | 304,842 | 1,981,475 |
| 1902-3 | 781 | 223,939 | 221,027 | 1,547,188 |
| 1903-4 | 848 | 290,515 | 364,450 | 2,551,150 |
| 1904-5 | 1,112 | 190,663 | 261,770 | 1,832,386 |
| 1905-6 | 1,405 | 232,984 | 265,606 | 1,726,444 |
| 1906-7 | 603 | 460,707 | 292,119 | 2,044,833 |
| 1907-8 | 2,764 | 340,718 | 195,086 | 1,365,600 |
| 1908-9 | 2,647 | 356,379 | 205,300 | 1,437,106 |
| 1909-10 | 2,704 | 402,122 | 146,706 | 991,941 |
| 1910-11 | 1,090 | 397,808 | 194,630 | 1,362,420 |
| 1911-12 | † | 542,761 | 140,489 | 983,423 |

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

| Year. | | | Bacon and Hams Cured. | Cheese made. | Butter made. |
|-------|----|----|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1891 | .. | .. | * | 3,311,012 | 16,703,786 |
| 1892 | .. | .. | 9,018,446 | 4,056,994 | 23,509,845 |
| 1893 | .. | .. | 8,359,324 | 3,748,555 | 28,160,441 |
| 1894 | .. | .. | 8,835,233 | 4,153,131 | 35,580,201 |
| 1895 | .. | .. | 10,138,646 | 5,052,782 | 39,760,994 |
| 1896 | .. | .. | 9,892,416 | 4,742,566 | 37,128,083 |
| 1897 | .. | .. | 8,670,536 | 4,312,507 | 34,561,372 |
| 1898 | .. | .. | 8,931,112 | 4,397,369 | 34,080,310 |
| 1899 | .. | .. | 10,886,314 | 4,512,706 | 53,327,585 |
| 1900 | .. | .. | 13,204,547 | 4,284,170 | 55,604,118 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | 15,011,616 | 3,974,668 | 46,857,572 |
| 1902 | .. | .. | 14,438,370 | 3,849,561 | 39,227,754 |
| 1903 | .. | .. | 12,504,851 | 5,681,515 | 46,685,727 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | 14,851,944 | 4,747,851 | 61,002,841 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | 16,433,665 | 4,297,350 | 57,606,821 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | 17,798,818 | 4,877,593 | 68,088,168 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 17,300,883 | 4,397,909 | 63,746,354 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 14,217,073 | 4,328,644 | 48,461,398 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 13,620,485 | 5,025,834 | 55,166,555 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 16,438,837 | 4,530,893 | 70,603,787 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 19,546,772 | 4,549,843 | 86,500,474 |

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Malze. | Hay. | Potatoes. | Onions. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 3,119,878 | 465,257 | 123,423 | 79,967 | 861,479 | 417,150 | 116,721 |
| 1905 | 3,366,290 | 678,040 | 182,828 | 88,167 | 1,641,936 | 597,426 | 133,638 |
| 1906 | 3,109,980 | 810,851 | 205,832 | 70,496 | 1,681,768 | 333,678 | 79,800 |
| 1907 | 2,443,906 | 791,162 | 241,507 | 87,973 | 3,023,128 | 383,145 | 108,155 |
| 1908 | 4,405,303 | 989,844 | 253,309 | 116,402 | 3,256,308 | 411,840 | 138,408 |
| 1909 | 5,501,605 | 777,547 | 165,181 | 119,725 | 2,432,840 | 517,775 | 98,325 |
| 1910 | 5,512,060 | 909,295 | 227,382 | 96,166 | 2,455,560 | 534,515 | 63,723 |
| 1911 | 3,547,266 | 663,916 | 261,443 | 147,357 | 3,200,109 | 614,540 | 177,744 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

| Year. | Value of Agricultural Production—continued. | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|-----------|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | Green Forage. | Raisins. | Currants. | Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine). | Market Gardens. | All Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1904 | 74,755 | 49,526 | 9,757 | 405,263 | 197,600 | 295,437 | 6,216,213 |
| 1905 | 85,103 | 89,346 | 11,952 | 406,495 | 183,325 | 263,875 | 7,723,421 |
| 1906 | 91,255 | 180,473 | 21,994 | 524,962 | 197,650 | 267,808 | 7,576,547 |
| 1907 | 149,742 | 110,248 | 19,296 | 458,453 | 225,550 | 333,189 | 8,375,454 |
| 1908 | 157,665 | 102,483 | 21,472 | 441,700 | 231,975 | 478,577 | 11,005,286 |
| 1909 | 141,465 | 130,558 | 49,334 | 489,738 | 255,350 | 417,890 | 11,097,333 |
| 1910 | 179,565 | 132,262 | 48,829 | 586,084 | 269,450 | 397,695 | 11,412,586 |
| 1911 | 187,943 | 195,560 | 88,890 | 639,104 | 258,275 | 311,535 | 10,293,691 |

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

| Year. | Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production. | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Milk Consumed in Natural State.* | Butter made. | Cheese made. | Wool Produced. | Horses Produced. | Cattle Produced. | Sheep Produced. | Pigs Produced. | Total. |
| 1904 | £ 696,972 | £ 2,414,695 | £ 89,022 | £ 3,543,810 | £ 198,456 | £ 1,740,767 | £ 1,429,970 | £ 380,616 | £ 10,494,308 |
| 1905 | 753,510 | 2,496,580 | 102,563 | 3,313,550 | 176,267 | 2,064,000 | 1,599,800 | 331,140 | 10,837,410 |
| 1906 | 817,317 | 2,973,860 | 116,860 | 3,869,000 | 335,538 | 2,480,226 | 1,913,202 | 325,381 | 12,836,384 |
| 1907 | 850,126 | 2,855,305 | 109,948 | 3,878,431 | 273,700 | 2,056,198 | 1,716,908 | 424,660 | 12,165,276 |
| 1908 | 845,004 | 2,388,743 | 126,252 | 3,556,168 | 15,274 | 298,606 | 597,880 | 380,650 | 8,208,577 |
| 1909 | 891,755 | 2,493,990 | 130,670 | 4,044,755 | 261,268 | 1,602,858 | 1,317,320 | 470,081 | 11,212,697 |
| 1910 | 1,020,360 | 3,109,510 | 105,340 | 4,318,100 | 388,556 | 1,860,888 | 1,298,740 | 541,785 | 12,643,279 |
| 1911 | 1,317,484 | 3,860,100 | 106,160 | 4,142,747 | 520,580 | 2,344,680 | 1,558,170 | 454,815 | 14,304,736 |

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

| Year. | Old-age and Invalid Pensions.* | | | Life Assurance Policies. | | Revenue Refunded by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Victoria.† |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Old-age. | Invalid. | Amounts Expended. | Number. | Sums Assured. | |
| | No. | No. | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1894 | .. | .. | .. | 131,210 | 23,095,900 | .. |
| 1895 | .. | .. | .. | 131,875 | 22,916,328 | .. |
| 1896 | .. | .. | .. | 132,684 | 22,757,175 | .. |
| 1897 | .. | .. | .. | 144,842 | 23,530,517 | .. |
| 1898 | .. | .. | .. | 147,150 | 23,533,082 | .. |
| 1899 | .. | .. | .. | 156,411 | 26,536,403 | .. |
| 1900 | .. | .. | .. | 172,713 | 26,315,862 | .. |
| 1901 | 16,275 | .. | 129,338 | 196,036 | 28,564,889 | 1,177,740 |
| 1902 | 14,570 | .. | 292,432 | 210,922 | 29,878,162 | 1,920,974 |
| 1903 | 12,417 | .. | 215,973 | 214,861 | 30,230,567 | 2,105,450 |
| 1904 | 11,609 | .. | 205,150 | 224,212 | 30,980,343 | 2,002,804 |
| 1905 | 11,209 | .. | 200,464 | 227,168 | 31,586,524 | 2,017,378 |
| 1906 | 10,990 | .. | 189,127 | 235,091 | 32,246,807 | 2,097,119 |
| 1907 | 10,732 | .. | 187,793 | 242,385 | 33,112,352 | 2,192,340 |
| 1908 | 11,288 | .. | 233,573 | 254,717 | 34,057,847 | 2,449,243 |
| 1909 | 12,368 | .. | 270,827 | 270,899 | 35,120,753 | 1,929,542 |
| 1910 | 20,218 | .. | 470,656 | 292,055 | 36,495,251 | 1,922,278 |
| 1911 | 23,722 | 2,272 | 573,699 | 311,695 | 38,185,859 | 1,617,572 |
| 1912 | 24,449 | 3,162 | 672,593 | .. | .. | 1,667,657 |

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 30th June.



APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of this book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press :—

PART II.—FINANCE.

STATE LAND TAX.

The State Land Tax, which was imposed by Act No. 2284, passed in December, 1910, is referred to on page 134 of the present volume. The following statement shows 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 YEAR 1911.

| Progressive Unimproved Values. | Number of Tax- payers. | Total or Capital Value. | Unimproved Value. | Exemp- tions. | Mortgage Rebate of Tax. | Amount of Tax. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Under 250 .. | 1,147 | 1,654,240 | 138,280 | 3,924 | 13 | 267 |
| 251 to 300 .. | 6,795 | 5,910,208 | 2,006,168 | 1,453,400 | 88 | 1,064 |
| 301 to 450 .. | 13,424 | 14,744,578 | 5,002,550 | 1,691,468 | 540 | 6,358 |
| 451 to 500 .. | 3,581 | 4,821,009 | 1,695,726 | 82,230 | 206 | 3,155 |
| 501 to 750 .. | 11,309 | 18,742,319 | 6,911,798 | .. | 828 | 13,578 |
| 751 to 1,000 .. | 7,646 | 16,240,476 | 6,613,506 | .. | 757 | 13,024 |
| 1,001 to 1,250 .. | 5,201 | 13,530,245 | 5,757,082 | .. | 602 | 11,395 |
| 1,251 to 1,500 .. | 3,943 | 11,976,631 | 5,351,853 | .. | 461 | 10,691 |
| 1,501 to 2,000 .. | 5,462 | 19,996,748 | 9,347,873 | .. | 549 | 18,929 |
| 2,001 to 2,500 .. | 3,595 | 15,987,160 | 7,937,856 | .. | 162 | 16,378 |
| 2,501 to 3,000 .. | 2,744 | 14,732,568 | 7,473,836 | .. | 51 | 15,521 |
| 3,001 to 3,500 .. | 1,502 | 9,142,219 | 4,807,647 | .. | .. | 10,017 |
| 3,501 to 5,000 .. | 3,075 | 23,611,794 | 12,627,030 | .. | .. | 26,308 |
| 5,001 to 7,500 .. | 1,980 | 21,679,825 | 11,809,377 | .. | .. | 24,604 |
| 7,501 to 10,000 .. | 778 | 11,654,817 | 6,009,320 | .. | .. | 13,770 |
| 10,001 to 12,500 .. | 405 | 7,905,610 | 4,461,724 | .. | .. | 9,295 |
| 12,501 to 15,000 .. | 236 | 5,681,566 | 3,192,844 | .. | .. | 6,652 |
| 15,001 to 17,500 .. | 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 | .. | .. | 3,459 |
| 22,501 to 25,000 .. | 58 | 2,396,793 | 1,361,960 | .. | .. | 2,838 |
| 25,001 to 30,000 .. | 107 | 4,865,101 | 2,837,002 | .. | .. | 6,015 |
| 30,001 to 35,000 .. | 65 | 3,643,201 | 2,045,127 | .. | .. | 4,261 |
| 35,001 to 40,000 .. | 50 | 2,946,838 | 1,868,736 | .. | .. | 3,893 |
| 40,001 to 45,000 .. | 38 | 2,654,790 | 1,528,761 | .. | .. | 3,185 |
| 45,001 to 50,000 .. | 27 | 1,908,358 | 1,287,767 | .. | .. | 2,641 |
| 50,001 to 60,000 .. | 46 | 3,727,845 | 2,456,979 | .. | .. | 5,119 |
| 60,001 to 70,000 .. | 41 | 4,183,034 | 2,644,868 | .. | .. | 5,510 |
| 70,001 to 80,000 .. | 20 | 2,542,313 | 1,402,268 | .. | .. | 2,921 |
| 80,001 to 90,000 .. | 18 | 2,408,000 | 1,518,805 | .. | .. | 3,164 |
| 90,001 to 100,000 .. | 16 | 2,384,390 | 1,520,114 | .. | .. | 3,167 |
| 100,001 to 125,000 .. | 14 | 2,929,757 | 1,454,505 | .. | .. | 3,080 |
| 125,001 to 150,000 .. | 16 | 3,880,730 | 2,116,845 | .. | .. | 4,410 |
| 150,001 to 200,000 .. | 10 | 2,527,420 | 1,604,938 | .. | .. | 3,844 |
| Over 200,000 .. | 12 | 5,250,335 | 3,922,477 | .. | .. | 8,172 |
| Total .. | 73,730 | 278,291,676 | 137,871,741 | 3,231,022 | 4,257 | 276,272 |

The assessments given on the preceding page 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.

PART IX.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Since November, 1909, three medical officers attached to the Education Department have been continuously employed in examining school children throughout the State. The examination is of a thorough nature, and refers not only to height, weight, chest measurement, &c., but also to physical and mental condition. Particulars are obtained of the nationality and occupations of the parents. The report issued annually by the medical officers contains information in regard to the physical and mental characteristics of the children.

Particulars in regard to height and weight have been collected during a period extending over practically three years, but no tabulation has hitherto been made. This work has been carried out during the present year by the Government Statist, and summaries of the principal results are given below. These relate—

- (a) To all schools in a large metropolitan industrial suburb.
- (b) To two other metropolitan schools.
- (c) To schools in large country towns such as Ballarat, Bendigo, &c.
- (d) To small rural schools.

The children in each of these four groups of schools are subdivided into three classes, viz. :—

- 1. Children both of whose parents were born in Australia.
- 2. Children both of whose parents were immigrants.
- 3. All other children.

The total number of children in each of the four groups of schools was as follows :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| (a) Metropolitan industrial suburb ... | 1,282 | 1,282 | 2,564 |
| (b) Other metropolitan ... | 1,006 | 1,150 | 2,156 |
| (c) Large country towns ... | 1,265 | 1,256 | 2,521 |
| (d) Small rural ... | 217 | 202 | 419 |
| Total ... | 3,770 | 3,890 | 7,660 |

The numbers are rather small, especially in the rural schools, but the results give some indication of the average heights and weights of children at different ages living in typically varying localities. It is proposed to continue this tabulation in future years, and as more extensive data become available it is to be expected that the records of heights and weights at successive ages will show greater regularity, and that the results will more accurately represent the conditions prevailing in the community.

I. SCHOOLS IN A METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL SUBURB.

Average heights and weights of school children at different ages.

| Number of Children. | Ages. | | Both Parents born in Australia. | | Both Parents Immigrants. | | Of Other Parentage. | | Total. | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. |
| | yrs. mos. | yrs. mos. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 5 | 9 to 6 3 | 42·71 | 41·22 | 44·13 | 44·50 | 42·54 | 40·82 | 42·69 | 41·16 |
| 74 | 6 | 3 to 6 9 | 43·94 | 42·54 | 42·85 | 42·42 | 43·42 | 42·65 | 43·66 | 42·57 |
| 65 | 6 | 9 to 7 3 | 43·62 | 43·15 | 45·42 | 46·58 | 44·07 | 45·17 | 44·15 | 44·18 |
| 87 | 7 | 3 to 7 9 | 46·90 | 47·34 | 46·42 | 50·00 | 45·33 | 45·13 | 46·36 | 46·69 |
| 84 | 7 | 9 to 8 3 | 47·14 | 49·51 | 46·63 | 50·83 | 46·99 | 48·81 | 47·07 | 49·30 |
| 78 | 8 | 3 to 8 9 | 47·68 | 51·25 | 47·38 | 51·50 | 48·16 | 52·91 | 47·77 | 51·67 |
| 105 | 8 | 9 to 9 3 | 47·74 | 52·51 | 42·46 | 53·50 | 48·31 | 52·44 | 48·01 | 52·54 |
| 80 | 9 | 3 to 9 9 | 49·34 | 54·58 | 53·13 | 71·50 | 50·25 | 55·68 | 49·77 | 55·41 |
| 84 | 9 | 9 to 10 3 | 50·70 | 58·72 | 50·38 | 56·15 | 50·72 | 57·42 | 50·69 | 58·11 |
| 79 | 10 | 3 to 10 9 | 49·67 | 60·29 | 50·50 | 59·80 | 52·22 | 62·85 | 51·74 | 61·00 |
| 99 | 10 | 9 to 11 3 | 52·30 | 64·03 | 53·58 | 65·61 | 53·18 | 64·78 | 52·74 | 64·46 |
| 69 | 11 | 3 to 11 9 | 52·71 | 64·26 | 55·75 | 72·35 | 52·63 | 64·19 | 52·91 | 64·82 |
| 69 | 11 | 9 to 12 3 | 54·48 | 68·68 | 55·13 | 71·05 | 54·28 | 67·94 | 54·45 | 68·58 |
| 69 | 12 | 3 to 12 9 | 54·96 | 72·97 | 56·19 | 75·00 | 53·96 | 70·73 | 54·73 | 72·41 |
| 73 | 12 | 9 to 13 3 | 55·31 | 73·72 | 56·67 | 70·83 | 56·08 | 74·41 | 55·74 | 73·77 |
| 71 | 13 | 3 to 13 9 | 56·69 | 78·69 | 56·61 | 75·96 | 56·33 | 76·40 | 56·60 | 77·88 |
| 29 | 13 | 9 to 14 3 | 57·50 | 82·24 | 59·48 | 88·63 | 55·63 | 78·40 | 57·59 | 82·90 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 5 | 9 to 6 3 | 42·13 | 39·84 | 44·13 | 41·81 | 42·22 | 39·04 | 42·40 | 39·74 |
| 60 | 6 | 3 to 6 9 | 43·94 | 42·38 | 42·88 | 38·50 | 43·06 | 41·03 | 43·70 | 41·98 |
| 77 | 6 | 9 to 7 3 | 44·43 | 44·06 | 44·25 | 43·65 | 44·22 | 42·86 | 44·38 | 43·77 |
| 78 | 7 | 3 to 7 9 | 45·96 | 46·75 | 46·08 | 45·08 | 45·88 | 46·15 | 45·94 | 46·52 |
| 102 | 7 | 9 to 8 3 | 46·55 | 47·22 | 45·71 | 45·86 | 46·38 | 48·16 | 46·44 | 47·39 |
| 76 | 8 | 3 to 8 9 | 47·83 | 50·31 | 46·31 | 50·50 | 47·61 | 51·51 | 47·72 | 50·71 |
| 86 | 8 | 9 to 9 3 | 48·51 | 52·27 | 48·25 | 53·75 | 48·99 | 52·43 | 48·61 | 52·34 |
| 80 | 9 | 3 to 9 9 | 49·31 | 50·51 | 51·09 | 53·05 | 50·35 | 53·65 | 49·76 | 56·25 |
| 88 | 9 | 9 to 10 3 | 49·52 | 56·15 | 50·96 | 59·11 | 50·31 | 56·06 | 49·88 | 56·36 |
| 86 | 10 | 3 to 10 9 | 51·64 | 58·93 | 51·08 | 59·09 | 51·47 | 61·97 | 51·55 | 59·62 |
| 84 | 10 | 9 to 11 3 | 51·63 | 59·97 | 52·05 | 64·59 | 53·08 | 66·00 | 52·07 | 62·05 |
| 93 | 11 | 3 to 11 9 | 53·39 | 66·28 | 54·46 | 62·22 | 53·54 | 66·30 | 53·53 | 65·94 |
| 91 | 11 | 9 to 12 3 | 54·19 | 68·28 | 55·47 | 71·31 | 54·66 | 68·32 | 54·46 | 68·59 |
| 86 | 12 | 3 to 12 9 | 55·55 | 70·87 | 55·61 | 74·89 | 56·31 | 74·06 | 55·84 | 72·37 |
| 53 | 12 | 9 to 13 3 | 56·63 | 76·92 | 57·13 | 79·00 | 54·51 | 69·33 | 56·16 | 75·25 |
| 56 | 13 | 3 to 13 9 | 57·59 | 83·22 | 57·82 | 86·46 | 58·14 | 84·86 | 57·83 | 84·23 |
| 30 | 13 | 9 to 14 3 | 59·13 | 84·13 | 57·46 | 74·75 | 56·91 | 81·78 | 58·37 | 82·57 |

II. TWO SCHOOLS IN OTHER DENSELY-POPULATED METROPOLITAN SUBURBS.

Average heights and weights of school children at different ages.

| Number of Children. | Ages. | | | | Both Parents born in Australia. | | Both Parents Immigrants. | | Of Other Parentage. | | Total. | | |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | | | | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | |
| | yrs. | mos. | yrs. | mos. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | |
| MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 43·09 | 42·16 | 46·25 | 44·00 | 42·84 | 41·70 | 43·07 | 42·07 |
| 62 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 44·30 | 45·42 | 43·63 | 42·00 | 43·90 | 44·01 | 44·11 | 44·76 |
| 85 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 45·45 | 46·38 | 45·77 | 47·19 | 45·35 | 46·21 | 45·45 | 46·41 |
| 72 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 46·33 | 48·99 | 45·00 | 42·00 | 46·25 | 47·96 | 46·24 | 48·54 |
| 81 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 46·79 | 50·52 | 47·14 | 52·07 | 47·36 | 51·28 | 47·03 | 50·93 |
| 58 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 48·48 | 54·61 | 49·00 | 54·00 | 48·23 | 53·90 | 48·39 | 54·29 |
| 61 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 49·90 | 57·98 | 49·13 | 58·25 | 49·66 | 55·45 | 49·80 | 57·16 |
| 59 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 50·09 | 59·15 | 50·00 | 55·17 | 49·49 | 56·05 | 49·81 | 57·53 |
| 53 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 51·29 | 60·47 | 50·91 | 61·00 | 52·31 | 64·23 | 51·51 | 61·43 |
| 73 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 52·07 | 63·96 | 53·18 | 65·30 | 53·96 | 64·36 | 52·77 | 64·18 |
| 67 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 52·57 | 65·20 | 53·39 | 68·04 | 52·42 | 64·36 | 52·61 | 65·26 |
| 59 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 54·53 | 71·83 | 54·14 | 67·86 | 52·59 | 65·21 | 53·81 | 68·98 |
| 63 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 54·32 | 70·77 | 55·50 | 75·88 | 53·98 | 70·81 | 54·29 | 71·11 |
| 43 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 55·15 | 72·31 | 54·92 | 69·33 | 55·96 | 73·98 | 55·39 | 72·60 |
| 41 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 57·58 | 80·92 | 53·83 | 72·67 | 56·32 | 80·74 | 56·78 | 80·24 |
| 53 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 57·48 | 81·47 | 56·75 | 92·00 | 57·37 | 79·47 | 57·37 | 81·78 |
| 25 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 59·32 | 90·20 | 58·94 | 89·50 | 58·16 | 88·90 | 58·79 | 89·57 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 43·07 | 42·90 | 44·88 | 43·00 | 42·96 | 42·26 | 43·05 | 42·64 |
| 53 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 44·10 | 44·51 | 44·66 | 46·25 | 44·37 | 44·66 | 44·24 | 44·70 |
| 65 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 45·03 | 46·32 | 46·60 | 48·05 | 44·45 | 45·22 | 44·93 | 46·03 |
| 87 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 46·42 | 48·97 | 46·97 | 47·84 | 45·79 | 49·03 | 46·27 | 48·89 |
| 79 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 46·78 | 49·88 | 47·48 | 51·06 | 46·92 | 51·64 | 46·89 | 50·51 |
| 53 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 47·61 | 52·25 | 44·88 | 47·00 | 47·63 | 49·30 | 47·35 | 50·86 |
| 72 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 49·35 | 55·85 | 49·35 | 55·85 | 49·60 | 57·45 | 49·47 | 56·56 |
| 63 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 49·92 | 56·91 | 48·69 | 52·69 | 49·18 | 54·56 | 49·63 | 55·97 |
| 67 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 50·33 | 58·24 | 50·69 | 58·50 | 50·73 | 60·35 | 50·50 | 58·96 |
| 83 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 51·71 | 62·71 | 51·91 | 63·34 | 51·71 | 62·11 | 51·73 | 62·60 |
| 83 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 52·99 | 65·86 | 52·36 | 62·86 | 52·66 | 67·82 | 52·81 | 66·05 |
| 84 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 53·64 | 69·09 | 53·38 | 69·03 | 53·30 | 68·17 | 53·50 | 68·78 |
| 80 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 54·73 | 70·54 | 53·60 | 65·70 | 53·85 | 70·15 | 54·29 | 70·07 |
| 58 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 56·01 | 76·63 | 66·88 | 90·50 | 55·30 | 72·27 | 56·08 | 75·23 |
| 72 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 56·25 | 77·67 | 57·29 | 84·65 | 58·30 | 87·61 | 57·19 | 82·56 |
| 48 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 58·61 | 86·52 | 56·78 | 80·89 | 58·30 | 85·20 | 58·16 | 85·03 |
| 43 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 59·22 | 88·85 | 57·16 | 80·21 | 59·23 | 95·03 | 58·89 | 89·60 |

III. EXTRA METROPOLITAN TOWN SCHOOLS.

Average heights and weights of school children at different ages.

| Number of Children. | Ages. | | Both Parents born in Australia. | | Both Parents Immigrants. | | Of Other Parentage. | | Total. | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. |
| | yrs. mos. | yrs. mos. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. |

MALES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 45·12 | 42·60 | .. | .. | 45·73 | 45·75 | 45·21 | 43·11 |
| 55 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 45·21 | 43·63 | 46·88 | 49·00 | 44·98 | 42·88 | 45·22 | 43·67 |
| 54 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 46·82 | 46·84 | 44·50 | 34·00 | 46·83 | 44·85 | 46·78 | 45·90 |
| 70 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 46·37 | 46·12 | 47·13 | 46·75 | 46·24 | 45·80 | 46·36 | 46·07 |
| 65 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 47·83 | 48·08 | 49·00 | 49·50 | 48·92 | 57·64 | 48·17 | 50·77 |
| 73 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 48·73 | 51·69 | .. | .. | 48·73 | 49·53 | 48·73 | 51·22 |
| 72 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 50·20 | 52·66 | .. | .. | 50·30 | 57·49 | 50·23 | 54·07 |
| 90 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 50·45 | 56·47 | 52·50 | 54·00 | 50·13 | 58·33 | 50·43 | 56·71 |
| 89 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 51·37 | 58·73 | 53·59 | 57·06 | 51·01 | 56·07 | 51·39 | 58·03 |
| 111 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 52·98 | 62·93 | 51·50 | 57·50 | 53·45 | 63·58 | 53·10 | 63·03 |
| 85 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 53·23 | 63·70 | 53·50 | 62·33 | 52·47 | 61·10 | 53·08 | 63·10 |
| 83 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 54·19 | 67·33 | 55·44 | 80·50 | 55·16 | 65·73 | 54·45 | 67·26 |
| 93 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 54·42 | 67·87 | 56·98 | 73·92 | 55·08 | 68·45 | 54·78 | 68·44 |
| 85 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 56·81 | 72·65 | 56·96 | 68·00 | 57·29 | 77·34 | 56·93 | 73·65 |
| 81 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 56·50 | 75·42 | 56·00 | 71·50 | 56·23 | 73·50 | 56·42 | 74·80 |
| 78 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 56·84 | 77·92 | 59·03 | 88·63 | 58·24 | 79·34 | 57·24 | 78·76 |
| 50 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 58·20 | 79·97 | 60·23 | 82·29 | 59·61 | 84·00 | 58·70 | 80·96 |

FEMALES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 33 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 43·23 | 33·91 | .. | .. | 43·06 | 39·88 | 43·21 | 39·02 |
| 59 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 43·75 | 38·90 | 44·00 | 32·00 | 44·73 | 42·25 | 43·95 | 39·46 |
| 55 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 45·50 | 42·76 | 47·50 | 46·00 | 44·26 | 41·40 | 45·25 | 42·50 |
| 68 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 45·89 | 44·03 | 44·13 | 44·88 | 46·16 | 45·63 | 45·89 | 44·36 |
| 65 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 47·44 | 48·44 | 41·50 | 34·25 | 48·32 | 46·86 | 47·47 | 48·00 |
| 84 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 48·25 | 49·98 | 48·69 | 48·25 | 48·25 | 49·86 | 48·26 | 49·91 |
| 86 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 49·28 | 52·25 | 51·63 | 54·38 | 49·48 | 51·91 | 49·37 | 52·24 |
| 87 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 49·95 | 54·84 | 52·69 | 61·00 | 49·61 | 53·73 | 49·93 | 54·71 |
| 85 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 51·00 | 57·11 | 45·13 | 42·25 | 50·99 | 54·53 | 50·86 | 56·28 |
| 86 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 52·01 | 61·27 | 51·75 | 65·50 | 51·46 | 59·94 | 51·88 | 61·06 |
| 82 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 53·22 | 64·28 | 54·25 | 72·38 | 53·25 | 64·84 | 54·61 | 66·43 |
| 83 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 53·21 | 66·76 | 53·65 | 70·75 | 53·93 | 69·48 | 53·44 | 67·76 |
| 82 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 54·97 | 69·28 | 56·25 | 84·75 | 54·96 | 67·41 | 54·98 | 69·08 |
| 84 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 56·25 | 72·34 | 57·28 | 78·94 | 58·41 | 79·60 | 56·74 | 74·26 |
| 84 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 57·03 | 75·04 | 58·00 | 78·13 | 60·07 | 88·76 | 57·83 | 78·61 |
| 75 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 57·93 | 84·08 | 56·71 | 74·67 | 59·18 | 83·27 | 58·43 | 83·52 |
| 60 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 59·89 | 88·17 | 58·83 | 79·00 | 59·13 | 87·80 | 59·55 | 87·57 |

IV. SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS.

Average heights and weights of school children at different ages.

| Number of Children. | Ages. | | Both Parents born in Australia. | | Both Parents Immigrants. | | Of Other Parentage. | | Total. | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. | Height. | Weight. |
| | yrs. mos. | yrs. mos. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. | inches. | lbs. |

MALES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 44.79 | 46.54 | .. | .. | 44.88 | 45.67 | 44.82 | 46.25 |
| 13 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 45.68 | 45.40 | 44.00 | 39.00 | 45.00 | 47.81 | 45.44 | 45.28 |
| 19 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 44.80 | 44.92 | 44.00 | 40.50 | 45.31 | 45.00 | 44.81 | 44.70 |
| 12 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 46.64 | 48.98 | .. | .. | 46.13 | 51.25 | 46.59 | 49.17 |
| 15 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 47.35 | 50.98 | .. | .. | 47.59 | 49.75 | 47.42 | 50.65 |
| 14 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 49.49 | 55.38 | 52.50 | 63.25 | 48.48 | 53.25 | 49.34 | 55.18 |
| 15 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 49.31 | 59.92 | .. | .. | 49.79 | 56.00 | 49.41 | 59.13 |
| 7 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 51.25 | 61.50 | .. | .. | 50.25 | 59.50 | 50.96 | 60.93 |
| 16 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 51.83 | 64.85 | .. | .. | 50.29 | 59.00 | 51.25 | 62.66 |
| 12 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 51.03 | 58.50 | .. | .. | 52.25 | 63.63 | 51.44 | 60.21 |
| 23 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 53.24 | 66.78 | 46.25 | 50.00 | 52.43 | 63.32 | 52.69 | 64.99 |
| 9 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 53.52 | 70.21 | .. | .. | 53.33 | 70.50 | 53.46 | 70.31 |
| 8 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 55.07 | 76.21 | .. | .. | 55.75 | 70.50 | 55.16 | 75.50 |
| 10 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 54.50 | 72.81 | .. | .. | 54.25 | 75.00 | 54.45 | 73.25 |
| 12 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 56.69 | 81.13 | .. | .. | 57.88 | 78.13 | 57.08 | 80.13 |
| 17 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 56.81 | 83.53 | 57.88 | 88.50 | 57.89 | 81.43 | 57.44 | 83.24 |
| 6 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 61.38 | 101.33 | .. | .. | 58.42 | 88.17 | 59.90 | 94.75 |

FEMALES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9 | 5 | 9 | to | 6 | 3 | 43.05 | 42.57 | .. | .. | 42.75 | 42.50 | 42.99 | 42.56 |
| 12 | 6 | 3 | to | 6 | 9 | 43.14 | 43.23 | .. | .. | 42.00 | 38.50 | 43.04 | 42.88 |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | to | 7 | 3 | 43.42 | 48.96 | .. | .. | 46.88 | 50.38 | 47.80 | 49.53 |
| 11 | 7 | 3 | to | 7 | 9 | 46.00 | 47.63 | .. | .. | 49.00 | 45.04 | 46.82 | 46.92 |
| 27 | 7 | 9 | to | 8 | 3 | 47.87 | 49.01 | 54.75 | 48.75 | 49.29 | 49.52 | 48.49 | 49.13 |
| 15 | 8 | 3 | to | 8 | 9 | 49.47 | 51.32 | 47.75 | 47.00 | 50.65 | 48.95 | 49.75 | 50.24 |
| 14 | 8 | 9 | to | 9 | 3 | 49.70 | 57.21 | .. | .. | 50.25 | 53.13 | 49.78 | 56.64 |
| 10 | 9 | 3 | to | 9 | 9 | 49.59 | 57.63 | 48.00 | 55.00 | 51.75 | 66.25 | 49.65 | 58.23 |
| 16 | 9 | 9 | to | 10 | 3 | 50.05 | 59.78 | .. | .. | 51.35 | 63.75 | 50.54 | 61.27 |
| 15 | 10 | 3 | to | 10 | 9 | 51.68 | 59.88 | .. | .. | 52.00 | 64.25 | 51.77 | 61.04 |
| 9 | 10 | 9 | to | 11 | 3 | 52.75 | 68.42 | .. | .. | 53.75 | 67.00 | 53.08 | 67.94 |
| 9 | 11 | 3 | to | 11 | 9 | 53.35 | 68.90 | 56.00 | 70.50 | 54.54 | 79.00 | 54.04 | 72.44 |
| 14 | 11 | 9 | to | 12 | 3 | 56.06 | 79.45 | .. | .. | 54.94 | 62.25 | 55.60 | 74.54 |
| 3 | 12 | 3 | to | 12 | 9 | 58.44 | 88.50 | 61.25 | 88.00 | .. | .. | 59.38 | 88.35 |
| 9 | 12 | 9 | to | 13 | 3 | 58.10 | 81.58 | 58.63 | 93.75 | 60.00 | 92.00 | 58.43 | 85.44 |
| 14 | 13 | 3 | to | 13 | 9 | 59.43 | 91.67 | .. | .. | 60.13 | 93.00 | 59.68 | 92.14 |
| 10 | 13 | 9 | to | 14 | 3 | 59.89 | 89.50 | .. | .. | 59.83 | 96.83 | 59.88 | 91.70 |

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