

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1909-10,

BY

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THIRTIETH ISSUE.



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MAP OF VICTORIA.	
GENERAL INDEX	vii to xxxvi
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	1 to 51
CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	52 to 126
FINANCE	127 to 176
POPULATION	177 to 216
ACCUMULATION	217 to 252
MUNICIPAL STATISTICS	253 to 284
VITAL STATISTICS—	
MARRIAGES	285 to 300
BIRTHS	300 to 314
DEATHS	315 to 366
SOCIAL CONDITION	367 to 464
INTERCHANGE	465 to 506
LAW AND CRIME	507 to 556
MAP ILLUSTRATING PRODUCTION OF EACH DISTRICT.	
PRODUCTION—	
LAND SETTLEMENT, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.	557 to 589
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS	590 to 671
MINING	671 to 685
MANUFACTORIES... ..	685 to 732
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA (FOLDING SHEET) No. 1.	
SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (FOLDING SHEET) No. 2.	

PREFACE.

THIS is the thirtieth issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The general plan of the work is the same as formerly, but changing conditions have necessitated many alterations in the text, and have led to the inclusion of much fresh matter. On the other hand, some subjects which were dealt with in former issues are now of little public importance, and the information relating to them has, in consequence, been deleted or curtailed. The volume is of the same size as last year.

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

The various parts were distributed as soon as completed. Parts I. and II. were issued in June, and the next seven parts were circulated during the succeeding three months. The last part—Production—which contains much more tabular matter than the others, was issued early in November. The date of issue of each of the parts, excepting the first two, was earlier than last year.

The information in all the parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1910.

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

- (1) An account of the steps taken by the Government to encourage immigration and to obtain settlers for irrigation districts; (2) More information than in former years in regard to Insurance; (3) Much more complete statistics in regard to properties in municipalities than formerly, these being classified according to rateable value in forty-three groups; (4) Information relating to the land occupied in the State in March, 1910, and the cultivation and live stock thereon for holdings of various sizes, the holdings being arranged in an ascending scale in twenty-eight groups; and (5) Tables showing the amounts paid in wages and the values of materials used and articles produced, &c., for the leading industries of the State.

The paragraphs relating to Closer Settlement which appeared last year in Part Production have been re-cast, and the operations of the Closer Settlement Board are shown in a comprehensive form. A number of matters which were dealt with last year in Part Vital Statistics have been elaborated and several important new tables have been added. Two of these contain the results of an investigation into the occupational and age incidence of Phthisis, based on English data.

Two maps are included in the present volume. The first is an ordinary geographical map, the other has been introduced as a convenient method of showing the live stock, the production of wheat and wool, and the average rainfall in each district of the State during the 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, 16th November, 1910.

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page
Aborigines in Victoria	210
" Australian States and New Zealand	215
Accidental violence, death rate from	360
Accumulation	217
Acts of Parliament, Commonwealth, 1909	105
" " State, 1909	67
Adelaide, population	206
Administration and Probate Duties Act 1909	76
Adult Suffrage Act 1908	72
Advertising and Intelligence Bureau	457
Ages at three Census years, 1881, 1891, and 1901	185
" of distinct persons arrested	533, 539
" scholars in State schools	378
Agricultural and grazing allotments, conditions relating to	559
" " " lands unalienated	558 and 559
" " pastoral produce imported by the United Kingdom	670
" cultivation	616
" Department	599
" education	590
" " endowment lands	595
" grants	606
" high schools	382, 597
" labourers' allotments, Closer Settlement Estates	568
" produce, prices of	632
" production	618
" pursuits, persons engaged in	615
" societies	598
" wages	615
Agriculture, areas occupied for	608 to 613
" in Victoria and Great Britain	671
" State expenditure and revenue	606
Alfred Hospital, history, &c.	424
Alluvial workings, gold yield from	675
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia, death rate from	343
Anæsthetics, deaths from	360
Annuity policies	244
Appendicitis, death rate from	347
Aquarium at Exhibition Buildings	397
Area of British Dominions	206
" Greater Melbourne	197
" States	99
" the world	208
" Victoria	9
Arrested persons, sentences of	531
Arrests	522
" causes of	530
" for drunkenness	542
" various offences	522
" of distinct individuals	532, 537

Arrests of males and females	530
Arrivals (see also Immigration)	180 <i>et seq.</i>
Artificial grasses	634
" manures, use of	645
Asiatics in Victoria	213
Assembly, Legislative (see Constitution, Parliament).	
" " 1910, members	87
" " electors on roll, 1910	463
Assessment of properties in municipalities	260
Assurance fund, Transfer of Land Act	563
" life	241
Asthma, emphysema death rate from	338
Asylum for the Blind (see also Charitable Institutions)	429
" " Deaf and Dumb (see also Charitable Institutions)	430
Asylums, Benevolent (see also Charitable Institutions)	431
" Lunatic	446
" Orphan	431
Auriferous lands unalienated	558 and 561
Austin Hospital	425
Australia, High Court of	507
Australian Exhibition of Women's Work	47
" exploration, &c. (see Discovery, Settlement).	
" Health Society	438
" Industries Preservation Act 1909	111
" States, banking business	228
" " birth rates	302
" " " illegitimate	313
" " births excess over deaths	203
" " " per cent. of, over deaths	364
" " capitals	100
" " Chinese and aborigines	215
" " coal production	683
" " consumption of spirits, wine, and beer	544
" " crime and drunkenness	525
" " crops, principal, yield from	633
" " death rates	315
" " debts, funded	169
" " " and unfunded	170
" " density of population, 1901	152
" " drink bill	545
" " drunkenness, convictions for	543
" " enrolment, net, of scholars	378
" " expenditure on police and gaols	554
" " gold production	678
" " Government and local taxation	174
" " infantile mortality	332
" " insane persons, number, recoveries, and deaths	447, 448
" " instruction, primary, cost of	373
" " live stock	662
" " " per square mile	662
" " marriage rates	293
" " migration	202
" " natives of, in Victoria	195
" " offences	525
" " old persons in	204
" " police force, strength of	553
" " population, 1909	202
" " " 1851 to 1901	201
" " " increase since 1851	202

	Page-
Australian States, population, strength of	204
" " price of stocks	235
" " private wealth	217
" " " " diffusion of	218.
" " savings banks	232.
" " sinking funds	167
" " wool production	656.
Bacon and ham curing industry	717
" " imports and exports	717
Ballarat, population	200.
" revenue and expenditure	270.
" riots	6.
Bank clearances	229.
Banking, Victorian returns	227
" in Australasia	228.
Barley, area under, and production of	625 and 628.
" prices of	632
" production in Australasia	633.
Batman in Port Phillip	5.
Batteries, Government, crushings and gold yields	685.
Beans and peas, area under, and production of	634 and 635.
Bee farm site licences	559.
" keepers, hives, and honey	664
Beef, frozen, imports and exports	720.
" preserved	719.
Beer brewed and materials used in breweries	725.
" consumed	544.
Beet sugar industry	722
Bendigo Miners' Association—the Watson Fund	455
" population	200.
" revenue and expenditure	270
Benevolent Asylums (see also Charitable Institutions)	431
" Societies	431
Berry dead-lock	56
Bills and contracts of sale	249.
Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested	533, 538.
" parents of legitimate children	308.
" persons marrying	297
" the people, 1901	193
Birth rate, 1870-1909	301
" corrected, for various countries and cities	306.
" in Victoria, corrected, for ages of wives	302.
" " " " and proportion of wives	304.
" ordinary, misleading	301
" rates in Australia and New Zealand	302
" " capital cities in Australasia	311
" " country towns	310.
" " different countries	302
" " districts of Greater Melbourne	310
" " town and country	309
" " various cities	311
Births	300
" ages of mothers of first-born children	308.
" " parents	308
" and birth rates in capital cities in Australasia	311
" Chinese and half-caste Chinese	308
" excess over deaths	180
" " " Australia	203, 202
" " " per cent., different countries	365

	Page
Births, excess over deaths, per cent., districts	364
" " " " " States and New Zealand	364
" illegitimate, in Australasia and United Kingdom	313
" " " " " proportion to single women	314
" in Greater Melbourne	311
" number, 1891-1909	300
" proportion of, to married women	302
" " " " " States and New Zealand	305
" " " " " various countries	306
" " " " " population, States and New Zealand	302
" registration of	286
" twin and triplet	312
Bladder and prostate, diseases of, death rate from	347
Blind Asylum (see also Charitable Institutions)	429
" persons in Victoria, 1901	430
Boards, military and naval	121
Boot and shoe industry	727
" factories, operatives, &c.	727
Boots and shoes, imports and exports	728
" " manufactured	728
Boring plant and operations	685
Borough, definition of	97
Botanic Garden, Melbourne	398
Breadstuffs and population	623
" disposal of	623
" imports and exports	721
Breadwinners and dependents	409
Breweries, output, materials used, &c.	725
Brickyards and bricks	715
Bridegrooms, ages according to occupation	296
Bright's disease of kidneys, death rate from	347
Brisbane, population	205
British consols and Colonial stocks	238
" Dominions, area and population	206
Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital	433
Bronchitis, death rate from	346
Building societies	247
Bullocks, prices of	652
Butter and cheese factories, hands, output, &c.	717
" " made	650 and 718
" " " in factories	718
" " " on farms	718
" imports and exports of	718
" produced	8
Cadets	125
Calculi, biliary, death rate from	338
" urinary system, death rate from	338
Calves, prices of	652
Cancer, death rate from	357
" " " in age groups	358
" " " various countries	359
" parts affected by	359
Candle and soap works	714
Candles, imports and exports	715
Capital, Federal	100
Capitals, Australasian, population 1861 to 1909	205
" of Australian States	100
Castlemaine, population	200
Cattle, census returns, 1861 to 1901	650

	Page
Cattle, frozen	719
" in Australasia	662
" 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910	651
" prices of	652
" raising	662
" slaughtered	653
Cemeteries Act 1909	76
Census, breadwinners and dependents	409
" education of the people	384
" eleventh (see also population)	44
" occupations of the people	408
" of 1911	185
" religions of the people	387
Chaff and Stock Food Acts 1909	71, 79
Charitable and reformatory institutions, inmates, and finances	417
" institutions, accommodation, &c.	418
" " cost of	417, 420
" " " maintenance	421
" " distribution of Hospital Sunday collections	442
" " inmates and deaths	419
" " Neglected Children's Act, Part VIII.	451
" " receipts and expenditure	420
Charities, Hospital Saturday and Sunday donations	441
Charity Organization Society	435
Cheese and butter factories	717
" imports and exports	718
" made	718
" " in factories	718
" " on farms	718
Children boarded out by Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department	449
" number of, receiving instruction	378
" proportion of, surviving fifth year	331
Children's Courts	523
" Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	428
Chinese	210
" and half-caste Chinese births	308
Chloroform, deaths from	360
Churches, chapels, ministers, and Sunday schools	389
Cider making	642
Cigars and cigarettes made in tobacco factories	726
Cities, towns, and boroughs	255
City, definition of	97
Clearing-house transactions	229
Climate and rainfall	10, 583
Closer Settlement, acquisition and administration of estates	566
" " Acts 1898, 1904, 1906, 1907 and 1909	68, 78, 565 <i>et seq.</i>
" " agricultural labourers' allotments	568
" " estates purchased and acquired	568
" " extent of	570
" " Fund	167
" " holdings and occupiers	570
" " production on estates	570
" " small improved holdings	571
" " workmen's homes	568
Coal, boring for	685
" Mines Regulation Act 1909	80
" mining, men employed in principal countries	684
" net imports or exports of principal countries	684

	Page
Coal, produced and imported	683
" production, of Australian States and New Zealand	683
" " principal countries	684
" " total recorded	680
" State mine	680
" value at collieries in principal countries	684
Coin and bullion held by banks	227 and 228
" " imports and exports	226
" " issued from Mint	225
Coinage Act 1909, Commonwealth	105
" of gold and silver in principal countries	234
College, Pharmacy	391
" Training for Teachers	380
" Working Men's	392
Colony of Victoria, founding of	3
Coloured persons	213
Committals for trial	524
Commonwealth (see also Parliament.)	
" Acts passed, 1909	105
" balances paid to Victoria	152
" constitution	100
" elections	458
" Judiciary Acts 1903 and 1907	508
" Ministries	114
" officers, principal	118
" Parliament, opening of first	104
" proclamation of	44, 113
" revenue and expenditure in Victoria	151
" State, and local revenue and expenditure	153
Companies Names Act 1909	73
" trading	250
Concentrated milk made in factories	718
Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1909, Commonwealth	112
Confinements, death rate	361
Conjugal condition, census years 1881, 1891, 1901	188
" " of persons marrying	297
Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	168
Constitution Act, passing of first	53
" and Government	52
" " Reform Act 1903	58
" changes in the	54
" Commonwealth	100
" of 1855	53
" " bi-cameral and cabinet systems, introduction of	53
" " voting by ballot provided for	54
" State, changes in	54
Consuls, foreign	88
Consumptive Sanatorium (see also Charitable Institutions)	432
Continuation schools	382
Convalescent homes	432
Convention between Great Britain and France	44
Convulsions, death rate from	338
Cook's discovery of Victoria	2
Co-operative Societies	251
Copper ore produced	674
Coroners' inquests	553
Corrected birth rates in various countries	306
" legitimate birth rates in Victoria	304
Council, Executive	59

	Page
Council, Federal	57
" Legislative (see Constitution, Parliament).	
" " members, 1910	86
" of Defence	120
Courty Court Judges	89
" Courts, litigation	511
Court, High, of Australia	507
Cows and cowkeepers	650
" milch, in Australasia	662
" prices of	652
Cream separators in use	649 and 650
" sold by factories	718
Creameries	717
Crédit Foncier	231
Crime (see also arrests, offences, and prisoners)	520
" in States and New Zealand	525
" United Kingdom	539
" " and Australasia compared	540
" undetected	523
Criminal law, administration of	520
Criminals hanged	555
" in prison	552
Crops, minor	643
" other than principal	634
" principal, area, produce, and averages per head	628
" " average yields per acre	629
" " land under	616
" " percentage in each district of total cultivation	630
" " " of total of each in districts	630
" " proportion of area to total cultivation	631
" " yields in Australasia	633
" value in 1907, 1908, and 1909	730
Cultivation, area under	616
" areas and yearly increase	617
" " of principal crops	616
" experimental	601
" of holdings	608 and 611
" principal crops, proportion to total area	630
" percentage of area under principal crops	630
" value in 1907, 1908, and 1909	730
Currants and raisins	638
Customs and Excise, inter-state adjustments	465
" " revenue	152, 486
" " tariffs	506
" " transfer to Commonwealth	465
Cyanidation-plant, &c.	685
Dairy cattle, prices of	652
" cows	650
" farms	650
Dairying industry, value in 1907, 1908, and 1909	731
" pursuits, persons engaged in	614
Darling dead-lock	55
Deaf and Dumb Asylum (see also Charitable Institutions)	430
Death rate of illegitimate infants	331
" " " from certain causes	332
" " ordinary, unreliable	322
" rates among metropolitan, urban, and rural residents	318
" from various causes	337
" in age groups, various countries	324

	Page
Death rates in age groups, Victoria	323
" " British and Foreign cities	321
" " capital cities in Australasia	321
" " child-bed according to age	361
" " country towns	318
" " districts of Greater Melbourne	319
" " States and New Zealand	315
" " town and country	318
" " various countries	316
" " of persons 60 years and over	326
Deaths	315
" and death rates in capital cities in Australasia	321
" at different ages, 1907-09	336
" excess of births over, in various countries	365
" in charitable institutions	419
" child-bed	361
" Greater Melbourne	319
" hospitals, &c.	320
" quarters	315
" index of mortality, 1909	322
" of children under five years	333
" infants (see also infantile mortality)	326
" members of friendly societies	407
" proportion of children surviving their fifth year	334
" " in hospitals, &c	320
" registration of	286
Debentures, Government, prices in Melbourne	239
Defence Act 1909, Commonwealth	106
" Boards of Administration	121
Defences	121
" expenditure on	125, 152
" visit of Lord Kitchener	122
Departures (see also Emigration and Immigration)	180 <i>et seq.</i>
Deposits and depositors in savings banks	230
" in banks	227 and 228
Diabetes, death rate from	344
Diarrhoeal diseases, death rate from	347
Digestive diseases	347
Diphtheria and croup	342
Discovery of Australia	1
" gold	6
Diseases, classification of, altered	337
" in live stock	600
Dispensaries, free	433
Dissolution of Parliament, granting	59
Distilleries, output and materials used	725
Dividends paid, by gold mining companies	677
" " dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing	676
Divorce	515
" grounds of	517
Divorced persons, age at re-marriage	292
" " re-marrying	298
Divorces in States and New Zealand	517
" various countries	519
Dookie Agricultural College and Experimental Farm	590
Drawbacks	487
Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing	676
Dredging plants engaged in gold mining	676
Dried fruits	642

	Page-
Drink bill, States and New Zealand	545.
" consumption of, 1885 and 1909	546.
" intoxicating, consumption of, in Australasia, British, and other countries	544.
Drowning, accidental deaths from	440.
" death rate from	360.
Drunkenness, arrested or summoned for	542.
" arrests of persons under 20 years of age	542.
" distinct persons arrested more than once	537.
" " " charged with other offences	537.
" in States and New Zealand	525.
" percentage of convictions, States and New Zealand	543.
Dwellings in Greater Melbourne	6.
" inhabited and uninhabited	253.
Education (see also State schools)	367.
" agricultural	590.
" cost of primary instruction	149.
" expenditure on	148.
" of distinct persons arrested	539.
" the people, census returns	384.
" State primary, expenditure on	8.
" system, boards of advice	375.
" " compulsory clauses	374.
" " continuation schools	382.
" " extra subjects	376.
" " free subjects	375.
" " medical inspection	377.
" " of the State	373.
" " standard of education	376.
" " teachers	377.
" technical	389.
Election expenses, limitation of	62.
" of members, first Victorian Council	52.
Elections, Commonwealth	458.
" " informal ballot-papers	461.
" " votes of male and female electors	459.
" Legislative Council, 1910	463.
" State, percentage of votes, 1866 to 1908	66.
" voters' certificates	55.
" voting by post	55, 63, 65.
" 1908, Legislative Assembly electors and votes	64.
" 1907, Legislative Council electors and votes	63.
Electoral Act 1909, Commonwealth	110.
" districts, first	52.
Electors, municipal franchise, &c.	98.
Electric light and power works	729.
Electricity, factories using machinery worked by	697.
Emigration by rail	183.
" sea	183.
" Chinese	212.
" coloured persons	213.
" to South Africa	182.
" various places	183.
" Western Australia	180.
" Victorians in other States	195.
Endowment of municipalities	264.
Ensilage	663.
Epilepsy, death rate from	338.
Estates of deceased persons	220.

	Page
Events, principal, 1901-9	44
Executions of criminals	555
Executive Council	59
Exhibition Buildings	397
Exhibitions for State school scholars	383
Expenditure, as evidence of progress	8
" Commonwealth	151
" from loans	159
" in aid of agriculture	606
" " mining	671
" on defences	125
" education	148
" police and gaols, States and New Zealand	554
" railways	142
" State, principal heads	146
Experimental farming	592
" field work	601
Exploration of Australia	1
Exports	466
" principal articles of Victorian produce	482
" " to Australian States	480
" Victorian	8
" " produce to oversea countries, values and percentages	484
" wool	7
Eye and Ear Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	429
Factories	685
" and Shops Acts 1909	71, 81
" " legislation	409
" " town and country, hands employed	693
" buildings, land, and improvements, value of	696
" classification	685
" " according to hands employed	693
" " of hands employed	697
" cost of production and value of produce	686
" increase of	8
" metropolitan and country	693
" power, workers, wages, &c., and production	686
" proportion of wages, fuel, light, and materials to work done	692
" rate of wages and wages boards	411, 698
" summary for eight years	696
" value of fuel and light, and of materials, raw and finished	686
" " production in	731
" wages paid in various industries	686
Factory, definition of	685
Fallow land	634 and 644
Fallowed and unfallowed land, wheat growing on	644
Farm implements and machinery	649
Farmers	614
Farming, Government experimental	592
Farms, hands employed on	615
Fathers, proportion of, in age groups	308
Fauna	16
Fawcner on the River Yarra	5
Federal Council, constitution of	57
" High Court, inauguration of	44
" Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act	442
Federation of Australian States	57, 100
" steps leading up to	57
Fellmongeries	713

	Page
Female suffrage, Commonwealth elections	459
" " numbers on rolls, State Houses, 1909-10	463
Finance	127
" Federal and State	130
Financial Agreement Referendum	103
Fire Brigades Boards	280
" " revenue and expenditure	153
Firewood	716
Fish, imports of, quantity and value	669
" sold in Melbourne market, quantity and value	669
" value of production.. .. .	731
" Victorian, sold	669
Fisheries, number of men and boats	668
Flax, area and production	634 and 636
Flocks of sheep, number of	657
" " sizes of	658
Flora	38
Flour, imports and exports	721
" mills, grain used, flour made, &c.	720
Forage, green	634 and 636
Foreign consuls	88
Forest produce, value of	731
" reserves	557
" saw mills.. .. .	716
Forestry	605
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home (see also Charitable Institutions)	433
Franchise, Commonwealth	458
" State	61
Freezing works	719
Friendly societies	405
" " progress of	8
Frozen rabbits and hares exported.. .. .	667
Fruit, area under	639
" canned and dried, exports of	585
" dried	642
" gathered	640
" growers	640
" growing	639
" large and small	640
" preserved and pulped in manufactories	721
" sold, valuation of	642
" trees and plants	639
" " average produce	641
" used in manufactories	721
" value of production.. .. .	730 and 731
Fuel, percentage of, to articles produced in factories	692
Game, frozen, imports and exports	720
Gaols and prisoners	550
" expenditure on	554
" " States and New Zealand	554
" prisoners in, States and New Zealand	552
Gardens and orchards, area under	634 and 639
" parks, area in Greater Melbourne	6, 402
" " in country towns	405
" market	642
" Melbourne Botanic	398
Gas, factories using machinery worked by	696
" works	72
Geelong Harbor Trust	9

	Page
Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1909	80
" population	200
" settlement	5, 6
" Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1909	79
General Sessions and Supreme Court, criminal cases	511
Geographical position, area, and climate	9
Geography, physical	10
" " coast line	12
" " lakes	33
" " mountains	10, 21
" " rivers	11, 28
Geology	13
Gold, alluvial and quartz	675
" boring for	685
" coin and bullion, imports and exports	226
" crushings and yields by Government batteries	685
" discovery and production	6, 8
" miners	674
" mining, deep shafts	675
" " dividends	677 and 678
" " dredging and hydraulic sluicing	676
" production	674 and 675
" of Australasia	678
" principal countries	680
" the world	679
" total recorded	674
" received at and issued from Mint	225
" yields, alluvial workings and quartz reefs	675
" " and dividends	678
" " in mining districts	675
Gold-fields, value of machinery on	677
Government and Constitution	52
" " division of functions	57
" deposits in banks	228
" Labour Bureau	414
" local	96
" stocks, prices and return to investors	235
Governor-General, the	113
Governor, the	58
Governors of Australasian States	113
" Victoria	82
Grass and clover seeds, area under and production of	634 and 636
Grasses, artificial, area under	634
Graziers, number of	614
Grazing allotments, conditions relating to	560
" area leases, Crown lands occupied under	557
" lands remaining for disposal	558
" licences, annual	562
Great Britain and Victoria, agriculture and live stock	671
Green forage, area under	634 and 636
Hands employed in factories	686 and 693
Harbor Trust, Geelong, revenue and expenditure	273
" " Melbourne, members, &c.	95
" " revenue and expenditure	272
Harbor Trusts, revenue and expenditure	153
" " " from taxation	173
Hay, area under, and production	627 and 628
" prices of	632
" yield in Australasia	633

	Page
Health, Board of Public, members.. .. .	95
" Society, Australian	438
Heart, diseases of, death rate from	338
Henty in Portland	4
Hernia, &c., death rate from	338
Hides tanned	714
High Commissioner Act 1909, Commonwealth	111
" Court of Australia	507
Hills and mountains in Victoria	21
History of Australian exploration	1
Hobart, population	206
Holdings, classification of area, cultivation, and live stock	608
" small improved.. .. .	571
Homes, convalescent	432
" Salvation Army (see also Charitable Institutions)	434
Homestead associations	562
Homicide, death rate from	361
Homœopathic Hospital, history, &c.	425
Honey and beeswax, value of production	731
" hives, and beekeepers	664
Hops, area under, and production	634 and 636
Horses, census returns, 1861-1901	650
" in Australasia	662
" 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910	651
" prices of.. .. .	652
Horticultural societies	599
Horticulture, School of	597
Hospital, Alfred, history, &c.	424
" Austin, for Incurables	425
" Children's (see also Charitable Institutions)	428
" Eye and Ear	429
" Homœopathic	425
" Melbourne	422
" Queen Victoria Memorial	428
" Saturday and Sunday donations	441
" St. Vincent's	426
" Women's (see also Charitable Institutions)	427
Hospitals (see Charitable Institutions).	
" &c., deaths in	320
" for the Insane	446
" Foundling	433
" residence of persons dying in	317
Hotels, number of	550
House of Representatives, names of members of	116
Houses connected with the sewerage system	279
Humane Society, Royal	439
Hydatids, death rate from	343
Hydraulic sluicing and dredge mining	676
Illegitimacy, decrease of	313
" in town and country	314
Illegitimate birth rates in Australasia and United Kingdom	313
" births, proportion of, to single women	314
" children, legitimated	313
" infants, death rate of	331
" " " from certain causes	332
Illiteracy	386
Immigration	180 et seq.
" by rail	183
" sea	183

	Page
Immigration, Chinese	212
" coloured persons	213
" encouragement of	184
" excess over emigration	202
" from South Africa	182
" Western Australia	180
" Restriction Act Commonwealth	215
Imperial Conference in London, results of	46
Imports and Exports—Butter and cheese	718
" from and to principal countries	467
" inter-state	477
" " Australian and other produce	478
" live stock	654
" of timber	485
" values, total and per head	466
" wool	656
" countries of origin	476
" of coal, quantities and values	683
" principal articles from Australian States	479
" Victorian	8
Imprisonment, sentences of	531
Income tax	131
" Act 1909	75
" assessments	134
" revenue from	129
" taxpayers, incomes, and tax payable	133
" occupations	134
Increase of population, rate of	201
Indeterminate sentences	520
" Board	96
Index of mortality	322
Industrial Museum	396
" schools (see also Charitable Institutions)	448
Infant Life Protection Act	451
Infantile mortality	326
" at different ages	329
" decrease in Australasia	333
" in metropolitan districts	328
" States and New Zealand	332
" town and country	327
" various cities	327
" " countries	333
" of males and females	329
Infants, death rate of, from chief causes	330
" deaths of, in seasons	331
" illegitimate, death rates from certain causes	331
" legitimate " " "	331
" probable mortality of	330
" Relief Act 1909	77
Influenza and respiratory diseases, death rate from	345
" death rate from	344
Inquests, coroners'	555
Insanity, lunatics in States and New Zealand	447
Insolvencies	513
Insolvents, occupations of	513
Instruction, public (see also Education and State Schools)	367
Insurance, fire and marine, accident and guarantee, &c.	246
" life	241
Interchange	465

	Page
Interest on loans	160
" " expenses in paying	164
" payable in London and Melbourne	164
" rates on outstanding loans	164
Inter-state adjustments of Customs and Excise duties	465
" trade of Australian States	481
Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1909, Commonwealth	110
Iron ore produced	674
Irrigation—abolished trusts	584
" and water supply districts	576
" areas of crops watered	577
" capital expenditure on works	572
" farm, Wyuna	592
" Government advances and expenditure	573
" State works	575
" storage capacities of reservoirs	572
" under the <i>Water Act</i> 1905	573
" works—capital written off	573
Jam, pickle, and sauce works	721
" " " materials used and output	721
Jams, pickles, and sauces, imports and exports	721
Judges	89
Judiciary Acts 1903 and 1907, Commonwealth	503
Junior Public Examination	368
Labour Bureau, Government	414
" Colony, Leongatha	436
Lakes in Victoria	33
Lamb raising	659
Lambs, prices of	653
" wool clip	655
Land Acts	77 and 559
" agricultural and grazing allotments	560
" area cultivated, and stock on	608
" " under cultivation, 1896-7 to 1909-10	617
" classified holdings, cultivation, pasture, and live stock	608
" cultivated holdings, area of	608 and 611
" cultivation and pasture on classified holdings	608
" " " sheep carrying capacity of	610
" in fallow	644
" occupation in each district	612
" mallee pastoral leases	557
" mortgages and releases	247
" occupied areas, cultivation, live stock on holdings	608
" " classified according to size of holding, 1906 and 1910	611
" " for agriculture and pasture	608
" " number and size of holdings	608 and 611
" " under grazing area leases	557
" " use, areas, and percentages	612
" percentage of cultivation and pasture on classified holdings	610
" Purchase and Management Board	96
" revenue	130
" selecting, leasing, licensing	560
" settlement	557
" tax	140
" " actual value of estates with improvements	142
" " revenue from	141
" Transfer Act	563
" " Assurance Fund	563
" under principal crops	616

	Page
Land, various annual licences	562
Landed property, capital, ground, and rateable values	224
Landlord and Tenant Act 1909	75
Lands, agricultural and grazing, available for selection	559
" alienated	557
" annual grazing licences	562
" auriferous	561
" available for occupation	558
" classification of unalienated	558
" Crown, amounts realized by sale of	557
" " occupied	608 and 611
" " pastoral occupation of	557
" " total area	557
" endowment for agricultural purposes	595
" for sale by auction	562
" in process of alienation	557
" mallee	560
" pastoral, available for selection	558 and 562
" private, occupied	608 and 611
" " purchased for closer settlement	564 <i>et seq.</i>
" " total area	557
" reclaimed	561
" remaining for disposal	558
" reserved for various purposes	557
" swamp or reclaimed	561
Law as to marriages	235
" crime, &c.	507
Leases, perpetual, selecting under	560
Leasing Crown lands, conditions relating to	560
Leather, imports and exports	714
" industry	713
Legal system in Victoria	510
Legislative Assembly (see also Constitution, Parliament)	51, 61
" " electors, 1910	463
" " electors and voters	64
" " members, 1910	87
" Council (see also Constitution, Parliament)	52, 61
" " election, 1907	63
" " electors and voters, 1910	463
" " members, 1910	86
Legitimated, number of children	313
Liabilities of former years paid out of ordinary revenue	127
Libraries	395
" free, public	397
Library, Patent Office	396
" Public, of Victoria	395
" Supreme Court	397
Licence and lease, selecting land by	560
Licence-fees paid to municipalities	265
Licences, annual grazing	562
" bee farm site	559
" number and revenue	175
" Reduction Board	96, 546
Licensing Fund	265
Liens on wool and crops	248
Life insurance, 1900 to 1909	241
" " business of Australian and other companies	242
" " classification of policies	242
" " new business	245

	Page
Lighthouses and lights	492
Liquor, intoxicating, consumed in States and other countries	544
Litigation and legal business	510
" in County Courts	511
Live stock	8
" census returns	650
" diseases	600
" imported and exported	654
" in Australasia	662
Victoria and Great Britain	671
" numbers in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910	651
" on holdings	609
" per square mile, census years	651
" prices in Melbourne	652
" slaughtered	653
" total, and per head, census years	650
" " square mile, Australasia	662
Liver, cirrhosis, and other diseases of, death rate from	338
Loan expenditure	159
" " State and local	153
Loans authorized but not raised	165
" due dates	160
" floated in London	154
" " Melbourne	156
" municipal, receipts and expenditure	266
" " unexpended balances	267
" outstanding and rates of interest	164
" purposes for which raised	159
" raised and redeemed	154
" redemption fund	168
" when repayable	160
Local Government	96
Longerenong Agricultural College and Experimental Farm	591
Lunatic Asylums (see also Charitable Institutions)	446
Lunatics in States and New Zealand	447
Machinery and implements on farms and pastoral holdings	649
" plant in factories, approximate value of	696
" steam, gas, oil, &c., in factories	696
" value of, on gold-fields	677
Magistrates, offences dealt with by	524
" sentences by	531
Maize, area under, and production	634 and 635
Mallee Land Account	167
" lands	560
Mangel-wurzel, area and production	634 and 635
Manufactories. (See Factories.)	
" increase of	8, 695
" wages boards	411
Manure used for fertilization	645
Manured and unmanured wheat crops	644 and 645
Manures, artificial, use of	645
Marine Act 1909	69
" Board, members, &c.	95
" Inquiry, Court of, members	96
" Insurance Act 1909, Commonwealth	106
Market gardens, area and value of produce	642
" " value of production	731
Marriage Act 1909	72
" ages of bridegrooms and brides in combination	291
" average age at, in occupations	296

	Page
Marriage, average ages of parties at	293
" decrees for dissolution of, in States and New Zealand	517
" increased age at	292
" rates	288
" " factors in	289
" " fluctuations in	289
" " in age groups	290
" " Australasia	293
" " urban and rural districts	295
" " various countries	294
" tendency amongst men to defer	290
" usual residence of parties at	295
Marriages	288
" 1891-1909	288
" at matrimonial agencies	300
" by principal denominations	299
" conjugal condition of parties	297
" during each quarter	297
" law as to	285
" of divorced persons	298
" minors	298
" proportion of bridegrooms and brides in age groups	292
" " to marriageable men and women	289
" " " " in Australasia	294
" " " population	288
" registration of	286
" signing register with marks	386
Married women, percentage of, in age groups under 45	303
Maryborough, population	200
Matrimonial agencies, marriages at	300
Measles, death rate from	341
Meat freezing and preserving	719
Meats, frozen and preserved, imports and exports	720
Mechanics' institutes	397
Medical inspection of school children	377
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	273
" " " " Act 1909	67
" " " " members, &c.	94
" " " " revenue and expenditure	153
" " Suburbs, population of	197
" " " rate of increase in population	201
" " birth rate in	310
" " Botanic Garden	398
" " College of Pharmacy	391
" " death rate in	319
" " foundation of	5
" " Greater	6
" " " parks and gardens area	402
" " Harbor Trust, members, &c.	95
" " Hospital	422
" " infantile death rate in	327
" " " " rates in districts of	328
" " marriage rate in	295
" " port of	493
" " revenue and expenditure	268
" " sewerage system	277
" " tramway returns	505
" " Tramway Trust	504
" " University	367
" " " professors, &c.	92

	Page
Municipal revenue and expenditure	153, 262
" " increase in	254
" statistics	253
" taxation	173
Municipalities in Greater Melbourne	6
" increase in value of rateable property	8
" local government	96
Murray Ministry	85
" River, Sturt's navigation of	4
Mutton frozen, imports and exports	720
" preserved	719
National Gallery and Museum	396
Natural increase of population	362
Naturalization, 1871 to 1909	214
Naval administration, Board of	121
" defence	122
" forces, number of	124
" Loan Act 1909, Commonwealth	106
Neglected children, &c., schools	448
" " arrested	524
" " cost of maintenance	450
" " total number of	451
" Children's Act, Part VIII	451
Nephritis, death rate from	338
New Zealand, birth rate in	302
" " illegitimate in	313
" " births, excess per cent. of, over deaths	364
" Chinese and aborigines	215
" coal production	683
" consumption of spirits, wine, and beer	544
" crime and drunkenness	526
" crops, principal	633
" death rate in	315
" debt	169
" density of population, 1901	192
" diffusion of wealth	218
" divorces	518
" drink bill	545
" drunkenness, convictions for	543
" enrolment, net, of scholars	379
" expenditure on police and gaols	554
" gold production	678
" infantile mortality	332
" insane persons	447
" instruction, primary, cost of	379
" live stock	662
" " per square mile	662
" marriage rate in	293
" natives of, in Victoria	195
" old persons in	204
" police force, strength of	553
" population, 1909	202
" " 1851 to 1901	201
" " strength of	204
" " towns	206
" prices of Government stock	236
" private wealth	217
" savings banks	232
" wool production	656
Night shelters	434
Notes, bank, in circulation	227

	Page
Nuts gathered	640
Oats, area and production	624 and 628
" prices of	632
" yield in Australasia	633
Observatory records	586
Occupations, census periods, 1891, 1901	188
" death rate from phthisis in England in	352
" marrying ages in	296
" of distinct persons arrested	535
" income taxpayers	134
" insolvents	513
" persons, agricultural	614
" " connected with mining	673
" " pastoral and dairying	614
" the people	408
Offences against person and property in States and New Zealand	525
" reported	523
" various, heard by magistrates	522
Officers, principal, of the Commonwealth	118
" " " State	89
Official and Parliamentary, Commonwealth	113
" " " State	82
Old age, deaths from	360
" pensions	442
" " Act 1909, Commonwealth	110
" " Australia and New Zealand	444, 446
" " expenditure on, in States	445
" " Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act	442
Old persons, proportion of, in Australasia	204
Onions, area and production	634 and 636
Orchards and gardens, area and produce	634 and 640
" orchardists	640
" inspection of	599
Ormond College	372
Orphan Asylums	431
Parks and gardens, area in Greater Melbourne	6, 402
" " in country towns	405
Parliament, Acts of, Commonwealth	105
" Commonwealth, franchise, powers, &c.	100
" " opening of first	44, 104
" " representation of States	101
" division of Government functions	57
" fourth Commonwealth, members of	115
" State, constitution of	52, 58
" " Darling dead-lock	55
" " franchise, tenure, powers, &c.	58
" " granting a dissolution	59
" " members, 1910	86
" " " qualification, franchise, &c.	58
" " plural voting abolished	54
" " voters' certificates	55
" " voting by post	55, 63, 65
Parliaments and sessions, duration of, 1856 to 1910	66
Pastoral industries, value of production	731
" lands available for occupation	558 and 562
" occupation of Crown lands	557
" pursuits, persons engaged in	614
" wages	615
Pasture, areas occupied for	611
Patent Office, library	396

	Page
Patents Act 1909, Commonwealth	109
Peas and beans, area and production	634 and 635
Pensions, gratuities, &c.	147
" old-age	442
" invalid	443, 445
Persons arrested more than once	537
" at dependent and supporting ages	187
" employed in factories	686 and 693
" " upon farming, dairying, and pastoral holdings	615
" engaged in agricultural pursuits	614
" " mining pursuits	673
" " pastoral and dairying pursuits	614
Perth, population	206
Pharmacy, Melbourne College of	391
Phthisis, death rate from	348
" " in age groups	348
" " Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo	350
" " occupations in England	352
" " various countries	349
Pickles, imports and exports	721
" made in manufactories	721
Pig raising	661
Pigs, census returns, 1861 to 1901	650
" in Australasia	662
" numbers in 1907, 1903, 1909, and 1910	651
" prices of	653
" slaughtered	653 and 717
Pipes and tiles made, value of	715
Pleurisy, death rate from	338
Plural voting abolished	54
Pneumonia, &c., death rate from	338
Police Courts, civil business	512
" expenditure on	554
" number in States and New Zealand	553
Population	177
" actual rate of increase in various countries	365
" and breadstuffs	623
" British Dominions	206
" cities of the world	209
" coloured persons	213
" density	191
" " in Australian States and New Zealand, 1901	192
" " capital cities of Australasia	202
" " of the world	208
" effective strength, Australasia	204
" estimated for 1909	179
" excess per cent. of births over deaths, States and New Zealand	364
" increase, 1891 to 1909	180
" " 1861 to 1909	196
" " of males and of females	196
" movement of, 1891 to 1909	180
" " in States	202
" natural increase in Australasia	362
" " " various countries	363
" New Zealand towns	206
" of Australasian capitals	204
" " towns	205
" chief towns in Victoria	200

	Page
Population of Greater Melbourne	6, 197
" States and New Zealand, 1909	202
" " increase since 1851	202
" the world	208
" Victoria	8
" " 1836 to 1909	178
" proportion of sexes	196
" " Greater Melbourne to Victoria	200
" rate of increase, 1850 to 1909	201
" urban and rural	199
" Victorians in States and New Zealand	195
Pork, frozen, imports and exports	720
Portland settlement	4
Port Phillip settlement	3, 5
Post, voting by, in Commonwealth and State elections	55, 63, 65
Postal business	8
" Department, revenue and expenditure	497
" notes	495
" returns	493
" " dead letters, &c.	495
" " detailed	494
Posts and Telegraphs, revenue and expenditure	152
Potatoes, area and production	626 and 628
" prices of	632
" produce of Australasia	633
Pottery made, value of	715
Poultry and poultry owners	666
" census returns	666
" frozen	719
" " imports and exports	720
" value of production (estimated)	665 and 731
Power employed in factories	686 and 696
Practising School	382
Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust Act 1909	68
Precious stones	674
Prematurity, death rate of infants from	330
Prices of agricultural produce	632
" live stock in Melbourne	652
Principal crops, average yields per acre	629
Prisoners and gaols	550
" in gaol under sentence	552
Private schools	380
Probate returns	220
Production	557
" total value of Victorian	730
" values per head, Victorian	732
Properties rated, number of	254
Property, annual and capital values, 1880 to 1910	223
" " capital, and ground values, 1903-4 to 1909-10	224
" left by deceased persons	220
" rateable, definition of	98
" " number and classification of properties	260
" " value of	253
Prostate and bladder, diseases of, death rate from	338
Public debt	8
" (see also loans)	154
" and interest, payable in London and Melbourne	164
" due dates	160, 163
" growth of and interest	165

	Page
Public Debt of Australasia	169
" various countries	172
" State and local	171
" Service Act 1909, Commonwealth	111
Quarries, stone output, &c.	684
Quartz reefs, gold yields	675
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	428
Queen's College	372
" Fund	457
Rabbits and game sold at Melbourne market	667
" hares, exports of frozen	667
" " value of production	731
" frozen	719
" " imports and exports	720
" preserved	719
" State expenditure on destruction of	666
Race-course licence and percentage fees	550
Railway accident fund	143
" accidents and compensation paid	144
" " in principal countries, averages and ratios for 10 years	145
" funds, other	145
" revenue and expenditure, 1904-5 to 1908-9	142
" capital cost of lines and equipment	499
" consumption and carriage of Victorian coal	504
" Funds Act 1909	74
" Institute	503
" interest charges and expenses	502
" length of lines and cost of construction	498
" Melbourne central station	503
" mileage and traffic	500
" open	8
" other than State	504
" receipts and expenditure	501
" " " per train mile	502
" rolling stock	502
" under construction, &c.	499
Rainfall	10
" records and averages	586
Raisins and currants made	638
Rateable property, definition of	98
" " increase in value of	8
Ratepayers, number of	253
Rates, municipal	98
Referenda, Commonwealth, result of	103, 104
Reformatory schools (see also Charitable Institutions)	448
Refuges for females (see also Charitable Institutions)	433
Registration of births, deaths, and marriages	286
" private schools and teachers	380
Religions of distinct persons arrested	534
" the people	387
Reserves, land	557
" public	402
Reservoirs	572
Respiratory diseases, death rate from, in age groups	346
" " and influenza, death rate from, in age groups	345
Responsible government	53
Revenue and expenditure, Commonwealth	151
" " " and State combined	152
" " " State and local	153

	Page
Revenue and expenditure, Fire Brigades Boards	283
" " Harbor Trust, Geelong	273
" " " " Melbourne	272
" " Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	280
" " Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo	268
" " State, 1908-9	127
" " " 1899-1900 to 1908-9	128
" " " appropriated towards paying off old liabilities	127
" " " as evidence of progress	8
" " " from licences	175
" " " railways	130
" " " heads of, State	129
Rifle clubs, members of	124
Rivers in Victoria	28
Royal Horticultural Society	401
" Humane Society	439
" Victorian Institute for the Blind	429
Rutherglen Viticultural Station	594
Rye, area and production	634 and 635
Salvation Army Rescue Homes (see also Charitable Institutions)	434
Sanatorium, consumptive	432
Sauces, imports and exports	721
" made in manufactories	721
Savings Banks, 1875 to 1909	229
" " assets and liabilities	231
" " deposits	8
" " in Australasia	232
" " various countries	233
" " investment of deposits	231
" " loans to farmers	231
Sawmills, forest	716
Scarlet fever, death rate from	340
" " fatality, rate of	340
Scholars in private schools	380
" State schools	377
Scholarships, State school	382
Schools, industrial and reformatory (see also Charitable Institutions)	448
" of art	390
" mines	390
" private	380
" State, teachers, and scholars	377
" technical	389
Seamen's Compensation Act 1909, Commonwealth	112
Selection of land, conditions relating to	560
Senate, names of members	115
Senile decay, deaths from	360
Sentences of persons arrested	531
Separators, cream, in use	649 and 650
Septic diseases (puerperal), death rate from	362
Settlement, closer	564
" of Australia	3
" " discovery of gold	6
Settlers for irrigation districts, mission to Europe and America	184
Sewerage system of Melbourne	277
Sheep, according to breed	659
" census returns, 1861 to 1901	650
" flocks of	657 and 658
" frozen	719
" in Australasia	662

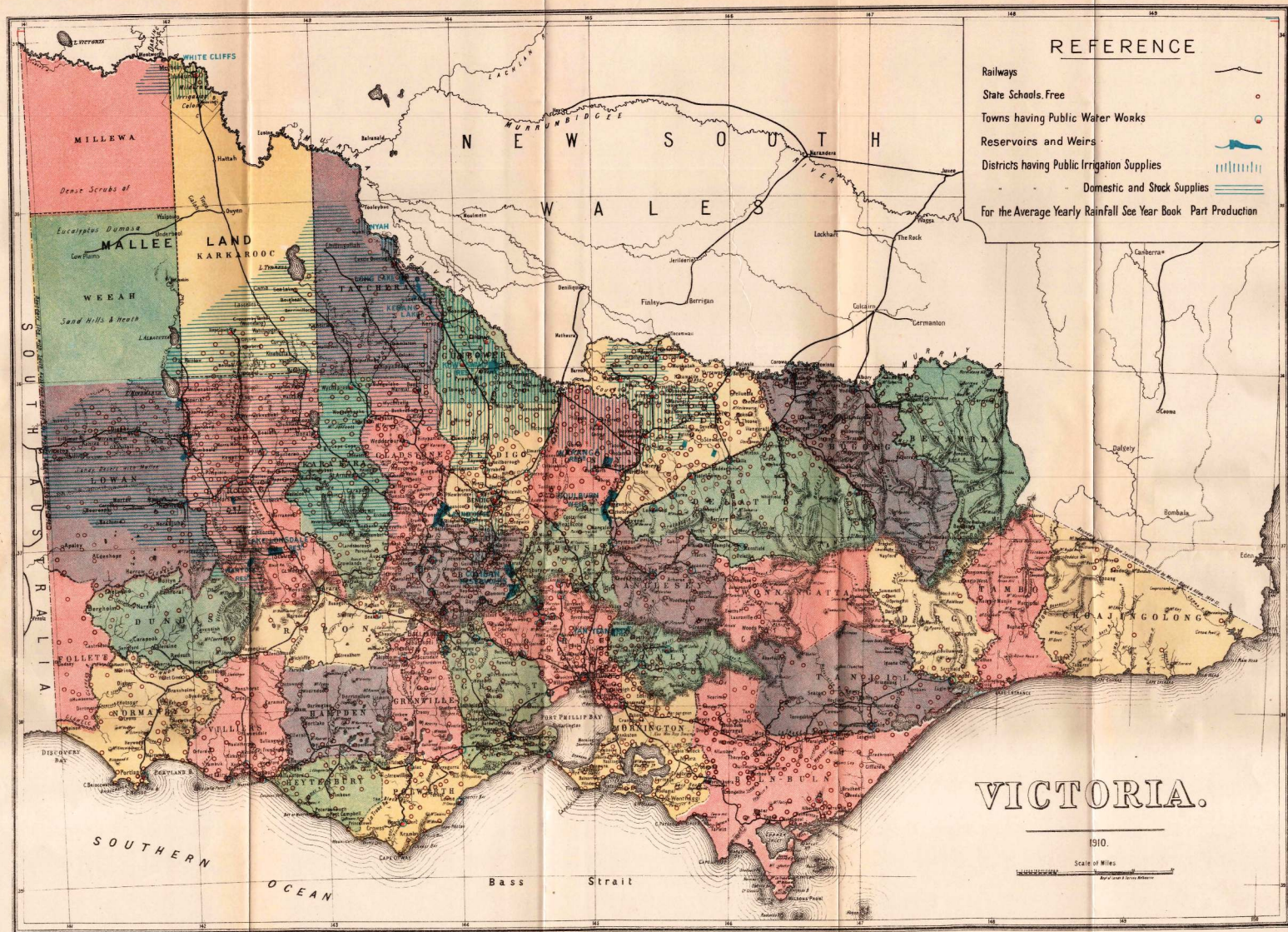
	Page
Sheep, in the world	663
" introduction and increase of	4, 7, 8
" number in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910	651
" prices of	652
" sizes of flocks	658
" slaughtered	653
" wool clip	655
Shelters, night	434
Shipping in ballast	488
" inward and outward	487
" nationality of vessels	490
" " " 1905 to 1903	489
" port of Melbourne	493
" vessels on register	490
" " " owned in Australasia	491
" Victorian	8
" with principal countries	488
Shire, definition of	97
Shires	256
Shops and factories, legislation	409
Silver production of principal countries	680
" " " Victoria	674
" " " world	679
Sinking funds	167
Skins tanned	714
Slaughtering	653
Sluicing, hydraulic, plants	676
Small improved holdings	571
Small-pox, death rate from, in various countries	339
Soap and candle works	714
" imports and exports	715
Social condition	367
Societies, benevolent	431
" friendly	405
" horticultural	401
Society, Charity Organization	435
" for the Protection of Animals	440
" Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid	435
Soils, characteristics of Victorian	647
South Africa, migration	182
Spinal diseases, death rate from	338
Spinsters, average age at marriage	292
Spirits, beer, and wine consumed	544
" distilled	726
" expenditure on	545
St. John Ambulance Association	435
St. Vincent's Hospital	426
State Advertising and Intelligence Bureau	457
" Coal Field	580
" debts referendum	04
" education system	373
" expenditure, heads of	146
" officers, principal	89
" revenue, heads of	129
" Rivers and Water Supply Commission	573
" schools, teachers, and scholars	377
" taxation, heads of	173
Statistical summary of Victoria	8
Stawell, population	200

	Page
Still births, number of	300
Stock. (See Live Stock).	
" mortgages	248
Stocks, Australasian, investors' interest	237
" " mean prices	235
" " British and Colonial	238
" " Victorian, prices in London	235
" " " Melbourne	239
Stomach, diseases of, death rate from	338
Stone quarries, output, &c.	684
Sugar, beet, industry	722
" imports and exports	722
" refineries, output, &c.	722
Suicide, death rate from	360
Summonses, criminal	522
" for various offences	522
Superannuation allowances paid	147
Superior Courts, sentences by	532
Supreme Court and General Sessions, criminal cases	511
" " civil business	510
" " criminal jurisdiction	520
" " Judges	89
" " Library	397
Surplus Revenue Act 1909, Commonwealth	110
" " " 1909, State	74
Sydney, population	205
Syphilis, death rate from	338
Tanneries, &c., output, &c.	713
Tariff, Federal	44, 47
Taxation, Commonwealth, State, and local	173
" in Australia and United Kingdom	174
" income tax	131
" land tax	140
" per head of population, Commonwealth, State, and local	174
Teachers Act 1909	69
" in State schools	377
" remuneration and classification	377
Technical schools, expenditure on	390
Telegrams	496
Telegraph lines	8
Telegraphs	496
Telephones	497
Temperature	10, 588 and 589
Tiles and pipes made, value of	715
Timber sawn, in forest saw-mills	716
Tin ore, total production	674
Tobacco, area and production	634 and 637
" colonial, used in factories	726
" experimental station	593
" factories, output, &c.	726
Town and township, definition of	97
Towns, Australasian, population	205
Trade between Australian States	481
" total values	466
" with Australian States	477
" Belgium	472
" France	473
" Germany	474
" India and Ceylon	471







	Page
Trade with New Zealand	470
" principal countries	467
" United Kingdom	468
" " States	475
Trading companies registered	250
Tram cars licensed in Melbourne	506
Tramways, country	506
" Melbourne	505
" Trust, Melbourne	504
Training College for teachers	380
" ship <i>John Murray</i>	454
Treaty between Great Britain and Japan	45
Trinity College	371
Trust funds	150
Tubercular diseases, death rate from, districts of Melbourne	351
" " " " Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo	350
" " " deaths of recent arrivals in Victoria from	357
" " " (excluding phthisis), death rate from	356
Twin and triplet births	312
Typhoid fever, death rate from	340
" " fatality, rate of	340
Unimproved value of property in municipalities	261
United Kingdom, annual imports of agricultural and psstoral produce	670
" " crime in	539
" " taxation in	174
University Act 1909	69
" affiliated colleges	371
" degrees conferred	369
" endowment	367
" examinations, public	368
" extension	373
" fees	367
" finances	370
" of Melbourne	367
" professors, lecturers, &c.	92
" undergraduates and students attending lectures	370
Urinary diseases, death rate from	347
Vaccinations per 100 births	339
Value of Victorian production, detailed	730
Vehicles licensed in Melbourne	506
Victoria and Great Britain, agriculture and live stock	671
" discovery and settlement of	2, 3
" population of, 1836 to 1909	178
" position, area, and climate	9
" statistical summary of	8
Victorian coal, consumption of	504
" Deaf and Dumb Institution	430
" Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	435
" Government Loan Act 1909	68
" loans redemption fund	168
" Mining Accident Relief Fund	455
" produce, distribution of	483
" " exports of	482
Vignerons, number of	638
Village communities	562
" settlements	562
Vines and wine making	638
" area and production	634 and 638
Vital statistics	285

	Page
Viticultural Station, Rutherglen	594
Volunteers, number of	124
Voters at elections	63, 64
" " Commonwealth and State	459, 463
" certificates	55
Voting by post	55, 63, 65
" plural, abolished	54
Wages, agricultural and pastoral	615
" Boards, Factories Acts	411
" in Melbourne, industrial rates of	698
" " unclassified trades, rates in	712
" paid in factories	686
" percentage of, to article produced in factories	692
Warrnambool, population	200
Water Act 1909	77
" Acts 1905 and 1909	573
" consumption of, in Melbourne	276
" supply and irrigation	571
" " trusts abolished	584
" works controlled by trusts and corporations	571 and 579
" " for domestic supply	572
" " municipal, capital indebtedness and interest outstanding	582
" " receipts and expenditure, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	577
" " summary of State advances and expenditure	573
" " " storage capacity and capital expenditure	572
" " trusts, capital indebtedness and interest outstanding	579
" " receipts and expenditure	581
" " vested in State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	575
Watson Fund—the Bendigo Miners' Association	455
Wealth, diffusion of, in Australian States and New Zealand	218
" of the British Empire	219
" private, Australian States and New Zealand	217
" " various countries	219
Weights and Measures Act 1909	71
Wellington, population	206
Western Australia, migration to	180
Westernport settlement	4
Wharfs, plant, &c., of Melbourne Harbor Trust	493
Wheat and flour exported, &c.	623
" " produced, disposal of	623
" " area and production	618 and 628
" average yields in wheat-growing counties	620 and 621
" consumption	623
" estimate of yield	618
" first cultivation of	618 and 620
" flour, and biscuits, net exports	623
" ground in flour mills	720
" growing counties, area and production	620
" " experiments	601
" " on fallowed and unfallowed land	644
" manured and unmanured	644, 645
" prices of	632
" production of the world	624
" returns, 1896-7 to 1909-10	622
" stocks	624
" weights, standard and actual	622
" yield in counties	619
" " Australian States and New Zealand	633

	Page
Whooping cough, death rate from	342
Widowers, age at re-marriage	292
Widows	292
Wild fowl sold at Melbourne market	667
Wine consumption in Australia	544
" quantity made	638
Wire Netting Act 1909	70
Women voters	459, 463
Women's Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	427
" Work Exhibition	47
Woodworking factories	716
Wool, exports and production	7, 8
" imports and exports	656
" liens registered	248
" prices of	656
" produced in Australasia	656
" production	655
" used in manufactories	656 and 727
" value of production	731
" washing	714
Woolen mills, output, &c.	727
Working Men's College	392
Workmen's homes allotments, Closer Settlement Estates	568
World, population and area	208
" principal cities	209
Wyuna Irrigation Farm	592
Yarra River, discovery of	5
Yass-Canberra, Federal Capital Site	100
Zoological Gardens	401
Zoology	16



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.

1910.

Scale of Miles



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SOUTHERN OCEAN

Bass Strait

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1909-10.

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.

In 1606 the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, De Houtman, despatched an exploring party, who 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.

De Houtman
and Jansen.

De Quiros. De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, 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.

Dutch exploration. 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.

Carstens and Poole. In 1623 Carstens coasted part of the northern shores, and again, in 1636, Poole followed the coast line of the whole of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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 ^{Bass,} the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and ^{Grant,} circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. ^{Murray} In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast.

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} Lake George, in company with Captain Hovell, and six convicts as ^{Hovell.} servants, set out overland with the intention of reaching Western-port. 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.

Dutton.

Henty.

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.

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 Fawkner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumed for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawkner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close behind the Fawkner settlement.

Fawkner.

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, and Essendon; the towns

of Malvern, Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Northcote, Caulfield, Camberwell; the boroughs of Kew, 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 5,441 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 121,000 dwellings, with a population of 562,300 at the end of 1909.

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 1909 was 71,379,888 ounces, valued at £285,100,386, 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 develop-^{Wool.}ment 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 12,937,983 in 1909-10.

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 1909-10, the wool production was 95,332,829 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

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

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

STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 to 1909.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908-9.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,297,557
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	8,247,684
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	8,210,177
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	54,567,197
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	702,220
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	87,536,451
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	48,461,298
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	4,496,183
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	28,345,649
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	11,124,940
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,437,106
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	424,903
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,500	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,574,162
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,545,742
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	179,358
Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,243,235
Exports—Value .. £	193,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	29,605,695
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,233	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,716,491	9,008,419
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,401
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	15,516
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	128,985,872
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	33,187,382
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	14,471,566
Factories—									
Number of .. "	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,608
Hands employed .. "	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	93,808
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	15,546,633
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,473,780	30,787,760
State Primary Education—									
Number of schools .. "	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,029
Expenditure on .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,934	963,615
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	242,688,771
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members .. "	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	126,746
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	1,887,891

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1909 it had increased to 1,297,557. During the period 1842-1909, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to over £8,200,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1909 the funded debt had reached £54,567,000, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character, and during the last financial year the net return from the reproductive works was more than sufficient to meet the total interest due for the year upon the public debt. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 4,496,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909 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 1909 there were 3,401 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 15,516 miles up to the end of 1908. Postal business in letters and newspapers shows a large increase, and the deposits in savings banks rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £14,471,566 in 1909.

The expenditure on State primary education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £963,615 in 1908-9—the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £25,635,210. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 126,746 in 1908—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £1,888,000 in 1908. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 93,808 in 1908. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £242,688,771 in 1908-9.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

Area of
Victoria.

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

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

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty-three years ended with 1909 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-three years ended with 1909, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 132, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.45 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

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

arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount 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, on the west, is formed under the lee of a projecting tongue 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 coastline may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonards to Ocean Grove. The Sorrento peninsula and the sandy triangular area with Queenscliff at

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

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

GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

Older
Plutonic
rocks.

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

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

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

Metamorphic.

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.

Cambrian.

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

Ordovician.

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

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

Silurian.

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

Devonian

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

apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly facing scarp over 2,000 feet in height, 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 Powlett. 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 fluvialite 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 fluvialite or the aeolian deposits, overlie auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds or brown coals, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at Deans Marsh, Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards. Tertiary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAUNA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Only one species of seal, the Australian sea-bear (*Euotaria cinerea*) is now found in Bass Straits, and is protected. There are colonies on a few outlying islands and rocks. Other species occasionally stray up from the far south. The yellow-sided dolphin (*Delphinus novae-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 the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is “fluky country.”

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

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

Of crustacea, we 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 *Anaspidæ* (*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 quinquestriata*), 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 country; 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 ..	—
Aceland (Donnabuang)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	785
Aceland ..	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
Ana'ie ..	Grant ..	1,350	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	463
Anderson's Peak	Delatite ..	5,010	Bell's Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,611
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Bemm ..	Croajingolong	1,754
Anne ..	Delatite ..	1,417	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Ben Cruachan	Tanjil ..	2,765
Ararat ..	Ripon and Borung	2,020	Bernard ..	Delatite ..	1,610
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 ..	Borong ..	895
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Bakery Hill ..	Grant ..	1,420	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bald Cone ..	Anglesey ..	1,300	Birch's Bald Hill	Talbot ..	—
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Mount	Rodney ..	—
Bald ..	Dargo and Bogong	5,541	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,020	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,685
Bald Hill ..	Mornington	680	Black Range	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range	Borong ..	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 ..	1,861
			Blue Mountain	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong ..	Bogong ..	6,508
			Boiler Plain	Dargo ..	5,150
			Bolangum ..	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 Peak	Delatite ..	4,986
Brock's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and Talbot	2,380
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Clay ..	Normanby ..	622
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349
Brown's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,594	Cobberas ..	Tambo ..	6,030
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Coghill's Hill	Talbot and Ripon	1,639
Buangor ..	Kara Kara and Ripon	3,247	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,461	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Commissioners Hill	Kara Kara	1,408
Budd ..	Delatite ..	1,970	Concongella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	—	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Buffalo (The Horn)	Delatite ..	5,645	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Buffalo (The Hump)	Delatite ..	5,221	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Bullanerook	Bourke ..	2,306	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Bullarook ..	Talbot ..	2,400	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,027
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,934	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Bullich ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Corranwarrabul or Mt. Dandenong	Mornington	2,077
Buminyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Cotterill ..	Bourke ..	679
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Crinoline (Ligar)	Wonnangatta	4,509
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Burrumbeet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and Mornington	2,077
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	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	Deddiak ..	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 ..	—	Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,764
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Direction ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Glenrowen ..	Moira ..	1,680
Disappointment	Bourke and Anglesey	2,631	Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	1,716
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara ..	1,280	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	3,620
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,535	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
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 Hill ..	Hampden ..	893	Higinbotham Heights	Bogong and Dargo	5,800
Enterprise ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Erica ..	Wonnangatta	—	Hodde Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Erip or Bute..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452
Erip or Bute..	Grenville ..	1,539	Hollowback ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,842
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Hollowback ..	Kara Kara ..	1,687
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100	Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160	Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505
Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—	Hore's Hill ..	Benambra ..	—
Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110	Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	—
Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306	Hotham ..	Bogong ..	6,100
Ferguson's Hill	Polwarth ..	708	Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,288
Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059	Howitt ..	Delatite ..	5,718
Forest Hill ..	Tambo on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Hume Range	Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn	—
Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—	Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136
Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,080	Ida ..	Rodney ..	1,537
Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—	Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970
Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700	Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara ..	—
Fullerton's Spring Hill	Wonnangatta	5,400	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			
George ..	Polwarth ..	—			

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 ..	Gumbower ..	—	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 Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Moamot ..	Ripon ..	—
Kooyoora ..	Gladstone ..	—	Monda ..	Evelyn and Anglesey	2,974
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 Hill	Kara Kara	1,901	Moriae ..	Grant ..	839
Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,123	Mormbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366	Morton's Hill	Ripon ..	1,515
La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—	Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	4,900
Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—	Murindal ..	Tambo ..	—
Leading Hill	Mornington	—	Murramurrang-bong	Bogong ..	—
Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—	Mvrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713
Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860	McLean's Hill	Ripon ..	1,529
Letra ..	Hampden ..	1,027	McLeod ..	Tambo ..	5,057
Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Naninia ..	Ripon ..	—
Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007	Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453
Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551	Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355
Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—
Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,026
Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255	Northwood Hill	Dalhousie ..	654
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500	Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400	Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507
Ivall ..	Mornington	—	Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—
Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,324	Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968
Mackenzie ..	Anglesey ..	2,654	Ochtertyre ..	Bogong ..	—
Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—	One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	1,596
Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—	One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—
Mandample ..	Delatite ..	—	One-tree Hill	Kara Kara	1,590
Major ..	Moira ..	1,251	One-tree Hill	Mornington	1,523
Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	—	One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—
			One-tree Hill	Ripon ..	1,680
			Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Patrick Point	Kara Kara	2,323	Seymour Hill	Dalhousie ..	751
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280	Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	962
Phipps ..	Bogong and Dargo	4,600	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ..	—
Pierrepoint ..	Normanby ..	936	Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pigeon Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,300	Serra Range	Dundas and Ripon	—
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—	Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451
Pine Mount ..	Benambra ..	—	Singleton ..	Wonnangatta	—
Piminbar ..	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
Puckapanyal	Dalhousie ..	1,368	Square Mount	Dargo ..	5,210
Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—	Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444
Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—	Station Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Quoin Hill ..	Talbot and Ripon	—	Stavely ..	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
Tarrenbower	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 ..	—	Warrion 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	
Tingaringy ..	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.
Aberfeldy	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson	Miles. 35
Acheron	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn	35
Agnes	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet	23
Aire	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Albert	Buln Buln. Falls into Port Albert	25
Avoca	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	170
Avon, or Dunlop	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	84
Avon	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre. Flows into Lake Buloke	75
Axe Creek	Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe	39
Baek Creek	Moirra. Falls into Broken Creek	45
Baek 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.
Brodribb	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	70
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, near Shepparton	110
Broken Creek	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray	120
Broken Creek	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Bruthen Creek	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet	25
Buchan	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	30
Buffalo	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	50
Bullabul Creek	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	24
Bullarook Creek	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek	35
Bundarra	Bogong. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	25
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 Brodribb	27
Campaspe	Dalhousie, Rodney, Bendigo and Gunbower. Flows into Murray at Echuca	155
Cann	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 7 miles west Cape Everard	50
Castle Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn	40
Chetwynd	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	25
Cherry-tree Creek	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	20
Cobungra Creek	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	26
Cochrane's Creek	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban	Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Cornella Creek	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	40
Corryong Creek	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Crawford	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor	50
Creighton's Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Pranjip	25
Cudgee Creek	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	20
Cudgewa Creek	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Dabyminga Creek	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	63
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 Owens at Wangaratta	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong	30
Koetong Creek	Benambra. Falls into Murray	23
Koroite Creek	Dundas. Falls into Wannon	25
Kororoit Creek	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	40
Lang Lang	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay	30
La Trobe	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay	Millewa. Falls into Murray	30
Little	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	40
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak	20
Livingstone Creek ..	Benambra and Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	32
Loddon	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Murray	210
Macallister	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	100
Marraboor	Tatchera. Falls into Murray	35
Mather's Creek	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	20
Merri	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	44
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra	45
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek	Talbot. Falls into Joyce's Creek	28
Mitchell	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta	Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray	167
McKenzie'	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 4 miles W. of Horsham	36
Moorarbool	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	90
Moroka	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	25
Morwell	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe	30
Mountain Creek	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy	25
Moynes	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
Murraboor	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 ..	Moira. Falls into Murray ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks ..	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell ..	95
Victoria ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo ..	30
Violet Ponds or Honey-suckle Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Seven Creeks ..	35
Wabba Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ..	25
Wallpolla Creek ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Wando ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	25
Wannon ..	Dundas, Ripon, Villiers, and Normanby. 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, $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square

miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea 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 Connewarre, 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
Beaac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkaroc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,075
Booropki ..	Lowan 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	130
Burrumbeet ..	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ..	5,200
Calvert ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	5,200
Cantala ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Carchap ..	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	220
Catcarrong ..	Villiers, near township of Winslow (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Catherine ..	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Centre ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	660
Charm ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,390
Clear ..	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Colac ..	Polwarth, at Colac (<i>f</i>) ..	6,650
Colongulac ..	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	3,500
Connewarre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (<i>f</i>) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ..	400

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Coragulac	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (<i>b</i>)	90
Corangamite	Grenville (<i>s</i>)	57,700
Corringle	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (<i>f</i>)	400
Craver	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (<i>tidal</i>)	200
Cullens	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,660
Cundare	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>)	350
Curlip	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River (<i>f</i>)	400
Denison	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton (<i>f</i>)	350
Dock	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	370
Doling Doling	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (<i>f</i>)	50
Drung Drung or Taylor's	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	750
Duck	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	870
Durdidwarrah	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. (<i>f</i>)	—
Elingamite	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>)	800
Elizabeth	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	200
Eyang	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (<i>f</i>)	180
Furnell	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard (<i>f</i>)	800
Garnouk	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>)	500
Garry	Moirra, 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
Gnarpurt	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	Moirra 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	Tanjii, 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 Penshurst (<i>b</i>)	690
Kerferd	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply (<i>f</i>)	100
King	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe (<i>tidal</i>)	22,500
Konardin	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	300
Koreetnung	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>)	560
Kow	Gunbower (<i>f</i>)	6,800
Laanecoorie Weir	Bendigo and Gladstone (<i>f</i>)	1,620
Lalbert	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,250
Leaghur	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	130
Learmonth	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>)	1,200

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Aeres.
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
Loekie	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	350
Long	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Lonsdale	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>)	6,000
Lookout	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang	130
Mallacoota	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,700
Malmsbury	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury (<i>f</i>) ..	640
Mannaor	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>)	40
Marmal	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>)	250
Marsh, The	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,700
Meering	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	500
Melanydra	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>)	153
Middle	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	560
Miga	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>)	230
Mitre	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>)	1,280
Modewarre	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>s</i>)	1,025
Moodemere	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>)	850
Morea	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	180
Mournpall	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Mundi	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>)	1,280
Murdeduke	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>)	2,800
Murphy's	Tatchera (<i>f</i>)	560
Natimuk	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	922
Omeo	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo (<i>f</i>)	1,966
Ondit	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>)	250
Oundell	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>)	180
Paragalmir	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>)	160
Pelican	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	94
Pertobe	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>)	50
Pine	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	360
Pine Hut	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn	200
Powell	Karkaroc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	322
Punpundhal	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>)	60
Purgagoolah	Croajingolong, 13 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
Toolirook	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—Algæ, Musci, Fungi, &c.—are added, the species total fully 5,000. England possesses about 1,200 flowering plants and ferns; but, owing to its relatively large expanse of coast and its more uniformly moist climate, Algæ, Musci, and Fungi are better represented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One 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. 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.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Principal events.

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

1901. January 1st—Proclamation and inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney, and swearing in of the Rt. Hon. E. Barton, first Prime Minister, and other members of the Ministry. State departments of Customs and Excise transferred, whilst those of the Post and Telegraph and Defence followed on 1st March.
- „ January 22nd—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's Coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ March 31st—Eleventh census of Victoria, and third simultaneous census of Australia and New Zealand.
- „ May 9th—Opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Melbourne, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, Heir-Apparent to the Throne, under commission from His Majesty King Edward VII.
- „ October 8th—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1903. October 6th—Inauguration of the Federal High Court, and the swearing-in of Sir Samuel Griffith, late Chief Justice of Queensland, as Chief Justice, and of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, K.C., late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., as judges.
- „ December 16th—Commonwealth elections. Female franchise exercised for the first time in Victoria.
1904. February 1st—The British Government decided on important changes in the British Army, including the establishment of an Army Council, on the lines of the Board of Admiralty.
- „ March 17th—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The deceased peer was a grandson of King George III., and first cousin of the late Queen Victoria.
- „ April 8th—Signing of Convention adjusting foreign and colonial questions at issue between Great Britain and France.
1905. February 1st—Beginning of the poundage system in English mail contracts.
- „ April 25th—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal colony issued. There is to be a Legislative Assembly, to be re-elected every four years, the franchise being extended to every burgher of the late Boer Republic who was entitled to vote for its first Volksraad; and all white Britishers earning £100 per annum, or occupying a house with a rental of £10 per annum. Power of initiating taxation bills is withheld from the chamber. Members are to receive £2 per day during the session, but not more than £200 per annum. The House comprises the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, between six and nine official members, and between thirty and thirty-five elected members. The debates will be conducted in English, but, with the President's consent, the Dutch language may be used by members.

1905. May 16th—Agreement signed between the Butter Export Committee and the White Star, Lund, and Aberdeen lines of steamers, for the carriage of butter. The freight reduction effected by the contract is 50 per cent. on former rates, and the temperature of the butter in transit is not to exceed 20 deg.
- „ May 24th—Empire Day—first observation in Melbourne.
- „ August 12th—Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan renewing, for ten years, the old treaty, and adding thereto.
- „ August 29th—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
- „ September 26th—Text of the English-Japanese treaty made public. The preamble states that the Governments have agreed upon articles having for their object:—First, the consolidation, maintenance, and general peace of the regions of Eastern Asia and India; second, the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China, by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities in commerce and industry to all nations in China; third, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties, and the defence of their special interests, in the said regions.
- „ October 30th—Annexation under an Order-in-Council, of Town of North Melbourne and Borough of Flemington and Kensington, to City of Melbourne.
1906. January 1st—Importation of opium into Australia prohibited (other than for medical purposes).
- „ January 29th—Death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, father of the reigning Queen of England.
- „ February 9th—Government loan of £1,600,000, for the purpose of redeeming in part a loan falling due in London, floated with decided success in Melbourne.
- „ February 19th—Opening of the Imperial Parliament by His Majesty the King.
- „ February 22nd—Loss of the sailing vessel *Speke*, wrecked on Phillip Island.
- „ February 23rd—Tobacco Commission's report (a majority report) to Prime Minister. Nationalization of the tobacco industry favoured.
- „ March 14th—Death of Mr. G. S. Coppin, veteran actor, at the age of 86 years.
- „ March 18th—Death of Mr. Geo. Lansell, pioneer quartz miner of Bendigo, at the age of 83 years.
- „ March 19th—Mr. L. F. B. Cussen appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.
- „ April 18th—Great earthquake at San Francisco.
- „ April 23rd—Melbourne University jubilee celebrations commenced.
- „ April 29th—Census of New Zealand taken.
- „ June 10th—Death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand.
- „ July 12th—Wireless telegraphy installed—Queenscliff (Victoria) to Devonport (Tasmania).
- „ September 1st—Papua Act came into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- „ October 8th—Commonwealth free-trade instituted, by disappearance of the Western Australian special Tariff.
- „ October 12th—Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C., appointed to the High Court Bench.

1906. November 1st—Strike in the building trade in Melbourne. About 1,000 men directly affected. The demand of the strikers was that 44 hours, instead of 48 hours, constitute a week's work at the current rate of wages. After being on strike for ten weeks, both sides agreed that the dispute should be submitted to Justice Cussen for arbitration, and he decided that the men should continue to work 48 hours per week, but receive an increase of wages.
- „ November 21st—Celebration of the first 50 years of Responsible Government in Victoria.
- „ November 30th—Conference of the Statisticians of the Australian States and New Zealand (with Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, president), convened for the purpose of securing uniformity in the compilation of statistical information, and of preventing overlapping between the Commonwealth and States.
- „ December 2nd—Judgment delivered by the Privy Council in *Webb v. Outtrim*, affirming the liability of members of the Commonwealth Public Service to pay State income tax.
- „ December 12th—Elections for the third Commonwealth Parliament held.
- „ December 12th—New constitution of the Transvaal Colony proclaimed.
1907. January 7th—Opening of the eleventh session of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at Adelaide.
- „ January 14th—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ January 19th—Cooktown (Queensland) wrecked by a hurricane.
- „ January 21st—Mr. Townsend MacDermott, "father of the bar" in Victoria, died at Ballarat, in the 89th year of his age.
- „ January 28th—Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, died at the age of 83.
- „ March 7th—Station and all cars destroyed by fire on the Brighton Electric Tramway line.
- „ March 13th—Buildings for Talbot Colony of Epileptics opened at Clayton by Lady Talbot.
- „ March 13th—Explosion on the French Battleship *Jena*, in Toulon Harbor, 118 deaths resulting.
- „ March 17th—The steamship *Suevic* wrecked on Lizard Head, coast of Cornwall, England. The passengers and crew were saved.
- „ March 26th—Opening of the Navigation Conference in London.
- „ April 15th—Opening of the Imperial Conference in London, at which the Commonwealth of Australia was represented by the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister, and the other self-governing British Dependencies by their respective Premiers. The results of the Conference were as follow:—The right to cancel the Naval Agreement was affirmed; the privilege of coining silver was conceded; favorable consideration was promised to schemes for facilitating cable and postal communication throughout the Empire; concessions were considered probable in regard to Suez Canal dues; and a secretariat was established to devote its time exclusively to Imperial affairs and to keep regular communication between Premiers.
- „ May 24th—Memorial to the late Queen Victoria unveiled in Alexandra-avenue.
- „ July 10th—Opening of telephone between Melbourne and Sydney.

1907. July 24th—Death of the Rev. John Watsford, first Australian to enter the Wesleyan ministry, aged 86.
- „ July 30th—Appointment of Mr. W. H. Moule to the County Court Bench, *vice* Judge Molesworth, deceased.
- „ July 30th—Resignation of Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G., as Treasurer of the Federal Government.
- „ August 8th—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
- „ August 13th—Union Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Kawatiri* totally wrecked at Macquarie Heads, Tasmania, with a loss of six lives.
- „ August 14th—Colonel Stanley appointed State Military Commandant, *vice* Colonel Ricardo, deceased.
- „ August 14th—Allowances of members of the Federal Legislature increased from £400 to £600 per annum.
- „ September 17th—The committee of the Melbourne Hospital accept an offer of £100,000 by the trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate towards the erection of new hospital buildings.
- „ September 26th—The colony of New Zealand proclaimed a "Dominion."
- „ September 28th—Strike of bakers in Melbourne for an increase in wages from £2 10s. to £2 14s. per week. The request was eventually agreed to on the 2nd October.
- „ October 23rd—Opening of the First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work at the Exhibition Building, Melbourne.
- „ November 4th—Opening of a new Dental Hospital in Melbourne.
- „ November 13th—Coal strike in New South Wales—all the collieries in the Hunter River District remained idle till 21st November.
- „ November 30th—Wallach's Buildings, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £70,000.
- „ December 11th—Parliamentary Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, destroyed by fire.
1908. January 1st—Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau opened.
- „ January 1st—Lieutenant Shackleton, with party, left Lyttelton, New Zealand, in the *Nimrod*, on an expedition to the South Polar regions.
- „ January 14th—Death of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of Victoria for 42 years, aged 81.
- „ January 15th to 20th—Record stretch of hot weather, six days over 100 deg. in the shade.
- „ January 20th—Great fire at Newcastle (New South Wales), damages estimated at £150,000.
- „ February 1st—King of Portugal and Crown Prince assassinated at Lisbon.
- „ February 14th—Death of Mr. David Syme, proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, aged 81 years.
- „ March 1st—Death of the Marquis of Linlithgow, first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, at Pau, in the South of France.
- „ March 19th—Death of Mr. Howard Willoughby, a former editor of the *Argus* newspaper, aged 69 years.
- „ April 7th—Jubilee celebration of the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne.
- „ April 8th—Mr. Asquith appointed to the position of Prime Minister in the Imperial Cabinet.

1908. April 20th—Disastrous railway accident at Braybrook Junction (Sunshine). A train from Bendigo ran into one leaving the Braybrook platform for Melbourne, 44 persons being killed, and 412 injured. Damages to the amount of £129,000 were awarded to the injured, and to the relatives of those killed.
- „ April 22nd—Death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, a few weeks previously, had resigned the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain.
- „ April 28th—Inter-State Conference of Premiers at State Parliament House, Melbourne.
- „ May 11th—Death of Mr. Chas. Cameron Kingston, first Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth Ministry.
- „ May 14th—Opening of the Franco-British Exhibition, in London, by the Prince of Wales.
- „ June 15th to 24th—Pan-Anglican Congress of the Church of England, held in London, when representatives (clerical and lay) from every diocese throughout the world assembled to discuss great questions bearing on the work of the church in all countries. The total offerings amounted to £333,208, which is to be devoted principally to missionary work.
- „ June 26th—Adverse decision by the High Court of Australia on the New Protection, by which the Commonwealth Parliament endeavoured to regulate the conditions of labour in the manufacture of agricultural machinery within the States.
- „ July 8th—Death of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, C.B., the eminent surgeon, aged 70 years.
- „ July 24th—Strike of tramway employés at Sydney, New South Wales. The strike collapsed in six days, when the men resumed work.
- „ July 22nd—Tercentenary of Canada. Opening of the ceremonies connected with the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Samuel Champlain, French explorer, on the spot where Quebec now stands.
- „ July 27th—Arrival of Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G., Governor-elect of the State.
- „ July 28th—Turkey having adopted a constitutional form of Government, the Sultan takes the oath of fidelity to the new constitution.
- „ August 29th.—Arrival of the United States fleet, composed of 16 battle-ships, in Hobson's Bay. The fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Sperry, remained one week in Victoria, and was received with great enthusiasm.
- „ September 9th.—Lord Dudley sworn in as Governor-General of Australia.
- „ November 3rd—Election of Mr. Taft as President of the United States.
- „ November 6th—Yass-Canberra, New South Wales, chosen by the Commonwealth Parliament, as the site for the Federal capital.
- „ November 10th—The Deakin Ministry defeated in the Commonwealth Parliament.
- „ November 13th—A Labour Ministry, with Mr. Fisher as Prime Minister, sworn in.
- „ November 14th—The *Falls of Halladale*, a four-masted barque, wrecked near Curdie's Inlet, Victoria, without loss of life.
- „ November 26th—Mr. G. H. Reid resigns the leadership of the Federal Opposition.
- „ December 7th—Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly, and prorogation of Parliament.

1908. December 28th—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina, and other smaller towns, almost obliterated. The deaths are estimated at over 200,000 persons.
- „ December 29th—General elections for the Legislative Assembly.
1909. January 1st—Old-age Pension Act came into force in the United Kingdom. Pensions are to be paid to all persons aged 70 years and upwards who have been British subjects for 20 years and have resided for that time in the United Kingdom, unless for any reason they are disqualified. The full amount of the pension is 5s. per week, and it is not payable to any person having an income of more than £31 10s. per annum.
- „ January 1st—Strike of miners at Broken Hill, New South Wales.
- „ January 5th—Pinnacle of H.M.S. *Encounter* run down in Sydney Harbour by steamer *Dunmore*. Fifteen bluejackets were drowned and many others injured.
- „ January 7th—State Parliament opened after the general election. A new Ministry formed under the Premiership of the Hon. John Murray.
- „ January 31st—The steamer *Clan Ronald*, wheat-laden, bound for South Africa from Port Adelaide, foundered in St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia. Forty of the crew, including the captain, were drowned.
- „ February 4th—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
- „ February 6th—The Commonwealth Government decided to proceed with the construction of two torpedo destroyers in Great Britain—the first instalment of an Australian navy.
- „ February 12th—The passenger steamer *Penguin* wrecked in Cook's Strait, New Zealand. Sixty of the passengers and crew were drowned.
- „ February 28th—Sailing ship *Forest Hall* wrecked off Cape Maria Van Diemen, New Zealand.
- „ March 4th—Mr. Taft inducted into office as President of the United States.
- „ March 5th—Premiers' Conference in Hobart, Tasmania. Representatives of States agreed among themselves on a scheme by which three-fifths of the total Customs revenue was to be returned to the States annually, with a minimum of £6,750,000.
- „ March 12th—Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Arbitration Court, decided that the first condition in the settlement of the Broken Hill strike should be that a living wage be secured to the employes, this being fixed at 8s. 7½d. per day for unskilled, and 10s. per day for skilled labour.
- „ March 14th—Death of W. C. Kermot, M.A., Professor of Engineering at the Melbourne University, aged 63 years.
- „ March 21st—The New Zealand Government offered to present a Dreadnought to Great Britain.
- „ March 24th—Departure of Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of New South Wales, from that State.
- „ March 25th—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached 88 deg. 23 min. south latitude, or a point within 112 miles of the South Pole, on 7th January, 1909, thus beating the best previous record by 400 miles. Professor David and two other members of the expedition reached the magnetic pole. Coal and large deposits of limestone were found as far south as 85 degrees.

1909. March 27th.—Death at Brighton, Victoria, at the age of 93 years, of R. H. Budd, one of the leading educationists in the State.
- „ April 6th.—Commander Peary, of the United States Navy, reached the North Pole.
- „ April 18th.—Death, at Sydney, of Dr. Saumarez Smith, Anglican Primate of Australia, at the age of 73 years.
- „ April 23rd.—The Commonwealth High Court decided that Mr. Justice Higgins had in some matters exceeded his jurisdiction in the Broken Hill labour dispute. It was held that the Arbitration Court was prohibited from proceeding to enforce its award in so far as the conditions relating to hours of work and overtime were more favorable to the employés at Port Pirie than those recognised before 31st December, 1908; also in so far as a limitation was placed on the setting of contracts. Partial resumption of work followed on this decision.
- „ April 27th.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor Mohammed V.
- „ April 28th.—Death of Janet Lady Clarke.
- „ April 29th.—Death of Mr. Wm. H. Archer, ex-Secretary for Lands and Registrar-General, aged 85 years.
- „ May 11th.—New Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of £1,500,000, with a minimum price fixed at 98, subscribed twice over in London.
- „ May 18th.—Death of George Meredith, novelist and poet, at the age of 81 years.
- „ May 19th.—Death in the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum of Francis Webster, one of the discoverers of the famous Welcome Nugget.
- „ May 23rd.—Collapse of the Broken Hill strike; miners return to work under the terms laid down by the Federal Arbitration Court, and limited by the High Court.
- „ May 26th.—“Fusion” party formed in Federal Parliament under the leadership of the Hon. A. Deakin.
- „ May 27th.—Defeat of the Fisher Ministry in the House of Representatives.
- „ May 28th.—Lord Chelmsford, Governor-elect of New South Wales, landed in Sydney.
- „ May 31st.—Death of the Hon. Thos. Price, Premier of South Australia, aged 57 years.
- „ June 3rd.—The Commonwealth Government offered a Dreadnought to Great Britain.
- „ June 7th.—Imperial Press Conference opened in London. It was attended by representatives of the principal newspapers in the British Dominions.
- „ July 23rd.—Sir Frederick Holder, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died suddenly at Parliament House.
- „ July 25th.—Bleriot succeeded in flying from France to England in his monoplane.
- „ July 26th.—The steamer *Waratah*, which left Melbourne on 1st July, for London, *via* Durban and Capetown, with 300 passengers and crew on board, sailed from Durban on this day, and has not been heard of since.
- „ July 28th.—Imperial Defence Conference opened in London; Colonel Foxton, Honorary Minister, Captain Creswell, Naval Director, and Colonel Bridges, Chief of Intelligence, represented the Commonwealth of Australia.

1909. August 13th.—Conference of Commonwealth Ministers and State Premiers *re* the financial relations of the Commonwealth and States opened in Melbourne. A scheme was adopted under which the Commonwealth was to pay to the States annually 25s. per head of population. In addition to this sum, Western Australia was to receive special annual payments commencing at £250,000 in 1910-11, and diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per annum, one half to be contributed by the Commonwealth, and the balance by the States on a *per Capita* basis. A sum not exceeding £600,000 was to be withheld by the Commonwealth from the moneys returnable to the States to provide for a deficiency in the Commonwealth finances for 1909-10.
- „ August 19th.—Railway accident at McCallum's Creek, between Clunes and Talbot. Train wrecked on a bridge which had been partly swept away by flood waters. Six trucks were destroyed, but no lives were lost.
- „ August 19-20th.—General floods throughout the country.
- „ September 12th.—Halley's comet discovered by Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg Observatory, Germany.
- „ September 14th.—Opening of the Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, under the presidency of Sir A. Spicer.
- „ September 17th.—Death of Sir Thos. Bent, at Brighton, aged 70 years.
- „ September 21st.—Defence Bill introduced in Commonwealth Parliament.
- „ October 8th.—Death of Miss Sutherland, philanthropist.
- „ October 23rd.—First order for new Australian silver coinage (£200,000) sent to British Mint by the Federal Treasurer, Sir John Forrest.
- „ October 26th.—Murder of Prince Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, in Korea.
- „ November 8th.—Strike of New South Wales coal miners commenced.
- „ Noyember 12th.—Third reading of the financial agreement, proposed by the Premiers' Conference in August, was carried in the House of Representatives.
- „ November 21st.—Violent storm throughout Victoria. Telegraphic and telephonic communication interrupted.
- „ November 30th.—House of Lords rejected Budget of Liberal Government by 350 votes to 75.
- „ December 4th.—Bowling, Brennan, and Burns, leaders of the strike of New South Wales coal miners, arrested by order of New South Wales Government.
- „ December 6th.—Grey and Lewis, two other leaders, also arrested.
- „ December 8th.—Order placed with British Admiralty for Commonwealth first-class cruiser.
- „ December 10th.—Queensland University opened in Government House Buildings.
- „ December 11th.—Death of Alderman C. J. Ham, old colonist, aged 73.
- „ December 15th.—Right Hon. Sir George Reid, P.C., accepted the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, in London.
- „ December 17th.—Death of King Leopold of Belgium.
- „ December 20th.—Disastrous fire at Williamstown; all houses in one street burnt down. Damage estimated at £12,000.
- „ December 21st.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Port Darwin to commence a tour of inspection of the Australian military forces.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Steps leading up to responsible government.

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.

Responsible government.

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.

Qualifications of Members.

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

Council franchise.

Assembly
franchise.

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

Vote by
ballot.

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

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the 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.

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 enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. 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. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,725 postal ballot papers were used for the House of Representatives, being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the votes recorded. At the recent election on 13th April, 1910, the number of persons who voted in this manner for the House of Representatives was 14,049, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total voters.

Voting by
post at
elections.

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

Voters'
certificates

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

Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.

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.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

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

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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.

Forming
a new
Ministry.

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.

Granting a
dissolution.

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

The Execu-
tive
Council.

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

Responsible
Ministers.

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

The Parlia-
ment.

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

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

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

The Legis-
lative
Council.

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

The Legis-
lative
Assembly.

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, unattainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district. The occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered; but where a tenant finds that the landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or of the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he or she shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

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

Limitation
of election
expenses.

matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

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

Elections—
Legislative
Council,
1907.

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

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.				Number who voted by post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Informal.	Total.		
East Yarra ...	13,889	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Melbourne ...	14,001	"		...	...	...	...
Melbourne East	11,424	3,537	14	14	3,551	57	31.08
" North	13,036	3,951	13	63	3,964	60	30.40
" South	13,495	4,908	24	26	4,932	109	36.54
" West	13,534	3,428	2	23	3,430	4	25.34
Bendigo ...	8,558	5,049	5	16	5,054	178	59.07
Gippsland ...	9,485	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Nelson ...	8,012	"		...	...	...	...
Northern ...	8,685	3,081	7	14	3,088	26	35.56
North-Eastern	8,932	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
North-Western ..	9,780	3,119	14	10	3,133	16	32.03
Southern ...	9,557	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	10,891	"		...	...	...	...
South-Western ...	9,269	"		...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	8,705	"		...	...	...	...
Western ...	9,485	"		...	...	...	...
Less uncontested Provinces (10)	180,738	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,512	27,073	79	166	27,152	450	34.58

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

Electoral
Districts—
Legislative
Assembly.

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

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford	4,462	(Uncontested)	
Albert Park	5,171	2,751	53·20
Allandale	3,145	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East	4,153	2,473	59·55
Ballaarat West	3,986	2,320	58·20
Barwon	3,997	2,034	50·89
Benalla	3,555	1,589	44·69
Benambra	2,793	1,586	56·78
Bendigo East	4,013	2,242	55·87
Bendigo West	4,321	(Uncontested)	
Boroondara	6,333	2,658	41·97
Borong	2,948	(Uncontested)	
Brighton	4,165	"	
Brunswick	5,460	"	
Bulla	3,936	"	
Carlton	4,222	"	
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,417	"	
Collingwood	4,436	2,471	55·70
Dalhousie	3,600	2,728	75·77
Dandenong	4,365	2,122	48·61
Daylesford	3,235	2,075	64·14
Dundas	3,234	2,169	67·06
Eaglehawk	3,729	2,487	66·69
East Melbourne	4,266	(Uncontested)	
Essendon	6,200	3,237	52·21
Evelyn	3,717	1,365	36·72
Fitzroy	4,057	2,172	53·53
Flemington	5,444	2,759	50·68
Geelong	4,486	2,547	56·78
Gippsland East	3,172	1,535	48·39
Gippsland North	3,157	1,981	62·75
Gippsland South	3,898	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West	3,262	"	
Glencg	3,633	"	
Goulburn Valley	3,273	"	

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville	3,582	2,265	63·23
Gunbower	3,104	(Uncontested)	
Hampden	4,025	2,026	50·34
Hawthorn	5,999	2,856	47·61
Jika Jika	6,039	2,882	47·72
Kara Kara	3,288	(Uncontested)	
Korong	2,710		"
Lowan	3,021		"
Maryborough	3,940		"
Melbourne	5,636	2,206	39·14
Mornington	4,185	(Uncontested)	
North Melbourne	5,362		"
Ovens	2,949	1,727	58·56
Rolwarth	3,815	2,215	58·06
Port Fairy	3,644	2,501	68·63
Port Melbourne	5,405	(Uncontested)	
Prahran	4,969	2,627	52·86
Richmond	5,230	2,735	52·29
Rodney	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda	5,010	1,851	36·95
Swan Hill	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak	4,910	2,273	46·29
Upper Goulburn	3,763	2,164	57·50
Walhalla	2,897	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta	3,849		"
Waranga	2,929	2,111	72·07
Warrenheip	2,891	1,762	60·94
Warrnambool	3,217	1,840	57·19
Williamstown	6,148	2,995	48·72
	263,876	..	..
Less uncontested districts (26)	98,957	..	..
Total	164,919	88,461	53·64

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

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1908.

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

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

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

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

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on 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 for a short session on 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on 2nd March, 1909; the second session was opened on 30th June, 1909, and prorogued on 4th January, 1910.

Duration of
Parliam-
ents and
sessions.

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 1910.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliamt. Days.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1910—
continued.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd (1st & 2nd Sessions)	1909-10	..	244	..

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

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1909.

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

ACTS PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION, 1909.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2157. | January 8th. | —This Act applies £1,355,248 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9. |
| 2158. | February 26th. | —This Act applies £1,384,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates supplies granted in the last two sessions, amounting to £5,256,435, to the service of the Government. |
| 2159. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1909</i> gives the Board authority to borrow, with the consent of the Governor in Council, £1,000,000 over and above the amount it was authorized to borrow by virtue of previous Acts. Permission is also given for redemption loans to be floated, notwithstanding that by doing so the limit of the borrowing powers of the Board, viz., £3,750,000, may be exceeded. |
| 2160. | March 2nd. | —This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until the 31st December, 1909. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 2161. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock Act 1909</i> authorizes the raising of £500,000 by the issue of stock—£300,000 to be expended on the construction of railways and works, and £200,000 on irrigation works and water supply in country districts. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue to meet the stock when it falls due. |
| 2162. | March 2nd.— | This Act increases by £10,000 the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9. |
| 2163. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1909</i> gives power to raise £500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures—£275,000 to be expended on railways and tramways, £168,000 on irrigation works and water supply works in country districts, and £57,000 on the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-holders, the repayments by municipalities and land-holders to be credited to the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed, except as regards the above sum of £57,000, is to be set apart annually out of revenue until the loan is redeemed. |
| 2164. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1909</i> sanctions the issue and application of £1,171,468 out of loan funds for railway and tramway works. |
| 2165. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ballarat East Land Act 1909</i> provides for the vesting of certain lands for the purposes of the South-street Society, and for reducing the width of certain streets in the town of Ballarat East, and for other purposes. |
| 2166. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1909</i> removes doubts as to the borrowing powers conferred on the Trust by the Act of 1907, and enables the Melbourne Tramways Trust and trustees generally to invest in or upon debentures issued under the Act. |
| 2167. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act 1909</i> authorizes the raising of £1,500,000 by the issue of stock. Of this amount, £1,000,000 is for the construction of railways and works connected therewith and rolling stock, and £500,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts. |
| 2168. | March 2nd.— | The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1909</i> extends the time from five to six years from the coming into force of the principal Act, viz., 30th November, 1904, during which money may be raised for closer settlement purposes, the amount in any one year not to exceed £500,000. The acceptance of instalments of purchase money by the Board from lease-holders who have previously broken a covenant or condition of lease is not to be deemed a waiver of such breach, although the Board or person receiving the money had knowledge of the irregularity. Lessees may, at the discretion of the Board, prevent forfeiture for non-payment of a half-yearly instalment by the payment of a fine at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but no forfeiture is to operate to extinguish any debt to the Crown in respect of such instalment. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|------------|--|
| 2169. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Meat Supervision Act</i> 1909 amends the Act of 1900. Bacon brought into the meat area and swine sold or slaughtered at private abattoirs are placed under the provisions of the principal Act. |
| 2170. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £622,899 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes. |
| 2171. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Forests Excisions Act</i> 1909 gives power to excise permanently from State forests certain areas defined in a schedule to the Act. |
| 2172. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Marine Act</i> 1909, to be deemed to have come into force from the 26th August, 1908, amends the Act of 1890 by declaring that regulations made by the Pilot Superannuation Board for the maintenance of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund shall bind all pilots, whether licensed before or after the commencement of the <i>Marine Board Act</i> 1887, and all persons claiming through them, or in receipt of any periodic allowance or pension from the fund. Section 97 of the principal Act is amended by affirming that the regulations in force at the commencement of the Act of 1890 are to continue in force until the Pilot Superannuation Board has, by regulation approved by the Governor in Council, otherwise directed, and no longer; the provision in the same section that pensions, gratuities, and allowances granted before the commencement of the <i>Marine Act</i> 1887 are to be a first charge upon the annual income of the fund will be considered as repealed from the date on which any such regulation may come into operation. |
| 2173. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Eumeralla Drainage Area Act</i> 1909 gives the Minnamite Shire Council power to make a further special improvement charge in the event of the loan moneys raised on the security of the improvement charge being insufficient to complete the drainage works. |
| 2174. | March 2nd. | —The <i>University Act</i> 1909 provides for the establishment of a Veterinary School in the University of Melbourne—an annual endowment for ten years of £4,200 being payable out of the Consolidated Revenue provided that certain conditions are complied with. |
| 2175. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1909 increases the salaries of State school teachers in some cases, and also the number of classified positions. Increments are provided for certain head teachers and female assistants, and also for others who have completed twenty-five years of service. Allowances are to be given to teachers performing special services in training schools. The Act is to be deemed to have come into operation in respect of most of its provisions from the 1st January, 1909, and the increased annual expenditure which it will entail is estimated to amount to £77,000. |

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|------------|---|
| 2176. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1895, gives power to the Governor in Council to proclaim any portion of the district of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust an urban section. Three additional Commissioners may also be elected for this section, and the apportionment of the Trust loan indebtedness is also provided for. Authority is given to levy rates upon the occupiers and owners of lands and tenements within the urban section. A penalty of £50 may be inflicted on any person who waters or permits to be watered an area larger than that for which application has been made to an officer of the Trust, and for which water is supplied, and a similar fine may also be exacted when a person has been convicted for unlawfully taking water from any channel, conduit, or pipe belonging to or under the management of the Trust. A person illegally diverting water is liable to a penalty of £5 per day. When a loan is obtained for the purchase of machinery or plant a sum must be set aside each year to provide for depreciation. |
| 2177. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act</i> 1909, to come into force on the 1st May, 1909, provides for a half-holiday every Saturday in shops in the metropolitan district. Butchers, bakers, chemists, hairdressers, tobacconists, booksellers and news agents, fish and oyster, bicycle, and flower shops, and eating houses and restaurants, do not come within the scope of the Act. After the expiration of one year a majority consisting of at least fifty more than one-half of the shopkeepers affected may, by petitioning the Governor in Council, have the Saturday half-holiday suspended for not less than six months nor more than two years. |
| 2178. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Beecac and Newtown Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beecac to Newtown. |
| 2179. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Ouyen and Kow Plains Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ouyen to Kow Plains. |
| 2180. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Moe and Walhalla Railway Completion Act</i> 1909 provides for the completion of the Moe and Walhalla railway. |
| 2181. | March 2nd. | —The <i>Wire Netting Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the <i>Vermin Destruction Act</i> 1890, gives the Governor in Council power to sell wire netting for vermin-proof fences to shires, who must enter into an agreement to pay out of the municipal fund 10 per cent. of the price charged on the signing of the agreement and the balance in nine equal instalments with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If any municipality fails to pay the instalment when due the Treasurer is empowered to deduct the overdue instalment from the shire's endowment. The limit of assistance by way of loan which a municipality may grant to any one owner of land is fixed at wire netting sufficient for 5 lineal miles of fencing, and no higher rate of interest may be charged than 4½ |

Act No. Date.

- per cent. on the amount of the price of the wire netting, or on so much of it as remains unpaid. The Minister may advance to Crown licensees or adjoining land-owners, on such security as may be arranged, sufficient wire netting for 6 lineal miles of fencing. A maximum penalty of £100 may be imposed on any person for selling, giving away, or without authority using wire netting for any purpose other than the fencing of his land.
2182. March 2nd.—The *Weights and Measures Act 1909* deals principally with the constitution of Weights and Measures Unions. No inspector of weights and measures is to stamp any weights, measures, balances, steel-yards, beams, or other weighing machines if the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud. All weights, measures, and scales forfeited become the property of the Council or Union, and may be disposed of as they deem fit. An inspector may demand from the vendor of coal or firewood the "delivery or weight ticket," and may impound it if found to be incorrect. Firewood, if sold in a quantity of 10 cubic feet or less, or of 5 cwt. or less, must be disposed of by weight.
2183. March 2nd.—The *Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909*, to come into operation on the 1st July, 1909, regulates the sale of chaff and other foods for stock. The sale of mixed chaff is prohibited, and chaff when offered for sale is to be deemed hay chaff unless otherwise stated. The penalty for a first offence is fixed at not more than £20; for a second offence not less than £10 nor more than £50; and for each subsequent offence not less than £20 nor more than £100. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to stock food must state specifically the materials of which it consists. The proportion or amount of foreign ingredients which may be contained in any stock food is to be prescribed by regulation. Power is given to an authorized officer or to a purchaser to enter premises where stock food is prepared or offered for sale and take samples for analysis by the chemist of the Department of Agriculture. These may be taken in the absence of the vendor, and withholding information or obstructing the authorized officer is an offence against the Act. The purchaser of such stock food may be required to state the name of the vendor.
2184. March 2nd.—The *Factories and Shops Act 1909* amends previous Factories Acts. The ages of children who may not be employed in factories are raised from 13 to 14 years for males, and from 13 to 15 years for females, but this is not to affect any child lawfully employed in a factory when the Act was passed. The pay for Sunday work of engineers and firemen, required under the Factories and Shops Acts to hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, is fixed at not less than time and a-half. The powers of the Ironmoulders' Board are extended. Further restrictions are imposed on the delivery of bread on the bakers'

Act No. Date.

holiday in each month, it being an offence to deliver bread in any way except by retail over the counter on such day. Shops must be provided with sufficient means of ingress and egress, and over-crowding must be avoided. No premium is to be demanded by a shopkeeper (other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist) for engaging or employing a person in connexion with the selling of goods as an apprentice or improver, and any person who has paid such premium or bonus may recover the same in a court of competent jurisdiction. Power is given the Governor in Council to appoint Special Boards for the iron-working trade. Every hairdressing and shaving saloon is to be closed on the third Wednesday in March in each year, and all employes are to be given a holiday on that day. Amendments have been made in the Act of 2137 *re* power to appoint Special Boards in the businesses of carting and of erection of buildings.

2185. March 31st.—The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908 confers the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards at all elections for the State Legislative Assembly, and also places them on an equality with men at elections for the Legislative Council.

ACTS PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION, 1909.

Act No. Date.

2186. July 8th.—This Act applies £1,117,970 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2187. July 26th.—The *Assembly Electoral Rolls Act* 1909 alters the times for preparing supplementary electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly for the year 1909.
2188. July 28th.—This Act applies £218,948 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9.
2189. August 12th.—The *Carriages Act* 1909, to be construed as one with the *Carriages Act* 1890, alters the annual apportionment amongst suburban municipalities of amounts received by the City of Melbourne from residents in those municipalities for hackney carriage licences and carters' licences.
2190. August 12th.—The *Northcote Railway Station Improvement Act* 1909 provides for improving the access to the Northcote Railway Station.
2191. August 12th.—The *Woodend Land Exchange Act* 1909 provides for the issue of a Crown grant of certain land in the parish of Newham permanently reserved for water supply purposes in exchange for certain other land transferred to the Woodend Waterworks Trust.
2192. September 15th.—The *Marriage Act* 1909, to be construed as one with the *Marriage Act* 1890 and amending Acts, declares it unlawful for any minister of religion to celebrate any marriage unless the parties about to be married or one of them gives written notice at least three days before the performance of the ceremony, but notice may be dispensed with in cases of emergency by permission being previously obtained from a justice of the peace. No marriage celebrated without notice or in unauthorized hours is invalid for these reasons, but the person officiating at the marriage is liable to a penalty of £20, and

Act No. Date.

- may be suspended by the Chief Secretary for twelve months. Any minister of religion who in the opinion of the Chief Secretary makes a business of celebrating marriages may be prohibited from so doing. In the month of January in each year the recognised head of each denomination must send to the Government Statist a full and complete list of the ministers of his denomination already registered and eligible to be registered by the Government Statist, with their designations and residences, and names of ministers not appearing on these lists shall be removed from the register. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are valid if celebrated according to the usages of these sects.
2193. September 15th.—This Act applies £447,258 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2194. September 25th.—The *Burrumbeet Recreation Reserve Act* 1909 cancels the Crown grant of certain land in the parishes of Burrumbeet and Brewster permanently reserved as a site for public park and recreation.
2195. September 25th.—The *Essendon Land Act* 1909 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the municipal district of Essendon reserved as a site for conservation of water.
2196. September 25th.—The *Upper Yarra Traffic Act* 1909 gives power to the Governor in Council to make regulations for controlling and regulating the traffic by boats on the river Yarra from Queen's Bridge at Melbourne to Dight's Falls, or to such place further up the stream as may at any time be proclaimed.
2197. September 25th.—The *West Melbourne Literary Institute Land Act* 1909 authorizes the re-vesting in the Crown of certain land in the parish of North Melbourne permanently reserved for the purposes of the West Melbourne Literary Institute, and the granting of the same to trustees as a site for the incorporated institution called "The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital," and makes other provisions consequent thereon.
2198. October 12th.—The *Licensing Act* 1909 provides for the renewal of a certain victualler's licence in pursuance of a certificate granted by the Licensing Court for the licensing district of Flinders.
2199. October 12th.—The *Caulfield Land Act* 1909 revokes the permanent reservation for watering purposes of certain land in the Town of Caulfield.
2200. October 12th.—The *Hampden Land Purchase Act* 1909 provides for the sale of certain land to the Shire of Hampden by a councillor of the shire.
2201. October 12th.—The *Agricultural Show Grounds Entrance Improvement Act* 1909 provides for improving the access to the Royal Agricultural Society's Show Grounds at Flemington.
2202. October 13th.—This Act applies £857,041 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2203. November 10th.—The *Companies Names Act* 1909 restricts the use of the names "Royal," "King," "Queen," or "Crown" in companies registered in Victoria, if in the opinion of the Governor in Council the use of any of these words would be likely to convey the impression that the company is wholly or partly authorized by or connected with the Government.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2204. | November 22nd. | —The <i>Bendigo Gaol Land Act</i> 1909 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land reserved as a site for gaol purposes in the parish of Sandhurst, and authorizes the reservation of part of such land as a site for the Bendigo Continuation School. |
| 2205. | November 22nd. | —The <i>Castlemaine Land Act</i> 1909 provides for the closing of portions of certain streets in the Borough of Castlemaine, and authorizes the permanent reservation of such portions as a site for public recreation. |
| 2206. | November 22nd. | —The <i>Poisons Act</i> 1909, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, exempts sheep dips and agricultural and horticultural preparations from the provisions of the Poisons Acts. |
| 2207. | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1907, operates from 1st July, 1908. Instead of the surplus railway revenue being paid into two funds as provided by the latter Act, it is directed that it be paid into the Consolidated Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1909, and that interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum be allowed on the moneys so diverted until re-paid into the funds, the said interest to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds. In the event of a deficiency in the public revenue of Victoria in subsequent years, without taking into account the revenue and expenditure of the railways, so much of the surplus railway revenue (if any) as in the opinion of the Auditor-General is necessary to make good the deficiency, is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum being allowed thereon. Where in any year after 30th June, 1909, the general revenue of Victoria exceeds the expenditure, the surplus is to be paid into the two funds provided in the <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1907 to the extent required to bring the funds up to their respective limits. |
| 2208. | November 22nd. | —The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1909 relates to the surplus revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1909, and to certain unexpended balances under prior Surplus Revenue Acts. The surplus revenue for 1908-9 (£146,823) and the unexpended balances under previous Surplus Revenue Acts amounting to £4,708, are allocated as follows:—Improvement of Crown lands, £52,044; charitable institution buildings, £19,000; State schools, £8,258; compensation in the cases of certain persons travelling on free passes who were killed or injured in the Sunshine accident, £1,857; payment of full compensation to the widows of railway servants killed in the Moranding accident, £400; and to replace in the Railway Accident and Insurance Fund £69,972, being the difference between the amounts payable on account of the Sunshine accident and the amount available under the fund. |
| 2209. | December 1st. | —The <i>Old-age Pensions Act</i> 1909 amends the law relating to old-age pensions. A further increase of £10,828 is provided for in the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9, and a limit of £5,000 is placed on the amount to be expended for this purpose in 1909-10. Section 7 of Act No. 1865, |

Act No. Date.

which provided that all real and personal property of a deceased old-age pensioner, and all titles to property of a pensioner, should vest, on behalf of the Crown, in the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons is repealed. Any deed, document or muniment of title held by the Registrar of Old-age Pensions or the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, or recovered before the commencement of this Act, is to be returned to the pensioner, or in the event of his having died to his representative. Any sale made or contract entered into prior to the passing of this Act by the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons in regard to the real and personal property of an old-age pensioner is not affected by this legislation.

2210. December 9th.—This Act applies £895,993 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2211. December 14th.—The *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1890, removes an anomaly that the goods of a third person—a sub-tenant or lodger—might be seized by a landlord to satisfy a debt incurred by the principal tenant.
2212. December 14th.—The *Bendigo and Country Districts Trustees and Executors Company Limited Act* confers powers upon the company in the direction of acting as executor, and obtaining probate, and letters of administration in the estates of deceased persons. The assets of the company are to be liable for proper administration of estates, and no bond to administer is to be required when the paid-up capital is £20,000, of which £10,000 is invested in Government securities. The company may be appointed a trustee, receiver, committee, or guardian of an estate under the *Lunacy Act* 1890. A statement of unclaimed moneys is to be made to the Treasurer every six months, and all moneys remaining unclaimed for five years are to be paid to the receiver of revenue. The capital of the company is to be in £1 shares, and must not be reduced below £50,000. No member is to hold more than 1,000 shares. No more than 10s. per share may be called up, except in the case of winding up the company, when 10s. per share must be available.
2213. December 14th.—The *Income Tax Act* 1909 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1910, payable on incomes earned in 1909. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable. Companies other than life assurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d. in the £1, and life assurance companies 8d. Interest received on the mortgage of any land situated outside Victoria is not subject to income tax, and no costs incurred in connexion with the matter will be allowed as deduction from taxpayer's income in Victoria.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
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| 2214. | December 14th. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1909, to be construed as one with Part V. of the Act of 1890, and amending Acts, relates to duties payable under the Administration and Probate Acts. |
| 2215. | December 24th. | —This Act applies £2,340,841 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10, and appropriates supplies granted during the session, amounting to £5,878,051, to the service of the Government. |
| 2216. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Sheep Dipping Act</i> 1909 provides for the compulsory dipping of sheep. "Dipped" is defined as thoroughly immersed in some effective preparation approved by the Governor in Council for destroying ticks and lice. |
| 2217. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Eltham to Hurst's Bridge Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Eltham to Hurst's Bridge. |
| 2218. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1890, empowers the trustees of the Melbourne General Cemetery and the Boroondara Public Cemetery to purchase out of any money in their hands or under their control, Victorian Government Stock to the extent of £10,000, or such greater amount as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine. The proceeds arising from the sale by the Treasurer of the stock is to be paid into an account to be called the Cemeteries Trust Fund. Advances by way of loan may be made from this fund to the trustees of any new metropolitan cemetery to aid in establishing and managing the same. |
| 2219. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money, amounting to £535,392, available under Loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes. |
| 2220. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Gheringhap to Maroona Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Gheringhap to Maroona. |
| 2221. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Woolamai to Powlett Coal-field Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Woolamai to Powlett coal-field. |
| 2222. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Noradjuha to Toolondo Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Noradjuha to Toolondo. |
| 2223. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Bairnsdale to Orbost Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Bairnsdale to Orbost. |
| 2224. | January 4th 1910. | —The <i>Jeparit to Lorquon Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Jeparit to Lorquon. |
| 2225. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1909 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £1,425,180 available under Loan Acts for railway purposes. |

Act No. Date.

2226. January 4th, 1910.—The *Water Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1905, and extends the powers and duties of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Commission is authorized to construct any State works of water supply or drainage as may by any Act of Parliament be directed. Any Act previously administered by the Water Supply Department is now to be administered by the Commission, and all officers employed by the former, if not transferred to some other Department, are to be deemed officers of the latter. The salaries of the Commissioners are increased—the Chairman to receive not more than £2,000 and the two other Commissioners not more than £1,000 each per annum. Power is given to the Commission to compound for breach of contracts; but the members of the Commission are prohibited under heavy penalties from having a personal interest in any contract or bargain made by the Commission. A redemption fund of 2 per cent. per annum of the cost of works in the case of every waterworks district, urban district, irrigation and water supply district is to be raised by rates and irrigation charges, and to be paid into the revenue subsequently to be applied in reduction of the amounts debited to the cost of the works. Where works consist of machinery, plant, or any kind of perishable structure a depreciation fund of 5 per cent. per annum is to be raised by the Commission, and to be credited to a fund to be kept in the Treasury until the balance to the credit of the fund is sufficient to cover the total cost of replacing the machinery, &c. If it be necessary in striking a rate or making a charge for the supply of water to ascertain the amount of interest on the cost of works, the rate is to be reckoned at 4 per cent. Other sections deal with the register of lands, irrigation charges, and supply of water for irrigation, apportionment of rates and irrigation charges, provision of storage dams and works, minor diversions of water, mallee tanks, transfer to the commission of the Avoca Water Trust, drainage districts and waterworks districts under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission, and the constitution of waterworks district under the Commission in the Coliban district.
2227. January 4th, 1910.—The *Infants Relief Act* 1909 amends the law as to the contracts of infants, and makes contracts entered into by infants, for payment of money or payment for goods (other than contracts for necessities), absolutely void
2228. January 4th, 1910.—The *Land Act* 1909, to be read with the Act of 1901, gives the Board of Land and Works power in special cases to postpone the payment of a licence-fee for an agricultural or grazing allotment, or for a conditional purchase lease of land not acquired or taken for purposes of closer settlement. If an applicant make a false statement to obtain this postponement, the fees or instalments must be paid as they become due. Persons over the age of eighteen years may become lessees or licensees of land under any Land Acts. Any licensee of land forming an agricultural allotment or grazing allotment, or

Act No.

Date.

- any lessee under a conditional purchase lease dated not more than six years before the commencement of this Act of land not acquired or taken for closer settlement purposes may within twelve months make application for a re-valuation of the land. The Minister of Lands may refer the matter to the Land Classification Board, whose duty it is to re-value the allotment, and if it considers the valuation too high, issue a new licence or lease. An extension of time to 31st December, 1916, of leases of Tyrrell Downs blocks is granted to the Mallee Agricultural and Pastoral Company, and the term of the current mallee allotment leases is further extended to 31st December, 1912.
2229. January 4th, 1910.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1904, amends the law relating to closer settlement and small improved holdings. Provision is made for the constitution and extension of powers of Lands Purchase and Management Board. The salary of the Chairman is not to exceed £1,000 per annum, and that of each of the other two members £700; they are not to engage in other employment, and the term for which they are appointed is five years. Additional powers conferred on the Board include the administration of the Small Improved Holdings Act, and of such of the provisions of the *Wire Netting Act* 1909 as authorize the Minister to advance wire netting to owners of land, the making of advances to settlers who are licensees or conditional purchase lessees of the Crown, and the administration of the provisions of the *Land Act* 1901, relating to mortgages and licence liens, so far as they apply to advances to settlers under the present Act. Power is given to acquire land in irrigation districts for future settlement, although there is no present demand therefor. When an offer has been made by the Board to purchase any estate, and has been refused by the owner, a resolution of both Houses of Parliament may be passed, directing that it be acquired by compulsory process. In determining the compensation to be paid, the following matters will be taken into consideration:—(a) The value of the land acquired and of all buildings and improvements thereon; (b) the damage caused by the severance of the land acquired from other land of the person entitled to compensation; and (c) the enhancement or depreciation in value of other land adjoining the land taken or severed therefrom of the person entitled to compensation by reason of the carrying out of the public purposes for which the land was acquired. The value of the land is to be assessed according to what it was worth at the date when the offer was made. The determination of a disputed claim may be made by agreement between the Board and the claimant, or by either party referring the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court without a jury or assessors, whose decision is final. Transfer of farm allotments prohibited where transferee would thereby become the holder of lands having an unimproved value of more than £2,500. All moneys standing to the

- | Act No. | Date. | |
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| | | credit of the Small Holdings Fund are transferred to the Closer Settlement Fund, and the power to borrow £500,000 a year is extended from six to nine years. An increase from £1,500 to £2,500 is made in the value of farm allotments, which may be disposed of by the Board. The limit of advances in any year is fixed at £200,000. |
| 2230. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1909</i> , to be read as one with the <i>Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907</i> , provides for sewerage and cleansing the town of Geelong and district. The name of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust is changed to Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and five Commissioners are to be elected by the ratepayers—two by Geelong Town; one by Newtown and Chilwell Borough; one by Geelong West Borough; and one by the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon; two of these to retire in 1911, and three in 1912. The duties of the Trust are to construct, repair, maintain, and have charge of all sewers within the drainage area; to erect or construct works, machines or machinery for destroying, utilizing or purifying sewage matter; and with the approval of the Governor in Council to establish sewage farms in any part of Victoria. Power is given to levy rates, and to borrow an additional amount of £250,000 to enable the work to be performed. |
| 2231. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Borough of Hamilton Town Hall Act 1909</i> enables the council of the Borough of Hamilton to sell the site of the Town Hall, and to apply the proceeds to permanent works in the municipality. Authority is given to transfer to the Crown the new site purchased, which, after being permanently reserved from sale, may be granted to the borough for the purposes of a town hall, &c. |
| 2232. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909</i> (No. 2) amends the Act passed in the first session of 1909. It is declared an offence to prepare, sell, or offer to sell any compressed fodder containing straw or straw chaff. |
| 2233. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Wimmera Inland Freezing Company's Act 1909</i> provides for the registration under Part I. of the <i>Companies Act 1890</i> of a company to carry on the business of freezing. |
| 2234. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1909</i> , to be read with the Acts of 1890, authorizes the trust to exchange and transfer certain lands in the City of Melbourne. |
| 2235. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Settled Estates and Settled Lands Act 1909</i> amends the law relating to settled estates and settled land. |
| 2236. | January 4th, 1910. | —This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until 31st December, 1910. |
| 2237. | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Motor Car Act 1909</i> regulates the use of motor cars. Every car is to be registered by the Chief Commissioner of Police, and a distinct number assigned to it, which must be fixed on the car or on a vehicle drawn by the car as may be prescribed. A registration fee of 20s. per annum is to be paid for each motor car, and 2s. 6d. for each motor |

Act No. Date.

- cycle. Every driver of a motor car over eighteen years of age must be licensed, such license to be issued if the Commissioner is satisfied that he is qualified, and to be subject to the payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum. Suspension of licence or disqualification may follow offences against the Act. Reckless driving is punishable, and the driver of a car which emits smoke, visible vapour, or any offensive noise or smell to such an extent as to be an annoyance to the public, may be penalized. Every car being driven after sunset and before sunrise must carry front and rear lamps. A bell or horn capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the car must be carried. It is the duty of the driver of a motor car when, owing to its presence on a road, an accident occurs to any person, whether on foot or horseback, to stop and render such assistance as may be necessary. The Governor in Council may prohibit the driving of cars on roads or bridges which are considered dangerous. Any driver proved to have been under the influence of intoxicating liquors whilst in charge of a car shall be guilty of an offence.
2238. January 4th, 1910.—The *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1905, gives additional powers to the Commissioners. The amount that may be borrowed is raised from £200,000 to £400,000. Authority is given to carry on the loading and unloading of vessels, the slaughtering of stock, and dealing with by-products, the shipping of produce, the freezing of meat and other produce, and the providing of light and power to lands vested in the Commissioners. Power may be obtained to constitute a meat area on lands vested in the Commissioners, and abattoirs may be established and carried on within such area.
2239. January 4th, 1910.—The *Assembly Electoral Rolls Act* 1909 (No. 2) extends the time in which the lists and rolls for the Legislative Assembly may be prepared for the year 1910.
2240. January 4th, 1910.—The *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1909 provides for the regulation of coal mines. The first division of the Act restricts employment in mines—landers, bracemen, miners working underground, and persons in charge of machinery, are not to be employed more than eight hours per day; boys under the age of fourteen and females are not to be employed in or about a mine. The payment of wages in public-houses to coal miners is prohibited. Single shafts, tunnels or outlets are not allowed, and if two or more parts of a mine are worked separately they are each to be considered a separate mine. Every manager of a mine must hold a first-class certificate from the Board of Examiners, for which he cannot present himself for examination until he produces satisfactory evidence that he has had five years' practical experience in mining; a second-class certificate, to be held by under-managers, is granted by examination only after the applicant proves that he has had three years'

Act No.

Date.

practical mining experience. Inspection of mines by Government inspectors is provided for, and notice is to be given to these officials immediately any accident occurs. A board to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accident Relief Fund is constituted, to the funds of which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week—the owners and the Government between them contributing an equal amount. In the case of death or disablement of any person through an accident an allowance may be granted from this fund. An actuarial examination of the fund is to be made once in five years. Authority is given to the Minister of Mines to open and establish coal mines, which within six months from the opening must be vested in the Victorian Railways Commissioners. In order to provide for the construction of buildings, plant, machinery, tramways, wharfs, piers, ships, or other appliances for the working of the mine, Victorian Government Stock to an additional amount of £150,000 may be raised. All moneys collected for the sale of coal, &c., are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. Accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and a balance-sheet is to be prepared each financial year. After full provision has been made for all outgoings, losses, and liabilities (including interest on moneys advanced) a sinking fund, and subject thereto a depreciation fund, are to be established out of the net surplus profit.

2241. January 4th, 1910.—The *Factories and Shops Act 1909* (No. 2) to be read as one with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, makes several amendments in factory laws. The definition of a factory or work-room in the Principal Act is extended to include any office, building, or place where electricity is generated for the supply of heat, light, or power, or where coal gas is made. Factory inspectors are given additional powers, so that they may enter and examine at reasonable times by day and night any place where they believe that a person is employed at work for which a Special Board has fixed rates; the production of all pay-sheets or books may be demanded, and copies or extracts made from the same; and any employé may be examined either in the presence of the employer or alone with regard to work for which a Special Board has fixed prices or rates, and may be required to sign a statutory declaration as to the truth of any statements made by him. The age below which persons may be prevented from working in connexion with dangerous machinery is raised from sixteen to eighteen years. After a resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, Special Boards may be appointed by the Governor in Council to fix wages in the following occupations:—The installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; the business of an undertaker; fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam boilers or engines other than those connected with

Act No. Date.

mines; also a separate Board for persons following such occupations when connected with mines; the business of a watch or clock maker or repairer; also that of a lift attendant; and for all persons connected with mining (other than those attending to machinery). District Special Boards may be appointed for miners, and their determinations may be limited to defined areas in the State. For the purposes of the Factories and Shops Acts, the town of Geelong, the boroughs of Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell, and the Moorpanyal Riding of the shire of Corio are to be called the Geelong District. The right of all shop employes to an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal, after no more than five hours of work, is affirmed. The metropolitan district is extended to include the Box Hill and Surrey Hill Ridings of the shire of Numawading and the shire of Heidelberg, except the Greensborough Riding. Butchers' shops are to close at 8 p.m. on Fridays, if such shops are closed at 1 o'clock on the following Saturday. The delivery of hay, corn, wood, coal or coke is prohibited after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Hairdressers are not required to close on the usual half-holiday during the week the yearly holiday occurs. Provision is made for a special whole holiday each year for every fruit and vegetable shop, and every grocer's shop in the metropolitan district. No indenture of apprenticeship is to be deemed invalid because it is not under seal, and no articles of apprenticeship are to be entered into after the passing of this Act, except in the form prescribed by the Special Board concerned. The use of white or yellow phosphorus in the making of matches is prohibited. Ventilation of warehouses and shops by the owner or occupier must be in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health. Timber stackers and sorters are brought under the Woodworkers Board.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The 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
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th Nov., 1907
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	Still in office

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

Ministers of
the Crown
1851 to
1855.

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1910.

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.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	Days. 469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20th October, 1875..	21st May, 1877 ...	579

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886 ...	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890 ...	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892 ...	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson ...	23rd January, 1893 ...	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894 ...	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899 ...	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900 ...	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901 ...	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904 ...	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909 ...	Still in office	

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

Murray
Ministry.

STATE MINISTRY.

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

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

Clerk of the Assembly : T. G. Watson, C.M.G.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : H. H. Newton.

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

Clerk of Committees and Sergeant-at-Arms : W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Accountant and Clerk : W. R. Heywood.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

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

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

CONSULS.		Countries Represented.
Name.		
Stöving, G.	...	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander	...	Germany.
Stahel, G.	...	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David	...	Japan.
Pfaff, Alfred	...	Peru.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.	...	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G.	...	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	...	Turkey.
De Possel, A. L.	...	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. J.	...	Grècece.
Walters, H. A.	...	Uruguay.
Vanderkelen, F.	...	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	...	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	...	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry	...	Spain.
Oldham, A. E.	...	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	...	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	...	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	...	Mexico.
Jewell, J. F.	...	United States.
Turner, Sir George	...	Sweden.
Phillips, E.	...	Ecuador and Panama.

VICE-CONSULS.

Amschel, J.	...	Germany.
Braund, A. E. (Acting)	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	...	Denmark.
Pigeonneau, G.	...	France.
Waern, J. D.	...	Sweden.
Bentzon, S.	...	Norway.
Martin, G.	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	Brazil, United States of

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

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.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. R. Anderson.
Director of Agriculture	Dr. T. Cherry.
Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne	C. J. Woinarski.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	W. Cattanach.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer ...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	A. M. Lughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
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, E. C. Connor.
Police	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	Secretary, J. D. Meisner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	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.
Parliamentary Draftsman (Acting)	...	...	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.	...	...	R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates (acting tem- porarily), J. Carter.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	(Acting temporarily) 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.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	...	...	J. Cronin.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Inspector-General	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	G. W. Watson and 2 others.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	...	...	J. D. Gillan.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

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

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1909:—

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

*Died 11th March, 1909, succeeded by Professor H. Payne, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

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

LECTURERS.

Equity ...	...	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts ...	...	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs ...	...	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) ...	...	Brown, E. B., 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.
Therapeutics, Diagnostics, and Hygiene ...	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology ...	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining ...	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture ...	...	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering (Acting) ...	...	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening) ...	...	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy ...	...	Mills, A. L.
” ...	...	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering ...	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education ...	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English ...	...	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening) ...	...	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History (Evening) ...	...	Webb, J. S. W., M.A.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy ...	...	Anderson, J. H., M.B., B.S.
” ...	...	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
” ...	...	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*DEMONSTRATORS—*continued.*

Physiology (Massage Students)	...	...	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.
Pathology	...	...	Trinca, A. J., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	Lamble, G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	...	...	Sayce, A. O.
"	...	...	Adeney, A. W.
"	...	...	Dodgson, Maud, M.B., B.S.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	...	...	Bainbridge, J. P.
Chief Clerk	...	...	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman	...	...	Major W. J. C. Riddell.
Commissioners—			
Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., 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., F. G. Farr, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.			
E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, 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., G. Connibere, J.P.,	"	"	St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer	"	"	Footscray.
J. S. Riddell, J. P.	"	"	Hawthorn.
Thos. Passfield	"	"	Brunswick.
A. E. Young	"	"	Essendon.
T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.			
Robert Beckett, J.P.	"	"	Camberwell.
Robt. L. Phillips, J.P.	"	"	Caulfield.
T. Carroll	"	"	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	"	"	Northcote.
Geo. S. Walter	"	"	Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan, J.P.	"	"	Williamstown.
E. A. Atkins, representing the Borough of Kew.			
Alex. G. Campbell	"	"	Coburg.
J. S. White, J.P.	"	Shire of Heidelberg.	
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	"	"	Preston.
Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	...	...	C. Kussmaul.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners appointed by—

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

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	...	B. Burnett Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	..	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne. William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
Accountant	...	...	J. J. Harris.
Engineering Inspectors	...	...	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	...	...	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. Johnston, M.D.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

President	...	...	Archibald Currie.
Vice-President	...	...	W. D. Garside.
Members	...	...	C. W. Maclean, A. Agnew, R. Dickins, D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, G. W. Lilley, J. G. Little, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE—*continued.*

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, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, T. Boyd, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Members C. A. Topp, M.A. W. R. Anderson. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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LANDS PURCHASE AND MANAGEMENT BOARD.

Members Thos. Kennedy (Chairman). Thos. Hastie. Frederick Edward Lee.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General, and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the

Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ 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; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 60 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

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.

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.

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.

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

Municipal electors.

Rateable property.

Rates—
general,
separate,
&c.

local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

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

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

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1909—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

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

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*:—

Yass-Can-
berra.

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading
features of
the Com-
monwealth
Constitu-
tion.

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:—

Parliament.

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.

Senate.

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

House of
Represent-
atives.

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.

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 in 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 is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

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

Water rights.

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.

Inter-State Commission.

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

State Debts.

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

Protection to States.

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

Federal Capital.

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.

Alteration of Constitution.

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.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT AND STATE DEBTS REFERENDA.

Common-
wealth and
State
Finance.

A Conference attended by the Prime Minister of Australia (the Hon. A. Deakin) and the Premiers of the several States was held in Melbourne in August, 1909, its object, as stated in the preface to the agreement arrived at, being as follows:—

In the public interests of the people of Australia, to secure economy and efficiency in the raising and spending of their revenues, and to permit their Governments to exercise unfettered control of their receipts and expenditure, it is imperative that the financial relations of the Federal and State Governments—which under the Constitution were determined only in part, and for a term of years—should be placed upon a sound and permanent basis.

The Conference agreed to advise:—

1. That to fulfil the intention of the Constitution by providing for the consolidation and transfer of State debts, and in order to insure the most profitable management of future loans by the establishment of one Australian Stock a complete investigation of this most important subject shall be undertaken forthwith by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the States. This investigation shall include the question of the actual cost to the States of transferred properties as defrayed out of loan or revenue moneys.
2. That in order to give freedom to the Commonwealth in levying duties of Customs and Excise, and to assure to the States a certain annual income the Commonwealth shall after the 1st July, 1910, pay monthly to the States a sum calculated at the rate of £1 5s. per annum per head of population according to the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.
3. That in recognition of the heavy obligations incurred in the payment of Old-age Pensions, the Commonwealth may, during the current financial year, withhold from the moneys returnable to the States such sum (not exceeding £600,000) as will provide for the actual shortage in the revenue at the end of the said year. If such shortage amounts to £600,000 the basis of contribution by the States shall be 3s. per head of population in the Pension States (viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland) and 2s. per head of population in the Non-pension States (viz., South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). If such shortage be less than £600,000 the contributions shall be reduced proportionately per head of population as between the Pension and the Non-pension States.

4. That in view of the large contribution to the Customs revenue *per capita* made by the State of Western Australia the Commonwealth shall (in addition to the payment provided for in paragraph No. 2) make to such State special annual payments, commencing at £250,000 in the financial year 1910-11, and diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per annum. The Commonwealth shall in each year deduct on a *per capita* basis from the moneys payable to the States of the Commonwealth an amount equal to one-half of the sum so payable to the State of Western Australia.
5. That the Government of the Commonwealth bring before the Parliament during this session the necessary measure to enable an alteration of the Constitution (giving effect to the preceding paragraphs, Nos. 2, 3, and 4) to be submitted to the electors.

At the Federal elections held on 13th April, 1910, the proposals included in Nos. 2 to 4, known as the financial agreement, were submitted to the electors by referendum, with the following result:—

REFERENDUM ON FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 13TH APRIL, 1910.

State. —	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (Finance).		Majority.	
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.
Victoria	200,165	242,119	...	41,954
New South Wales ...	227,650	253,107	...	25,457
Queensland	88,130	72,531	15,599	...
South Australia *	49,380	51,244	...	1,864
Western Australia ...	49,050	30,392	18,658	...
Tasmania	32,167	21,454	10,713	...
Total	646,542	670,847	44,970	69,275
Majority against	...	...	...	24,305

* Approximate.

Section 128 of the Federal Constitution declares that before an alteration of the Constitution can be effected a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the electors voting, must approve of the proposed change. The financial proposal was consequently defeated—Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, as well as the whole Commonwealth, registering majorities against the agreement being embodied in the Constitution.

A referendum on the subject of the State debts was also taken at the same election. According to section 105 of the Federal Constitution Act, the Commonwealth had power to take over from the States their public debts "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth." The question submitted to the electors was that the words "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth" be struck out, thus giving the Commonwealth power to take over the debts whether incurred prior to or since the date at which the Commonwealth was inaugurated. The following is the result of the voting in the different States:—

REFERENDUM ON STATE DEBTS, 13TH APRIL, 1910.

State.	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (State Debts).		Majority.	
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.
Victoria ...	279,392	153,148	126,244	...
New South Wales ...	159,275	318,412	...	159,137
Queensland ...	102,679	56,361	46,318	...
South Australia* ...	72,959	26,732	46,227	...
Western Australia ...	57,367	21,437	35,930	...
Tasmania ...	43,329	10,186	33,143	...
Total ...	715,001	586,276	287,862	159,137
Majority in Favour	...	...	128,725	...

* Approximate.

It will be noticed that every State, with the exception of New South Wales, assented to the alteration, as well as a majority of those who voted in Australia. The Federal authorities have therefore the power to deal with the whole of the State debts in any proposal for transfer or consolidation that may in the future be determined upon.

OPENING OF FIRST 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 were present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1909.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1909:—

- No. 1. 4th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1909-10 grants and applies £883,699 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 2. 4th August.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1909 appropriates £1,000,000 for Invalid and Old-age Pensions.
- No. 3. 13th August.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1909 provides for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Pensions. The term of residence in Australia to qualify for a pension is reduced from 25 to 20 years, and continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed to have been interrupted by absence in a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth. Foreigners who take out letters of naturalization on or before 30th June, 1910, are eligible to receive a pension, but after that date such persons must be naturalized for a period of three years preceding the date of their pension claims. Whenever required a pensioner must send to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner a statement in the prescribed form relating to his income and property, and the pension may be discontinued, reduced, or increased on investigation of this return. Additional powers are given to magistrates to summon witnesses, to receive evidence on oath, and to require the production of documents in any inquiry under the Act.
- No. 4. 20th August.—The *Audit Act* 1909 provides that where any obligation involving expenditure has been incurred or is intended to be incurred outside the Commonwealth, the money, to an amount not exceeding the appropriation covering the expenditure, shall be available for payment, notwithstanding that the financial year closed before the payments were completed.
- No. 5. 4th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1909-10 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £1,054,124 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 6. 4th September.—The *Coinage Act* 1909 defines the standard weight and fineness of coins. Power is given to the Treasurer to cause to be made and issued silver and bronze coins in accordance with the Act, also nickel coins in accordance with any proclamation under the Act. Legal tender is fixed as follows for British or Australian coins:—(a) Gold coins for the payment of any amount; (b) Silver coins for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; (c) bronze coins for the payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. Other than official coins are prohibited under a penalty of £20. All contracts and dealings are to be made in the currency. Moneys standing to the credit of the Trust Fund may be invested by the Treasurer in the purchase of bullion for coinage.
- No. 7. 17th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1909-10 grants and applies £562,017 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.

- No. 8. 9th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1909-10 grants and applies £360,472 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 9. 30th October.—The *Telegraph Act* 1909 gives power to the Governor-General in an emergency in the nature of war or danger of war to assume control of cables and wireless telegraphs.
- No. 10. 11th November.—The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1909-10 grants and applies £340,912 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 11. 11th November.—The *Marine Insurance Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, applies to marine insurance, other than State marine insurance, and to State marine insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned. Marine insurance is defined as a contract whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the assured in manner and to extent agreed upon against marine losses. Every contract of marine insurance by way of gaming or wagering is void. The assured must be interested in the subject-matter insured at the time of the loss, though not necessarily when the insurance was effected. If the utmost good faith be not observed by either party, the contract may be voided. The contract must be embodied in a policy which will contain the particulars specified in the Act. Where two or more policies are effected by or on behalf of the assured on the same adventure and interest, or any part thereof, and the sums insured exceed the indemnity allowed by this Act, the assured is said to be over-insured by double insurance; in this latter event, the assured, unless the policy otherwise provides, may claim payment from the insurers in such order as he may think fit, but he is not allowed to receive any sum in excess of the actual value of the property insured. Other sections deal with warranties, the subject-matter insured, the assignment of policies, payment of premiums, loss and abandonment of vessels, liability of insurer for losses, rights of insurers on payment of losses, return of premiums, and mutual insurance.
- No. 12. 10th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1909-10 grants and applies £3,246,456 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1909-10, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £5,393,556, to the service of the Government.
- No. 13. 13th December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1907-8 appropriates a further sum, amounting to £21,905, out of the Consolidated Revenue, for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 14. 13th December.—The *Naval Loan Act* 1909 authorizes the raising and expending of the sum of £3,500,000 for the purposes of naval defence, the money to be raised by the issue of inscribed stock and Treasury bonds.
- No. 15. 13th December.—The *Defence Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to naval and military defence, and amends the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904. The designation of the forces is altered from "Militia" to "Citizen." Promotion to the rank of officer and non-commissioned officer is to be from those who have served in the ranks of the

Citizen Forces, and the appointments and promotions are to be allotted to those in the next lower grade who are most successful in competitive examinations. This does not apply to the appointment of officers in the Senior Cadets, nor until two years have elapsed from the commencement of the training of those aged from 18 to 20 years in the Citizen Forces. The constitution of the Citizens Naval and Military Forces is described. If Parliament be not sitting at a time of war when the Citizen Forces are called out by the Governor-General by proclamation, it must be summoned to meet within ten days after that date. The classes of persons who may be called upon to enlist in time of war, and the order of their being called out, are as follows:—Class I., men aged 18 and upwards, but under 35 years, unmarried or widowers, without children; Class II., men aged 35 and upwards, but under 45 years, unmarried or widowers, without children; Class III., men aged 18 and upwards, but under 35 years, married or widowers with children; Class IV., men aged 35 and upwards, but under 45 years, married or widowers with children; Class V., men aged 45 years and upwards, but under 60 years. All cadets in a military district are placed under the orders of the military commandant of that district; commissioned rank in the Junior and Senior Cadets is deemed honorary rank in the defence force, but confers no right to any command in the defence force. Authority is given to establish and maintain factories for the manufacture of naval and military equipment and uniforms, and to employ persons in a civil capacity in connexion therewith. Power is given to impress any vehicle, animal, vessel or goods required for naval or military purposes, and the owners may be required to register them periodically. The Governor-General may give authority to enter upon and use any lands for training, manœuvres, or other naval or military exercises, and compensation will be paid for any damage sustained by the owner or occupier of the lands. No intoxicating or spirituous liquors are to be sold or supplied whilst Junior and Senior Cadets, or males aged 18 to 20 years in the Citizen Forces, are being trained at any military camp, fort or post, unless if prescribed for purely medical purposes. No member of the forces who has conscientious objection need answer any question as to his religion, nor be compelled to attend any religious service. A universal obligation to military or naval training is imposed on all male inhabitants of Australia, as follows:—(a) From 12 to 14 years of age in the Junior Cadets; (b) From 14 to 18 years of age in the Senior Cadets; (c) From 18 to 20 years of age in the Citizen Forces; and (d) From 20 to 26 years of age in the Citizen Forces. The duration of training is fixed at 124 hours annually in the Junior Cadets; four whole-day drills, twelve half-day drills, and twenty-four night drills, in the Senior Cadets; and sixteen whole-day drills or their equivalent in the Citizen Forces for those aged from 18 to 20 years. Except in time of imminent danger of war, in the case of

those aged from 20 to 26 years, one registration, or one muster-parade in each year is all that is required. Persons serving in the Naval Forces, the Artillery, and Engineers are required to attend annually twenty-five whole-day drills or their equivalent. A whole-day drill is to consist of not less than six hours; a half-day drill of not less than three hours; and a night drill of not less than one hour and a half. Persons undergoing training are to be paid as prescribed. Employers make themselves liable to penalties if they prevent their employes from attending military camps, or if they penalize them for rendering military service by reducing their wages or dismissing them, or in any other manner. It is an offence punishable by a fine of not less than £5 or more than £100 to evade personal service, and such evasion disqualifies a person from employment of any kind in the public service of the Commonwealth. Persons employed upon seagoing vessels registered in Australia, or upon vessels engaged wholly or partly in the coastal or inter-State trade of Australia, are subject to the provisions of the Act. Persons who are reported by the prescribed medical authorities as unfit for any military or naval service, and those who are not substantially of European origin or descent, are exempt, but in the latter case exemption does not extend to duties of a non-combatant nature. To have been convicted of any disgraceful or infamous crime, or to be of notoriously bad character, is a bar to military service. All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months must register themselves or be registered by a parent or guardian during the month of January in the year in which they will reach the age of 14 years, notify their address, and attend at the prescribed times and places for inspection and medical examination. Provision is made for the establishment of a Military College under a Director, who is to be a highly qualified officer with a general knowledge of the science of war. No applicant or officer is to receive promotion in the Administrative and Instructional Staff until he has passed a prescribed course at the Military College. No officer is to receive promotion above the rank of captain until he has passed a course of practical and theoretical instruction to perfect him in the practice of his own arm of the forces and to accustom him to the uses and possibilities of other arms, and no officer will be promoted above the rank of major until he has satisfied the staff of the Military College that he is fitted to command in the field a force of all arms. The sections referring to promotion above the ranks of captain and of major do not apply to officers of the Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, and other Departmental services. A special School of Instruction is to be established for the training of an instructional staff of non-commissioned officers, and all future appointments of persons to act as instructors are to be made from those who at the close of the course have

satisfied the Director that they are competent. Persons who have acted as instructors in the British Army, or those who having served in the British Army satisfy the Director that they have the necessary qualifications, may be appointed without passing through such course.

No. 16. 13th December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1907-8 appropriates a further sum of £2,459 out of the Consolidated Revenue for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

No. 17. 13th December.—The *Patents Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1903 and 1906, and on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation extends the application of the Act to the Territory of Papua. Any sum ordered by the Commissioner to be paid as costs may, in default of payment, be recovered in any Federal or State Court of competent jurisdiction. Where any patent has become void owing to the failure of the patentee to pay any fee within the prescribed time, the patentee may apply to the Commissioner for an order for the restoration of the patent, and if the omission was unintentional and no undue delay occurred, the Commissioner shall advertise the application, hear the case, and issue an order either restoring the patent or dismissing the application. A patentee may at any time, by giving notice to the Commissioner, offer to surrender his patent, which may be accepted if no action for infringement or proceeding for the revocation of the patent is pending in any Court. At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent, a person may apply to the High Court or the Supreme Court for an order declaring that the patented article or process is not manufactured or carried on to an adequate extent in the Commonwealth. The Court may forthwith, or at the expiration of a reasonable time, declare that the patent is not infringed by the manufacture or carrying on in the Commonwealth of the patented article or process, or by the vending within the Commonwealth of the patented article made within the Commonwealth. Instead of making this order, the Court may compel the patentee to grant a licence to the applicant on such terms as it thinks just. It is unlawful in the sale of any article protected by a patent for the patentee to prohibit or restrict the purchaser from using any article not supplied by the former. This does not apply if the purchaser, at the time the contract was entered into, had the option of purchasing the article on reasonable terms without any such condition. If any person claiming to be the patentee of an invention by circular, advertisement, or otherwise, threatens any person with legal proceedings in respect of any alleged infringement of the patent, any person aggrieved may bring an action against him, and obtain an injunction against the continuance of the threats and recover damages, unless the person making the threats with due diligence commences and prosecutes an action for infringement of his patent. No person is allowed to describe himself as a patent attorney, patent agent, or as an

agent for obtaining patents, unless registered under the Act. Any person using the words "Patent Office" or "Office for obtaining patents" in connexion with his business is guilty of an offence punishable by a fine of £20. The rights granted to a patentee by a patent are personal property, and are capable of assignment and of devolution by operation of law.

- No. 18. 13th December.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1909 provides that out of the amount expended by the Commonwealth in the financial year ending 30th June, 1910, for the purpose of old-age pensions, an amount equal to "the excess expenditure" shall in lieu of being debited to the several States in the manner provided by the *Surplus Revenue Act* 1908 be so debited to the several States that the "capitation" in the case of each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland shall be to the capitation in the case of each of the States of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania in the proportion of three to two. "Capitation" is defined as the amount debited to a State divided by the number of people of the State. "The excess expenditure" means the sum, if any, over and above one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and Excise for the financial year ending 30th June, 1910, which the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the *Constitution Alteration (Finance)* 1909 applies in that year out of the said net revenue towards its expenditure for the service of that year. If the *Constitution Alteration (Finance)* 1909 is approved by the electors as required by the Constitution, the *Surplus Revenue Act* 1908 is deemed to be repealed from 1st July, 1910.
- No. 19. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1909 amends the Electoral Acts of the Commonwealth. It deals with administration, electoral divisions, additions to rolls, transfers and alterations of rolls, removal of names from rolls, nominations, voting by post, polling, scrutiny, electoral expenses, and electoral offences. Forging or uttering any electoral paper knowing it to be forged is punishable by a penalty of two years' imprisonment. The penalty for disorderly behaviour at a public political meeting is £5, or one month's imprisonment in some house of detention more than seven miles from any polling place for the division in which the offender is enrolled.
- No. 20. 13th December.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1906. Where the day fixed for taking a referendum is the same as that fixed for the polling at an election for the Senate or the House of Representatives, any declaration made by the elector is sufficient to enable the elector to vote at the same polling place at the referendum.
- No. 21. 13th December.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1909 (No. 2) amends the Acts of 1908 and 1909 by declaring that the word "income" is not to include any allowance under the Miners' Accident Relief Act 1900 of the State of New South Wales.

- No. 22. 13th December.—The *High Commissioner Act* 1909 provides for the office of High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in the United Kingdom. The term of office is not to exceed five years, but the holder is eligible for re-appointment. The duties of the High Commissioner are to act as representative and resident agent of the Commonwealth in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor-General; to carry out such instructions as he receives from the Minister respecting the commercial, financial, and general interests of the Commonwealth and the States in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. He may also, if the Governor-General so directs, perform for the States duties similar to those now discharged by the Agents-General. The salary of the position is £3,000 a year, with the expenses of an official residence not exceeding £2,000 per annum, and such sums for travelling expenses as the Minister allows. The High Commissioner may appoint officers for the performance of any duties required, whose appointment must be confirmed within six months from the date of selection.
- No. 23. 13th December.—The *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909 relates to the acceptance of the Territory surrendered by the State of New South Wales for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth.
- No. 24. 13th December.—The *Officers Compensation Act* 1909 provides compensation amounting to £2,842 to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth.
- No. 25. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1902 and 1903. The salary of the Public Service Commissioner is increased from £1,200 to £1,500 per annum. Provision is made for two long service increments to be paid to officers in the fifth class, clerical division. Where an officer has for three years been in receipt of a salary of £160 per annum, he may, on the certificate of the Commissioner, be granted an increase of £10 per annum, and at the expiration of a period of two years from the granting of the increase, he may receive a further advance of £10. Unless a telegraph messenger, on attaining the age of 18 years, has passed the prescribed examination, he shall cease to be employed in the Public Service. Should he pass that examination, he may be allowed to continue as a telegraph messenger, but only until he attains the age of 20 years.
- No. 26. 13th December.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1906 and 1907. Any person who either as principal or agent offers or promises any rebate or refund upon the condition that the person deals exclusively with him or with a Commercial Trust, or does not deal with certain persons, or becomes a member of a Commercial Trust, is liable to a penalty of £500. It is a defence to a prosecution of this nature if the party alleged to have contravened the law proves that his action is not to the detriment of the public, and does not constitute unfair competition. A refusal either absolutely or except upon

disadvantageous conditions to sell goods to any person for the reason that the latter is not a member of a Commercial Trust, or has dealt or intends to deal with certain persons or persons who are not members of a Commercial Trust, is punishable by a fine of £500. Disobedience of an injunction granted under the Act entails a fine of £500 for each day during which the offence continues. Civil proceedings for the recovery of these penalties must be instituted in the High Court by way of civil action, and be tried by a Justice of that Court without a jury.

No. 27. 13th December.—The *Bills of Exchange Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes.

No. 28. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1904. An employer is prohibited from dismissing any employé because he is an officer or member of any association that has applied to be registered as an organization or is entitled to the benefit of an industrial agreement or award. A penalty of £20 may be exacted, but no proceeding can be instituted without the leave of the President or Registrar. The onus is placed on the employer of proving that the employé was dismissed or injured in his employment for some other reason. An employé is not allowed, under a penalty of £10, to cease work because his employer is an officer or member of an organization that has applied for registration or is entitled to the benefit of an industrial agreement or award, and the onus is placed on the employé of proving that he did not cease work for this reason. Power is given to the President, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court, and for prescribing the duties of the Industrial Registrar and other officers of the Court. These rules must be notified in the *Gazette*, and be laid before Parliament within 30 days of the making thereof, or if the Parliament is not then sitting within 30 days after the next meeting. If either House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days after such rules have been laid before it, passes a resolution disallowing any rule, it shall cease to have effect.

No. 29. 13th December.—*Seamen's Compensation Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to compensation to seamen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Where death results from the injury, and the seaman leaves any dependants upon his earnings, the amount of compensation is set down at a sum equal to his earnings during the three years preceding the injury, or the sum of £200, whichever is the larger, but in no case exceeding £500. If the seaman leaves any persons partly dependent on his earnings, the amount may be fixed by agreement, or failing this, such sum may be allowed as may be determined on arbitration to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the dependants. Should total or partial incapacity result from

the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding 50 per cent. of the seaman's average weekly earnings during the preceding twelve months, such weekly payment not to exceed 30s., must be provided by the employer. The Act applies in relation to the employment of seamen—on any ship registered in the Commonwealth when engaged in the coasting trade or in trade with other countries; on any ship (whether British or foreign) engaged in the coasting trade if the seamen have been shipped under articles of agreement entered into in Australia; or in the service of the Commonwealth other than the naval or the military service.

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 the 18th September, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth.

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 Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.	27 July, 1908
	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

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES—*continued.*

—		Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
South Australia	...	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	...	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia	...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	31 May, 1909
Tasmania	...	Major-Gen., Sir Harry Barron, C.V.O.	29 Sept., 1909
New Zealand	...	Lord Islington	1910
Fiji	...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11 Oct., 1904
Papua	...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Nov., 1908

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

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 latest Fisher Ministry is as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.
 Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. E. L. Batchelor.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.
 Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley, C. E. Frazer.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1910.

THE SENATE.

President Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir A. J. Gould, K.B., V.D.
 Chairman of Committees ... Vacant.

Victoria—

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

Queensland—

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

New South Wales—

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

South Australia—

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

*Not in preceding Parliament.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1910.—
THE SENATE—*continued.**Western Australia—*

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

Tasmania—

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

NOTE.—In the above list the first three senators in each State retire on 30th June, 1913, the remaining three on 30th June, 1916.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Vacant.
Chairman of Committees... Vacant.

VICTORIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
*Anstey, F.	Bourke.
*Beard, H. E.	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.
Knox, Hon. W.	Kooyong.
Maloney, W.	Melbourne.
Mathews, J.	Melbourne Ports.
*Mofooney, P. J.	Indi.
McDougall, J. K.	Wannon.
*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.

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.
*Edwards, Hon. G. B.	North Sydney.
Foster, F. J.	New England.
Fuller, Hon. G. W.	Illawarra.
*Greene, W. M.	Richmond.
Hall, D. R.	Werriwa.
*Howe, R.	Dalley.
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney.

*Not in preceding Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Johnson, W. E. ...	Lang.
*Johnson, W. J. ...	Robertson.
Kelly, W. H. ...	Wentworth.
Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G. ...	Hume.
*Riley, E. ...	South 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, Hon. A. ...	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.
Batchelor, Hon. E. L. ...	Boothby.
Foster, Hon. R. W. ...	Wakefield.
Glynn, Hon. P. McM. ...	Angas.
Livingston, J. ...	Barker.
Poynton, Hon. A. ...	Grey.
Roberts, E. A. ...	Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

TASMANIA.

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

*Not in preceding Parliament.

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	...	E. L. Best.
"	"	Justice Higgins	...	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary	...	...	...	Sir Robert Townley Scott, K.B., I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

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

Staff Officers, Victoria.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General	...	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Assistant Comptroller-General	...	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
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	...	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales	...	...	...	S. Mills.
Queensland	...	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia	...	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	...	...	...	D. Ferguson.
Accountant	...	...	...	A. R. Fenton.
Senior Inspector (Excise)	...	...	...	S. Symons.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	D. C. McLachlan, 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	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant	J. R. Collins.

AUDIT OFFICE.

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

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

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

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General	Major-Gen. Kirkpatrick.
Chief of the General Staff	Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.
Quartermaster-General	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge.
Chief of Ordnance	Vacant.
Finance Member	J. B. Laing.
Civil Member	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Director of Training and Operations	Capt. and Tempy. Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	... .. Capt. and Tempy. Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery	... .. Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Director of Engineers (Acting)	... .. Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Director of Stores	... .. F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	... .. Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	... .. Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineers	... .. Major C. H. Foott, R.A.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.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Treasurer.

The Inspector-General.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Chief of the General Staff.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*
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).
- The Civil Member.

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

Consultative Members.

- Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., Commanding South Australian Brigade.
- Col. R. E. Williams, V.D., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Victoria.
- (Vacant), Commanding Port Phillip Fortress, Victoria.
- Col. C. M. Ranclaud, V.D., Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, New South Wales.
- Lieut.-Col. R. M. S. Wells, V.D., Commanding Aust. Field Artillery, New South Wales.
- Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.

DEFENCES.

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act No. 2 of 1903, all male inhabitants of Australia (except persons specially exempted from service) aged 18 to 60 years who are British subjects, and resident six months, are in time of war made liable to serve in the Military Forces. The Deakin Government passed an amending Defence Act No. 15 of 1909, which makes provision for the persons liable to be trained, as follows:—

	Ages.	Trainings each Year.			
		Whole Days.	Half-Days.	Night Drills.	Hours.
	Years.				
Junior Cadets	12-14	...	..	..	124
Senior Cadets	14-18	4	12	24	...
Citizen Forces	18-20	16*	...	...	...
" "	20-26	1†	...	...	...
Artillery and Engineers and Naval Forces ... ..	...	25*	...	...	...

* Or their equivalent.

† Muster parade.

The designation of the forces is altered from "Military" to "Citizen." Promotion to the rank of officer and non-commissioned officer is to be from those who have served in the ranks of the Citizen Forces, and the appointments and promotions are to be allotted to those in the next lower grade who are most successful in competitive examinations. This does not apply to the promotions of officers in the Senior Cadets, nor until two years have elapsed from the commencement of the training of those in the Citizen Forces aged from 18 to 20 years. The classes of persons who may be called upon to enlist in time of war and the order of their being called out are as follows:—

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.
I. ...	... 18-35	Unmarried, or widowers without children
II. ...	... 35-45	" " " "
III. ...	... 18-35	Married or widowers with children
IV. ...	... 35-45	" " "
V. ...	... 45-60	Married or unmarried

Provision is made for the establishment of a Military College under a director, who is to be a highly qualified officer with a general knowledge of the science of war. No applicant or officer is to receive promotion in the Administrative and Instructional Staff until he has passed a prescribed course at the Military College.

With the view of assisting it in elaborating a system of defence, the Commonwealth Ministry decided to invite Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum to visit and inspect the existing military forces, and to give it the benefit of his experience and advice regarding the development of its latest scheme. The distinguished officer accepted the invitation and reached Port Darwin on 21st December, 1909, subsequently visiting military camps in each of the States. A memorandum was drawn up by him, in which he recommended that a fighting force of 80,000 men between the ages of 19 and 25 years should be enrolled, organized and trained to constitute the National Citizen Force. Australia, in the opinion of Lord Kitchener, should be divided into 215 areas from which the national force would be drawn, each area to be in charge of a thoroughly trained permanent instructional officer of the rank of captain or lieutenant, assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers. A staff corps consisting of 350 officers was recommended, and the establishment of a Military College from which that corps should be solely selected was provided for. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,884,000, which does not materially differ from the sum contemplated under the Defence Act, viz., £1,742,000.

An amount of £250,000 was appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth, and paid into a trust fund, under the authority of the Coast Defence Appropriation Act No. 19 of 1908, to be expended on harbor and coastal defence. To

Visit of
Lord
Kitchener
to Australia.

Naval
Defence.

give effect to this policy orders were sent to the United Kingdom to construct three torpedo boat destroyers, and two of these—the *Parramatta* and *Yarra*—have recently been completed and launched; crews having been sent to England to bring the boats to Australia.

For the purpose of arriving at uniformity in empire military and naval defence the Imperial Government invited representatives from the various British Dominions to a Conference in London. This Conference met in July and August, 1909, and was attended by representatives of the Commonwealth. As a result of the discussion on naval matters, the Admiralty and the Commonwealth representatives decided to recommend the Commonwealth Parliament to agree to construct an Australian section of the new Pacific squadron, to consist of one armoured cruiser, three other cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines, the total cost of which was estimated to amount to £3,000,000. The Commonwealth Parliament agreed to this proposal, and an order was placed with the Admiralty on 8th December for the construction of the first-class cruiser. Act No. 14 of 1909, assented to on 13th December, gives authority for raising £3,500,000 for naval defence, but this loan—the first Commonwealth loan liability—has not yet been floated.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1909-10:—

Commonwealth
Military
Forces
in Victoria,
1909-10.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	4	7	11
" Pay Department—Civilians...	...	7	7
Ordnance Department ...	...	38	38
Instructional Staff ...	6	50	56
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery ...	11	226	237
Royal Australian Engineers ...	6	50	56
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Cadet Staff ...	3	7	10
Total (Permanent) ...	31	411	442
MILITIA.			
Field Force ...	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress ...	2	...	2
Light Horse—			
3rd Light Horse Brigade ...	75	850	925
4th " " " ...	44	470	514
Attached 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment ...	10	134	144
Australian Field Artillery ...	24	407	431
Australian Garrison Artillery ...	36	653	689

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES
OF VICTORIA, 1909-10—*continued.*

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
<i>MILITIA—continued.</i>			
Corps of Australian Engineers ...	13	276	289
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	123	1,989	2,112
Corps of Signallers ...	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	15	...	15
Army Service Corps ...	5	53	58
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	38	166	204
Veterinary Department ...	7	...	7
Total (Militia) ...	398	5,070	5,468
<i>VOLUNTEERS.</i>			
Victorian Rangers ...	28	493	521
Victorian Scottish Regiment ...	22	369	391
Victorian Rifles ...	6	114	120
Two-Companies Infantry ...	6	114	120
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ...	62	1,116	1,178
<i>CADETS.</i>			
Cadet Corps Staff ...	4	...	4
Senior Cadets (5 Battalions) ...	175	3,975	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions) ...	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
Total (Cadets) ...	566	12,429	12,995
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...	1,057	19,026	20,083

Rifle Clubs.

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. In 1909 there were 1,071 clubs, with a membership of 55,933 in the Commonwealth, and of these, 358 clubs with 21,072 members were located in this State.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force and naval militia. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1909:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NAVAL FORCES OF
VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Total.
Permanent Force ...	23	109	132
Naval Militia ...	19	248	267
Naval Volunteer Cadets ...	...	252	252
Total ...	42	609	651

Common-
wealth
Naval
Forces
of
Victoria.

The following table contains the expenditure on defences in Victoria from 1852 to 1908-9, that for the last seven years being shown separately. The total in 1908-9 was £7,167 less than in the preceding year, but greater than in any other year since 1890-91. The total expenditure on defences in Australia in 1908-9 was £1,017,928, Victoria's portion (£325,071) thus amounting to 32 per cent. :—

Expenditure on Defences 1852 to 1908-9.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN VICTORIA, 1852 TO 1908-9.

Period.	Ordinary Expenditure (Maintenance).		Construction and Maintenance of Buildings, Fortifications, Warships, &c.	Australian Defences.		Total.
	Military.	Naval.		Construction.	Maintenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852 to 1901-2	4,167,559	1,132,346	1,917,993	12,368	462,290	7,692,556
1902-3	177,214	22,744	15,234	...	37,870	253,062
1903-4	150,643	18,543	41,995	465	46,825	258,471
1904-5	154,003	19,107	68,195	...	50,271	291,576
1905-6	154,871	20,864	61,362	...	66,550	303,647
1906-7	163,170	23,652	65,959	...	65,677	318,458
1907-8	174,555	25,567	66,917	...	65,199	332,238
1908-9	191,057	29,184	39,398	...	65,432	325,071
Total ...	5,333,072	1,292,007	2,277,053	12,833	860,114	9,775,079
Arms, ammunition and stores generally unapportioned to particular years, prior to 1874						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers prior to 1874						139,683
Grand total						9,962,170

Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1908-9, £65,432," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,466; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £706, and at Thursday Island, £5,260.

CADETS.

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

- (a) The formation of Classes of Instruction in all the Schools of the Commonwealth in "Physical Training," "Elementary Drill," "Handling of Arms," and "Musketry," at which attendance of boys over twelve years of age attending such schools shall be compulsory.

- (b) Compulsory training for all male teachers (physically fit) in State Schools and the compulsory provision of a teacher qualified to instruct in the subjects referred to in (a) in all private schools in the Commonwealth.

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

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

Senior Cadet Corps consist of boys who have left school but who are not old enough to join the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and also of boys attending school over fourteen years of age, and enable the boys who have commenced their training in the school Cadet Corps to continue their military training until such time as they may be able to join the citizen forces. Cadets consist of boys over twelve years of age who are attending school.

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

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

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

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

FINANCE.

There has been a marked improvement of late years in the finances of the State of Victoria, and, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, large sums out of ordinary revenue have been devoted to paying off liabilities of former years, and to the formation of Sinking Funds to meet outstanding loans as follows. After these payments had been made there were still substantial surpluses, applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature at the end of the financial years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1909. State
finance.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,
1903-4 to 1908-9.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.			Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	In formation of Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*	
	£	£	£	£
1904	175,000	25,000	57,500	257,500
1905	172,000	25,000	97,962	294,962
1906	550,000	25,000	97,936	672,936
1907	666,391	25,000	117,571	808,962
1908	452,234	25,000	119,685	596,919
1909	7,507	25,000	93,410	125,917
Totals (6 years)	2,023,132	150,000	584,064	2,757,196

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

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1909. On 1st July, 1908, the total revenue deficiency was £340,494 5s. 11d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £7,507 2s. 11d., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1908-9 State
revenue
and expen-
diture.

at £332,987 3s., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.

Revenue.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Excise and Inland Territorial ...	844,218	10	8	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/08	340,494	5	11
Public Works ...	4,292,279	7	4	Special Appropriations	3,093,943	7	3
Ports and Harbors	101,725	4	6	Chief Secretary ...	740,818	4	4
Fees ...	309,593	2	10	Minister of Public Instruction	712,543	15	4
Fines ...	13,863	1	2	Attorney-General...	75,771	12	7
Mallee Land Account	52,305	15	1	Solicitor-General ...	59,475	17	6
Miscellaneous ...	398,756	15	2	Treasurer ...	234,491	6	4
Commonwealth balances received	1,929,542	7	1	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	125,359	16	8
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/09	332,987	3	0	Commissioner of Public Works	487,504	11	7
				Minister of Mines and Forests	73,735	11	0
				Minister of Water Supply	77,846	5	11
				Minister of Agriculture	116,220	11	5
				Minister of Health	25,151	2	11
				Minister of Railways	2,365,008	11	7
				Mallee Land Account	52,305	15	1
Total ...	8,580,670	15	5	Total ...	8,580,670	15	5

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the ten years 1900-1909:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1899-1900 TO 1908-9.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177

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 1908-9 are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	8,195,378	8,048,555
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Lease Redemption purposes ...	52,306	52,306
Surplus Revenue—appropriated to “Revenue Services,” transferred to Trust Fund ... ..	...	146,823
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ...	...	7,507
Total	8,247,684	8,240,177

If the total Commonwealth revenue and expenditure credited or debited to Victoria be taken into account in connexion with the above figures, the revenue for 1909 will amount to £10,068,303, and the expenditure to £10,002,903, an increase over 1900, the year before federation of £2,614,948 in the revenue, and £2,717,267 in the expenditure. The growth in revenue is due chiefly to the following increases:—Customs duties, £266,884; Excise duties, £327,953; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £270,571; Probate duties, £291,940; Income tax, £89,393; and Railways, £1,180,980; that in expenditure to the introduction of Old-age pensions, £270,827; to Commonwealth “New” expenditure, £455,784; and to the following increases:—Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £382,660; Defences, £124,153; State School education and buildings, £214,329; Railways, £551,890; and redemption of loans £132,769.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under four headings—(1) taxation, (2) public works, (3) land, and (4) other sources. Customs and Excise and Posts and Telegraphs were transferred to the Federal Government in 1900-1, and the portion of the revenues of these departments which has been allotted to the State appears under the head of “Federal Government.” The State revenue during the last five financial years were as follows:—

Heads of
State
revenue.

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE; 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Heads of Revenue.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government ...	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243	1,929,542
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	265,876	328,628	401,631	304,830	418,418
Income Tax ...	316,943	318,135	355,148	317,354	304,464
Land Tax ...	97,840	103,536	92,438	89,496	85,559
Stamp Duties ...	183,246	205,345	222,671	222,923	220,693
Other	114,940	120,136	128,417	134,160	138,310

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE; 1904-5 TO 1908-9—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Public Works and Services—	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855	4,189,501
Other	190,306	212,174	214,338	223,775	231,273
Land—					
Sales	294,607	211,981	203,849	205,393	224,232
Rents and Penalties	118,433	118,756	121,453	126,235	137,807
Other Sources ...	307,053	316,512	402,698	367,216	367,885
Total	7,515,742	7,811,475	8,345,534	8,314,480	8,247,684
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 4 2	6 8 2	6 14 10	6 12 2	6 9 7

The amount received by the State from the Federal Government is that collected by transferred departments, less the amount deducted by the Federal Government under Section 89 of the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act." For 1908-9 the Federal Government received £2,861,968 from Customs and Excise; £856,632 from Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones; and £31,561 from other sources; and paid over to the State Government £1,929,542. Compared with 1907-8, these figures represent a decrease of £313,575 in the Commonwealth Revenue in the State and a decrease of £519,701 in the surplus revenue paid to the State Treasurer.

The revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, the receipts for 1908-9 having been in excess of those for any previous year.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal and
State
Finance.

It was provided by Section 87 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act that during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until Parliament otherwise decided, 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. The period of ten years will expire on 31st December, 1910.

Since the inauguration of Federation various conferences have been held between representatives of the Commonwealth and the States, with the view of devising a satisfactory method of adjusting their finances, to take effect after the termination of the ten-year period. A description of the schemes submitted to the Conference held in May, 1908, is given in an Appendix to Part "Finance" of the *Year-Book* for 1907-8. Since that date two Conferences have been

held—one at Hobart, in March, 1909, and the other in Melbourne, in August of the same year. At the former the Premiers of the several States agreed to recommend that the existing agreement, known as the "Braddon Clause," should, in an amended form, be extended indefinitely, the minimum amount payable to the States to be three-fifths of the gross revenue from Customs and Excise duties, and to be not less than £6,750,000 in any one year, a special arrangement to be made in the case of Western Australia. At the 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.

The terms of the agreement are given on page 102, Part "Constitution and Government." If it had been in existence during the financial year 1908-9, the sum received by Victoria from the Commonwealth would have been about £1,555,000, or nearly £375,000 less than the amount actually received.

INCOME TAX.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any company in liquidation or mining company. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, 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 also made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d.; incomes from property, double these rates; life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were again altered by Act No. 1938, as 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 during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates were the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum amount taxable was £200 with an exemption of £100 up to £500. The rates of tax in 1908, based on incomes for the year 1907, were again respectively 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., on personal income

up to £500, £1,000, £1,500, and over £1,500, with double rates on income from property, 8d. on taxable income of life assurance companies, and 7d. on that of all other companies, but the exemption allowed was £150 on incomes between £201 and £500 (except those of companies). There was also allowed a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers, except companies. The rates, exemption, and rebate in 1909 applicable to incomes of 1908 were in all respects the same as those for the preceding year. 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 : 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of Assessments:					
Personal exertion ...	40,528	41,017	30,855	32,578	31,715
Property ...	8,237	8,453	7,754	6,993	7,689
Total ...	48,765	49,470	38,609	39,571	39,404
Distinct taxpayers ...	44,956	45,595	34,429	35,464	35,479
Taxable Income—					
Personal exertion ...	£ 13,072,600	£ 12,941,931	£ 14,228,399	£ 14,012,508	£ 13,079,531
Property ...	2,890,500	2,951,391	3,010,499	2,869,537	2,941,604
Total ...	15,963,100	15,893,322	17,238,898	16,882,045	16,021,135
Tax Payable—					
Personal exertion ...	230,737	227,290	258,113	229,814	211,889
Property ...	89,890	91,373	94,139	75,374	77,473
Total ...	320,627	318,663	352,252	305,188	289,362
Per taxpayer ...	£ s. d. 7 2 8	£ s. d. 6 19 9	£ s. d. 10 4 7	£ s. d. 8 12 1	£ s. d. 8 3 1
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable Incomes derived from—					
Personal exertion ...	d. 4.24	d. 4.22	d. 4.35	d. 3.94	d. 3.89
Property ...	7.46	7.43	7.50	6.30	6.32

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 has been considerable variation in the amount of the minimum taxable income and the amount of exemption allowed. Thus, for 1905 and 1906 the exemption was £100 on incomes between £157 and £500, for 1907 the exemption was £100 on incomes between £200 and £500, and for 1908 and 1909 the exemption was £150 on incomes between £201 and £500,

with a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers. Therefore, the figures for 1905 and 1906 are on exactly the same basis, 1907 stands alone, and 1908 and 1909 are on another basis.

Notwithstanding that large numbers of Commonwealth civil servants were assessed in 1909 who were not assessed in 1908, the individual taxpayers for 1909 shew an increase of only 15 when compared with those for 1908, and this is accounted for chiefly by decreases in the number of merchants, farmers and graziers assessed. The tax payable for 1909 is less by £15,826 than that for 1908, the most conspicuous of the occupations in extent of decrease being 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, 1909—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1908.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from		Tax Payable on	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
Up to £500 ...	3	6	25,473	6,124	3,793,260	797,915	39,353	16,043
£500 to £1,000	4	8	4,204	1,028*	2,864,299	706,168	32,799	15,459
£1,000 to £1,500	5	10	940	253	1,132,720	303,626	15,898	7,622
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	1,098	284	5,289,252	1,133,895	123,839	38,349
Total ...	...	...	31,715	7,689	13,079,531	2,941,604	211,889	77,473

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £13,079,531, and that from property to £2,941,604, after allowing for exemptions of £3,997,800. The total net incomes of those assessed in 1909 on incomes of the previous year amounted to over twenty millions sterling, or an average of £564 for each taxpayer. The averages of the assessed incomes of the four previous years were:—1905, £444; 1906, £438; 1907, £576; and 1908, £597.

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, 1909.

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	5,581	15·73	15·84	20,005	4,007	24,012	8·30	4 6 0
2. Domestic ...	1,534	4·32	2·30	5,181	760	5,941	2·05	3 17 5
3. Commercial	9,392	26·47	11·88	42,987	7,321	50,308	17·39	5 7 1
4. Transport ...	1,281	3·62	4·06	2,585	292	2,877	1·00	2 4 11
5. Industrial ...	4,645	13·09	3·18	17,952	3,326	21,278	7·35	4 11 7
6. Primary producers ...	7,522	21·20	4·55	28,344	8,316	36,660	12·67	4 17 5
7. Indefinite ...	4,513	12·72	44·83	3,873	41,164	45,037	15·56	9 19 7
8. Companies ...	1,011	2·85	...	90,962	12,287	103,249	35·68	102 2 6
Total ...	35,479	100·00	...	211,889	77,473	289,362	100·00	8 3 1

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 15 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, among whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up 21 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 31 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes 13 per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing $15\frac{3}{4}$ 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 16 per cent.; the commercial coming next, with nearly 12 per cent.; then primary producers with $4\frac{1}{2}$; and last, the domestic class with $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded $35\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $17\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming $21\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $12\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 13 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming $15\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $8\frac{1}{3}$ 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, 1909.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
1 Professional.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	1,024	...	70	1,094	2,874	236	3,110	2 16 10
Clergymen ...	492	2	21	515	909	65	974	1 17 9
Legal Practitioners	519	5	137	661	4,277	1,356	5,633	8 10 5
Medical Practitioners	477	7	160	644	4,836	1,233	6,069	9 8 5
Police ...	177	...	5	182	242	9	251	1 7 7
Teachers ...	793	...	31	824	1,566	82	1,648	2 0 0
Various ...	1,487	8	166	1,661	5,301	1,026	6,327	3 16 2
	4,969	22	590	5,581	20,005	4,007	24,012	4 6 0
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers...	1,140	2	172	1,314	4,531	680	5,211	3 19 3
Various ...	197	...	23	220	650	80	730	3 6 4
	1,337	2	195	1,534	5,181	760	5,941	3 17 5
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	599	6	109	714	3,224	692	3,916	5 9 8
Brokers ...	130	1	29	160	1,061	254	1,315	8 4 4
Butchers ...	256	1	33	290	709	192	901	3 2 2
Clerks ...	2,647	4	238	2,889	8,027	1,016	9,043	3 2 7
Drapers ...	353	1	64	418	3,604	214	3,818	9 2 8
Grocers ...	259	1	31	291	990	148	1,138	3 18 3
Merchants ...	887	5	267	1,159	13,292	2,530	15,822	13 13 0
Salesmen ...	1,699	3	110	1,812	4,765	598	5,363	2 19 2
Storekeepers ...	445	...	95	540	1,881	318	2,199	4 1 5
Various ...	921	13	185	1,119	5,434	1,359	6,793	6 1 5
	8,196	35	1,161	9,392	42,987	7,321	50,308	5 7 1
4. Transport.								
Carriers ...	168	...	20	188	446	40	486	2 11 8
Engaged in Postal Service	210	...	6	216	294	14	308	1 8 6
Engaged in Railways	689	...	8	697	945	5	950	1 7 3
Engaged in Shipping	142	1	30	173	858	233	1,091	6 6 2
Foreign Shippers	7	...	...	7	42	...	42	5 19 0
	1,216	1	64	1,281	2,585	292	2,877	2 4 11

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1909—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 ...	393	6	80	479	1,489	287	1,776	3 14 1
Engine-drivers	16	...	...	16	14	...	14	0 16 11
Engineers ...	355	4	26	385	892	70	962	2 9 11
Managers ...	518	3	44	565	1,726	188	1,914	3 7 9
Manufacturers	583	1	154	738	6,161	685	6,846	9 5 6
Printers ...	469	...	24	493	1,456	1,248	2,704	5 9 8
Various ...	1,767	6	196	1,969	6,214	848	7,062	3 11 8
	4,101	20	524	4,645	17,952	3,326	21,278	4 11 7
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	680	6	59	745	1,514	155	1,669	2 4 9
Farmers ...	4,075	51	505	4,631	13,196	1,268	14,464	3 2 5
Graziers ...	830	88	370	1,288	11,207	5,658	16,865	13 1 10
Various ...	437	6	73	516	1,366	1,077	2,443	4 14 8
	6,022	151	1,007	7,180	27,283	8,158	35,441	4 18 8
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	26	1	...	27	82	2	84	3 2 7
Miners ...	46	1	5	52	181	25	206	3 19 0
Mining Managers	108	...	13	121	220	38	258	2 2 7
Various ...	135	1	6	142	578	93	671	4 14 5
	315	3	24	342	1,031	158	1,219	3 11 3
	6,337	154	1,031	7,522	28,344	8,316	36,660	4 17 5
7. Indefinite.	686	3,467	360	4,513	3,873	41,164	45,037	9 19 7
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance	...	21	...	21	...	11,482	11,482	546 15 7
Mining ...	89	17	...	106	10,495	349	10,844	102 6 0
Other ...	859	25	...	884	80,467	456	80,923	91 10 9
	948	63	...	1,011	90,962	12,287	103,249	102 2 6
Total ...	27,790	3,764	3,925	35,479	211,889	77,473	289,362	8 3 1

Of the total taxpayers, $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. from property, and 11 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranging from 84 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 95 per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 5 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 14 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means, no occupation, and pensioners, has 15 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 77 per cent. from property, and 8 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 94 per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 6 per cent. from property. Seventy-three per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the range in the various classes extending from $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for indefinite occupations to 77 per cent. for primary producers engaged in agriculture, after which it further increased until it attained 90 per cent. in the transport class.

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

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1909.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<i>1. Professional.</i>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	938	129	27	1,094	1,381	961	768	3,110
Clergymen ...	479	31	5	515	623	233	118	974
Legal Practitioners ...	398	156	107	661	791	1,309	3,623	5,633
Medical Practitioners	283	249	112	644	570	2,060	3,439	6,069
Police ...	175	7	...	182	204	47	...	251
Teachers ...	752	59	13	824	973	425	250	1,648
Various ...	1,315	278	68	1,661	2,046	2,171	2,110	6,327
	4,340	909	332	5,581	6,498	7,206	10,308	24,012
<i>2. Domestic.</i>								
Hotelkeepers ...	976	283	55	1,314	1,592	2,155	1,464	5,211
Various ...	180	26	14	220	259	203	268	730
	1,156	309	69	1,534	1,851	2,358	1,732	5,941
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	517	131	66	714	833	1,069	2,014	3,916
Brokers ...	92	49	19	160	161	359	795	1,315
Butchers ...	250	32	8	290	352	242	307	901
Clerks ...	2,432	336	121	2,889	3,298	2,574	3,171	9,043
Drapers ...	232	79	57	418	444	626	2,748	3,818
Grocers ...	260	18	13	291	384	142	612	1,138
Merchants ...	624	245	290	1,159	937	2,022	12,863	15,822
Salesmen ...	1,576	179	57	1,812	2,204	1,329	1,830	5,363
Storekeepers ...	405	106	29	540	710	849	640	2,199
Various ...	830	187	102	1,119	1,250	1,561	3,982	6,793
	7,268	1,362	762	9,392	10,573	10,773	28,962	50,308

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1909—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<i>4. Transport.</i>								
Carriers ...	161	23	4	188	230	188	68	486
Engaged in Postal Service	210	5	1	216	250	41	17	308
Engaged in Railways	674	19	4	697	709	129	112	950
Engaged in Shipping	106	50	17	173	154	432	505	1,091
Foreign Shippers ...	3	4	...	7	6	36	...	42
	1,154	101	26	1,281	1,349	826	702	2,877
<i>5. Industrial.</i>								
Carpenters ...	388	64	27	479	587	507	682	1,776
Engine-driver ...	16	...	...	16	14	...	...	14
Engineers ...	338	33	14	385	448	261	253	962
Managers ...	443	99	23	565	666	780	468	1,914
Manufacturers ...	458	153	127	738	707	1,228	4,911	6,846
Printers ...	435	35	23	493	522	252	1,930	2,704
Various ...	1,676	201	92	1,969	2,215	1,566	3,281	7,062
	3,754	585	306	4,645	5,159	4,594	11,525	21,278
<i>6. Primary Producers.</i>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	665	70	10	745	930	518	221	1,669
Farmers ...	3,719	773	159	4,631	5,892	5,851	2,721	14,464
Graziers ...	793	253	242	1,288	1,412	2,155	13,298	16,865
Various ...	420	74	22	516	630	640	1,173	2,443
	5,597	1,170	413	7,180	8,864	9,164	17,413	35,441
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	22	2	3	27	28	13	43	84
Miners ...	39	11	2	52	41	93	72	206
Mining Managers ...	107	13	1	121	131	99	28	258
Various ...	118	14	10	142	180	95	396	671
	286	40	16	342	380	300	539	1,219
	5,883	1,210	429	7,522	9,244	9,464	17,952	36,660
<i>7. Indefinite.</i>								
	3,234	843	436	4,513	9,092	11,638	24,307	45,037
<i>8. Companies.</i>								
Life Assurance ...	5	2	14	21	36	50	11,396	11,482
Mining ...	33	12	61	106	178	273	10,393	10,844
Other ...	431	132	321	884	1,891	2,751	76,281	80,923
	469	146	396	1,011	2,105	3,074	98,070	103,249
Total ...	27,258	5,465	2,756	35,479	45,871	49,933	193,558	289,362

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 77 per cent. were under £500, 15 per cent. between £500 and £1,000, and 8 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 16, 17, and 67 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,159 merchants were responsible for £15,822, of which £12,863 came from 290 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000 each. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 84 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to only three-fifths of that of the merchants, although in number they were two and a half times as great. Next to that from the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers, whose contribution amounted to £16,865 from 1,288 persons, of whom 242 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1908, and were taxed to the extent of £13,298. Of the primary producers assessed, farmers represented three-fifths of the number, but contributed less than two-fifths of the tax.

LAND TAX.

Land tax.

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

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

The following are particulars regarding the land tax for the half-year ended February, 1910:—

LAND TAX: RETURN FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED
27TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

Class.	Estates Assessed.			Exemptions.		Net Taxable Value.	Half-year's Tax Payable.	
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	Number.	Value.			
		Acres.	£		£	£	£	s. d.
I. ...	181	279,740	1,118,960	166	415,000	703,960	4,399	15 0
II. ...	224	555,230	1,665,690	211	527,500	1,138,190	7,113	13 9
III. ...	600	1,926,355	3,852,710	547	1,367,500	2,485,210	15,532	11 3
IV. ...	581	4,466,305	4,466,305	504	1,260,000	3,206,305	20,039	8 2
Total	1,586	7,227,630	11,103,665	1,428	3,570,000	7,533,665	47,085	8 2

There are thus 1,586 landed estates assessed in Victoria, containing land to the extent of 7,227,630 acres, valued at £11,103,665, or an average of 4,557 acres to each estate, from which a tax of £47,085 has been levied for the half-year ended 27th February, 1910. The collections for the twelve months in 1901-2 were £97,862; in 1902-3, £92,867; in 1903-4, £106,445; in 1904-5, £97,840; in 1905-6, £103,536; in 1906-7, £92,438; in 1907-8, £89,496; and in 1908-9, £85,559. In the following return a comparison is made of the number and size of the estates assessed for land tax in 1900, and in each of the last five years:—

LAND TAX: 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Exemptions.	Estates.			Net Taxable Value.	Average Area to each Assessment.
		Assessed.	Area.	Capital Value.		
			Acres.	£	£	Acres.
1900	907	1,146	7,424,542	11,775,026	9,507,526	6,479
1905	1,081	1,262	7,039,132	10,356,984	7,654,484	5,577
1906	1,124	1,307	6,977,313	10,197,723	7,387,723	5,338
1907	1,142	1,305	6,783,872	9,909,708	7,064,708	5,198
1908	1,276	1,442	7,068,920	10,440,615	7,250,615	4,902
1909	1,428	1,586	7,227,630	11,103,665	7,533,665	4,557

The total area of the State being 56,245,760 acres, there is thus more than an eighth of the whole subjected to taxation. The area of land alienated and in process of alienation is 27,953,071 acres, of

which about 26 per cent. is taxable. It will be noticed that the average area to each assessment has fallen by 30 per cent. since 1900.

The capital value applied to estates for taxation purposes, and arrived at on the pastoral basis previously explained, is considerably lower than the actual market value of the land and improvements. An estimate of this value for the area assessed for tax in 1909 has been compiled by the Registrar of Land Tax, some particulars of which are given hereunder:—

LAND TAX: ACTUAL VALUE OF ESTATES WITH IMPROVEMENTS,
AS AT 1ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Class.	Actual Value with Improvements.		Percentage of Assessment to Actual Value.	Yearly Tax Payable.	Rate of Tax.	
	Total.	Average per Acre.			Per Cent of Actual Value.	Per Acre.
I. ...	£ 4,699,953	£ s. d. 16 16 0	23·81	£ 8,800	·19	d. 7·5
II. ...	5,760,122	10 7 5	28·92	14,227	·25	6·1
III. ...	11,112,406	5 15 4	34·67	31,065	·28	3·9
IV. ...	16,711,593	3 14 10	26·73	40,079	·24	2·2
Total	38,284,074	5 5 11	29·00	94,171	·25	3·1

The results show, that the present Land Tax is equal to 5s. per cent., and that the valuation for the purpose of taxation represents only 29 per cent. of the actual capital value of estates. The most noticeable discrepancy between the present assessment and the actual value is in Class I.; but the greater difference in this, as compared with any other class, is explained by the fact that many of these first class estates are adapted for growing root crops, maize, and lucerne, also for fattening and dairying, and thus command a higher relative value, by comparison with their sheep carrying capacity, than is the case in the other three classes. The inclusion, in this class, of estates with a carrying capacity of more than two sheep per acre also largely contributes to the much higher average value shown.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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 £248,485 in 1904-5, £117,542 in 1905-6, £165,749 in 1906-7, and £47,058 in 1907-8; also £9,941 in 1906-7, and £3,311 in 1907-8, for replacement on electric street railway of rolling-stock, car-shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

RAILWAY BALANCES, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742	4,189,065
Working Expenses ...	2,119,623	2,117,706	2,259,814	2,347,254	2,418,514
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	102,656	99,637	110,881	103,064	105,415
Net Receipts ...	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424	1,665,136
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,461,994	1,472,397	1,483,284	1,483,807	1,430,093
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	- 102,007	+ 99,328	+ 168,252	- 50,383	+ 235,043

Comparing 1908-9 with the first year appearing in the table, the gross receipts have increased by £606,799, and working expenses and pensions by £301,650—the net receipts being in excess of those for 1904-5 by £305,149 and of those for 1907-8 by £231,712.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT FUND.

To meet claims for damages, costs, &c., a Railway Accident Fund was established by the *Railways Act 1891*, which was maintained by payments into the Fund of 10s. for every £100 received by the Commissioners for fares for the conveyance of passengers and for charges for conveyance of animals, goods, and parcels. By the *Railways Act* passed in 1907, this Fund with £50,000 in hand, was on 1st January, 1908, replaced by a Fund called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund; the money in hand was transferred, and into the new Fund the Railways Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until it reaches £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, the percentage receipts amounted to £20,945, while under Surplus Revenue Act No. 2,208 £69,972 was transferred to this fund; the payments made were £125,469 for damages and costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured, and £10,534 for compensation to employes injured, for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire.

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

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1899-00 TO 1908-9.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid out of Railway Accident Fund for Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employés whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employés proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due 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.				
1900 ...	£ 5,474	...	2	2	106	...	13	6	192	27	36	35	349
1901 ...	2,674	...	6	1	124	3	13	8	194	33	34	45	371
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	9	139	...	43	8	262	35	24	52	630
1907 ...	7,810	...	14	6	165	...	32	8	252	32	35	46	498
1908‡ ...	9,509	45	434	2	203	...	29	6	263	25	41	78	970
1909 ...	125,469‡	...	9	5	155	...	12	10	232	30	43	45	451
Yearly Average ...	21,048	4·5	87·4	3·4	154·3	·3	26·0	7·1	234·5	27·1	32·2	42·4	534·4

* Including Jolimont Accident.

† Including Belgrave Accident.

‡ Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June, 1908.

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

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

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

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Belgium	9·9	344·0	·67	23·19
Austria	12·0	263·5	·69	15·06
France	37·9	353·7	·88	8·19
Germany	94·0	436·3	·96	4·47
Norway	1·1	1·1	1·13	1·13
Holland	4·0	18·6	1·15	5·34
New South Wales	4·1	62·2	1·21	18·34
Victoria	7·9	241·7	1·27	38·89
Switzerland	10·7	77·9	1·49	10·85
Sweden	6·1	10·1	1·80	2·99
Japan	21·6	252·6	1·90	22·19
Hungary	15·2	71·5	1·99	9·38
Spain	18·8	94·1	4·83	24·20
United States	363·8	7,379·0	5·45	110·48
Canada	17·3	130·5	10·08	76·08
Russia	111·6	575·8	11·16	57·59

OTHER RAILWAY FUNDS.

Another Act passed in 1907, called the Railway Funds Act, established two permanent railway reserve funds—"The Railway Interest Reserve Fund," to be used only for the purpose of paying interest on railway loan funds to the extent to which the net railway revenue for the year may be insufficient for the purpose; and the "Railway Additions and Improvements Fund," for additions to and improvements on existing railways, and for equipment and rolling-stock. One-half of the surplus railway revenue for any year, after deducting superannuation or retiring allowances, compensation, and gratuities, is to be placed to the credit of each fund until the former amounts to £300,000 and the latter to £200,000. All

interest accruing from the funds is to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds.

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Heads of Expenditure.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	210,512	211,314	227,183	226,206	230,342
Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.	343,694	339,508	347,534	325,283	345,346
Law, Order, and Protection	478,058	481,953	488,829	493,195	492,274
Education:—					
State	624,677	630,500	628,996	689,142	799,391
Secondary and Technical	37,617	38,722	42,544	55,747	54,909
Science, Art, Health, &c.	55,804	59,530	62,962	74,482	84,672
Charitable Institutions	293,738	290,875	303,357	343,572	338,237
Agriculture	157,307	160,238	160,083	153,460	146,118
Mining	56,355	56,178	59,721	57,290	79,524
Crown Lands	72,633	77,245	78,298	92,612	102,732
Public Works and Services:—					
Railways	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749	2,353,844
Other	602,388	433,730	631,009	542,463	714,009
Public Debt:—					
Interest and expenses	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061	1,873,609
Redemption	114,260	125,566	179,681	170,657	170,716
Interest, Savings Banks	93,687	91,995	76,268	63,154	48,221
Old Age Pensions ...	200,465	189,094	187,795	233,573	270,827
Other Expenditure ...	113,738	121,340	113,764	124,600	135,406
Totals { Special Appropriations	3,214,812	3,049,310	3,160,922	2,992,739	3,146,250
Annual Votes	4,128,930	4,212,165	4,518,221	4,869,507	5,093,927
Grand Total	7,343,742	7,261,475	7,679,143	7,862,246	8,240,177
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 1 4	£ s. d. 5 19 2	£ s. d. 6 4 1	£ s. d. 6 5 0	£ s. d. 6 9 5

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1908-9 shows an increase of £377,931, special appropriations being £153,511 in excess, and annual votes £224,420 in excess, of those for 1907-8. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—State School education and buildings, £110,249; Railway working expenses, £59,095; Old-age pensions, £37,254; mining development, &c., £22,234; and appropriation of Surplus Revenue to "Revenue Services," comprising compensation Sunshine and Moranding railway accidents, £72,229; improvement

of Crown lands, £52,044; and building grants to charitable institutions, &c., £22,550. The most important decrease is that of interest on the public debt and expenses of paying same, £48,452.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

During the year 1908-9, 3,140 pensions, amounting to £304,655, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,913 under special appropriations, amounting to £292,266; and 227 from annual votes, amounting to £12,389. Sixty-five compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £14,991; and £25,700 was paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1908-9.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
General Public Service—						
Under Civil Service Act	468	80,022	15	1,087	661	104,750
„ Public Service Act	167	19,222				
„ Other Acts ...	11	4,419				
„ Discipline Act ...	18	1,617				
„ Lunacy Act ...	58	4,831	...	...	58	4,831
Education Department	978	88,445	27	1,595	1,005	90,040
Railways ...	1,209	89,210	176	9,439	1,385	98,649
Miscellaneous—						
Under Constitution Act	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
„ County Courts Act	2	1,500	...	...	2	1,500
Police ...	...	...	9	268	9	268
Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances	2,913	292,266	227	12,389	3,140	304,655
Compensations and Gratuities	28	6,419	37	8,572	65	14,991
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund	...	2,000	...	23,700	...	25,700
Total Amount Paid ...	...	300,685	...	41,661	...	345,346

In 1908-9 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—339 pensions, amounting to £41,695, and 22 gratuities, amounting to £7,805. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay

of the members of the force; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The amount of such further grant in 1908-9 was £23,700.

In the year 1908-9, 27 pensions amounting to £1,576, and £78 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, toward which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

Old-age pensions paid in 1908-9 amounted to £270,827, and pensions to members and relatives of Victorian contingents after active military service in South Africa, to £818. Full particulars regarding Old-age pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The expenditure by the State during 1908-9 on education, exclusive of interest on loans expended on buildings, amounted to £963,615. Pensions, gratuities, &c., are included, but this expenditure may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1904-5 to 1908-9, according to the Report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Expenditure on—	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction	546,168	540,277	546,611	556,369	585,290
Training College	4,227	4,800	5,584	6,135	6,628
Continuation School	1,155	3,499	5,322	8,573	11,421
Instruction in Drawing ... ..	...	...	...	...	322
Administration	36,628	37,693	39,471	40,109	41,217
Technical Schools	17,117	21,444	22,322	26,839	27,039
Melbourne University	20,000	21,500	21,000	28,408	29,582
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	82,414	84,637	87,642	90,278	90,954
Exhibitions and Scholarships	4,421	4,778	5,468	5,451	5,471
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	460	1,882	2,499	2,759
Total (exclusive of Buildings)	712,130	719,088	735,302	764,661	800,683
Buildings—					
Expended by the Public Works Department from Annual Votes	24,946	32,087	59,411	96,427	136,455
Expended by Boards of Advice... ..	3,710	3,674	3,794	4,311	3,999
Rent	3,385	3,423	3,556	3,901	4,345
Continuation and Agricultural High Schools ... ..	...	...	1,654	2,344	14,268
Minor Buildings, Repairs, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,865
Total	744,171	758,272	803,717	871,644	963,615

From the inception of the system of education by the State on the 1st January, 1873, up to the 30th June, 1909, the expenditure on public instruction amounted to £25,665,410, of which £18,488,412 had been spent on instruction, £1,371,422 on administration, £212,079 on training, £2,680,443 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions, technical schools, and the Melbourne University, and £2,913,054 on-buildings, of which £1,159,810 was paid out of loans and £1,753,244 from revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part "Social Condition" of this work.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but in the following statement particulars are given of primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the "free, compulsory, and secular" system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act No. 1777, as 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, sewing, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

Expenditure on primary education.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Items.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Instruction—	£	£	£	£	£
Teachers' Salaries	494,546	493,415	500,034	507,019	535,703
Drawing, Cookery, Manual Training, &c.	4,841	2,126	337	486	...
Teachers' Travelling Expenses	2,519	2,125	1,907	2,936	2,780
Conveyance of Children to Schools	2,191	2,185	2,498	2,974	3,031
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Manual Training, and Cookery Expenses	8,345	7,855	8,983	9,639	10,441
Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	33,206	32,128	32,520	32,889	32,915
Teaching Night Schools	520	443	332	426	420
Training Teachers	5,381	8,299	10,906	14,708	18,371
Total Instruction	551,549	548,576	557,517	571,077	603,661
Administration—					
Office and Inspectors... ..	29,187	29,855	30,510	31,792	32,381
Truant Officers	4,941	4,475	4,314	4,146	3,915
Stores, Cleaning, &c.*	2,500	3,363	4,647	4,171	4,921
Buildings	32,041	39,184	68,415	106,983	162,932
Retiring Allowances, Compensation, and Gratuities	82,414	84,637	87,642	90,278	90,954
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	460	1,476	1,209	530
Total Expenditure	702,632	710,550	754,521	809,656	899,354

* Including Postage and Telegrams, £1,376 in 1904-5, £1,591 in 1905-6, £2,747 in 1906-7, £2,436 in 1907-8, and £2,496 in 1908-9.

Of the increase in expenditure on education in 1908-9, as compared with the preceding year (£91,971), primary education is responsible for £89,698, the chief items making up this amount being teachers' salaries £28,684, and buildings £55,949.

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

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA: 1899-1900 TO 1908-9.

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.
1899-00	£ 673,174	£ 628,489	145,868	£ s. d. 4 12 4	£ s. d. 4 6 2
1900-01	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7
1905-6	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5
1906-7	754,521	686,106	147,270	5 2 6	4 13 2
1907-8	809,656	702,673	143,551	5 12 10	4 17 11
1908-9	899,354	736,422	146,106	6 3 1	5 0 10

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 and 22s. 3d. in 1908-9. In 1903-4 the expenditure on buildings averaged 2s. 7d. per head of scholars.

TRUST FUNDS.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1905 TO 1909.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1905	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	3,445,418	2,617,310	2,050,059	1,310,559	963,052
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	2,036,262	2,451,549	2,287,707	1,847,032	2,269,532
Municipal Funds Sinking	627,914	628,497	647,950	663,431	666,492
Assurance Fund	204,301	213,790	222,440	231,530	240,918
Intestate Estates	103,557	106,677	97,774	91,751	93,098

TRUST FUNDS: 1905 TO 1909—*continued.*

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Country Tramways* ...	94,164	46,732	26,600	6,879	6,060
Trustee and Assurance Companies	104,795	104,950	104,950	109,950	114,950
Police Superannuation Fund	7,312	7,718	5,876	2,700	2,245
Other Funds ...	1,010,804	1,346,423	1,571,568	1,528,461	1,545,272
Total ...	7,634,527	7,523,646	7,014,924	5,822,293	5,901,619
How Invested:—					
In State Debentures and Stock	1,586,470	1,796,652	2,531,656	2,640,747	2,454,562
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	6,048,057	5,726,994	4,483,268	3,181,546	3,447,057

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

The revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1909, £332,987, and the debit balance of £99,950 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund, are 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. Previous to 1906 it was the practice to include in the Trust Funds the amount of the unsold stock inscribed under this Act, but the figures for 1905 given in the above table have been revised to bring them into accord with those of the other four years. The amount at credit of the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act on 30th June, 1909, was £1,081,199. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1909, it was £666,492.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue collected in this State to the 30th June, 1909, by the Federal Government from the date of its inauguration was £28,561,164. Of this amount £10,662,593 was used to meet the Victorian portion of Commonwealth expenditure, and £17,892,590 was paid over to the State Government. A sum of £20,000 is retained as "till-money," principally in the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department in the State, and the amount paid to the State Government was, therefore, in excess by £14,019.

Commonwealth finance.

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

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CREDITED OR DEBITED TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	1,907,063	1,950,713	2,129,548	2,507,704	2,204,638
Excise Duties ...	581,780	586,357	589,883	704,434	657,330
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	683,480	735,563	797,973	834,367	856,632
Miscellaneous ...	9,575	12,251	20,198	17,231	31,561
Total ...	3,181,898	3,284,884	3,537,602	4,063,736	3,750,161
EXPENDITURE.					
Trade and Customs ...	69,244	67,076	64,485	69,939	75,127
Postmaster-General ...	665,161	674,601	724,728	840,653	904,578
Defence ...	291,577	303,673	318,865	406,548	325,764
New Expenditure ...	140,432	153,032	228,511	368,783	455,784
Miscellaneous ...	118	...	...	105	1,473
Adjustments— Inter-State	4,863	...	...	...	...
Paid over to the State	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243	1,929,542
Total ..	3,188,773	3,295,501	3,528,929	4,135,271	3,692,268

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,488,843	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	683,480	735,563	797,973	834,367	856,632
Railways ...	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855	4,189,501
State Taxation ...	979,029	1,075,935	1,200,529	1,068,763	1,167,444
Other sources ...	919,790	871,519	962,317	939,850	992,758
Total Revenue ...	8,680,262	8,999,240	9,690,796	9,928,973	10,068,303
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise ...	69,244	67,076	64,485	69,939	75,127
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	665,161	674,601	724,728	840,653	904,578
Railways ...	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749	2,353,844
Public Instruction* ...	662,294	669,222	671,540	744,889	854,300
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061	1,873,609
Redemption ...	114,260	125,566	179,681	170,657	170,716
Other Expenditure ...	3,115,369	2,969,705	3,281,179	3,505,326	3,770,729
Total Expenditure	8,515,137	8,459,857	9,015,732	9,548,274	10,002,903

* Primary and Technical Schools, University, &c.

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and, under the Commonwealth Tariff, this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown. The revenue from this source in 1900-1901 was exceeded by £653,848 in 1907-8, and by £303,678 in 1908-9.

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 :—

Commonwealth, State, and local finance.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1905 TO 1909.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	£ 3,181,898	£ 3,284,884	£ 3,537,602	£ 4,063,736	£ 3,750,161
State ..	5,426,800	5,642,899	6,081,617	5,797,099	6,252,932
Municipal ..	1,254,649	1,293,202	1,387,127	1,452,621	1,496,215
Harbor Trusts ..	189,983	219,322	227,536	236,916	225,162
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	390,441	418,849	476,949	493,767	503,992
Fire Brigades Boards	20,557	20,610	21,763	27,049	26,331
Total ..	10,464,328	10,879,766	11,732,594	12,071,188	12,254,793
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	3,188,773	3,295,501	3,528,925	4,135,271	3,692,268
State ..	5,254,800	5,092,899	5,415,226	5,344,865	6,245,425
Municipal ..	1,253,171	1,282,559	1,417,169	1,505,188	1,503,159
Harbor Trusts* ..	145,986	203,704	231,390	236,074	221,854
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	416,410	443,740	476,954	488,244	481,712
Fire Brigades Boards	21,041	22,867	23,340	26,234	26,911
Total ..	10,280,181	10,341,270	11,093,008	11,735,876	12,171,359
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government (State)	373,191	932,966	595,658	783,538	1,098,360
Municipal ..	84,845	84,081	141,587	157,255	153,985
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	386,511	404,907	437,330	278,007	505,412
Fire Brigades Boards	405	3,250	2,623	244	3,203
Total ..	844,952	1,425,204	1,177,198	1,219,044	1,760,960
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> ..	11,125,133	11,766,474	12,270,206	12,954,920	13,932,319

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1905 TO 1909—continued.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 8 12 11	£ s. d. 8 18 5	£ s. d. 9 9 4	£ s. d. 9 11 11	£ s. d. 9 12 6
Ordinary Expenditure ..	8 9 11	8 8 10	8 18 4	9 6 7	9 11 2
Loan Expenditure ..	0 14 0	1 3 5	0 19 0	0 19 5	1 7 8

The total revenue of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities and other corporations, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more in 1909 than in the previous year, and amounted to more than twelve and a quarter millions sterling. The ordinary expenditure showed an increase in the twelve months of £435,483. The loan expenditure was more by £541,916 than in 1908. The revenue per head in 1908 was £9 11s. 11d., and in 1909, £9 12s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure was £9 6s. 7d. and £9 11s. 2d.; and the loan expenditure 19s. 5d. and £1 7s. 8d. in those years respectively.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1909, 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,
1909.

Cash received	£	s.	d.
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received	92,200,221	2	5
Securities issued	1,843,639	17	7
Securities redeemed	94,043,861	0	0
Loans outstanding	39,377,663	7	10
	54,666,197	12	2*

* There is in addition to this amount the overdue debentures for £1,600 referred to further on, which together make the total loans outstanding at 30th June, 1909.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £92,200,221, securities representing £94,043,861 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 os. 10d. in cash for every £100 Bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £69,447,319, after conversion operations. The amount paid off by

Loans raised
and
redeemed.

Loans
floated
in London

means of new loans was £28,938,307, and by means of payment derived from revenue, &c., £1,563,198; while £353,383 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1909, of £38,592,431, consisting of debentures amounting to £251,200, and inscribed stock, £38,341,231. 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 1909.

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				
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6 ¹ / ₄	101 18 6 ¹ / ₄	5 17 0
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 5 11 ³ / ₄	6 1 1
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98 4 2 ¹ / ₂	97 1 2 ¹ / ₂	5 4 3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	100 17 6 ¹ / ₂	99 14 6 ¹ / ₂	5 0 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 2,500,000	} 4	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1
1878	1904	26	457,000				
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11	4 6 11
			Stock.				
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 1,363,400	} 4	98 5 7	97 2 8 ¹ / ₂	4 3 3
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620 819,380				
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3 ¹ / ₂	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6 ¹ / ₂	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1 ¹ / ₂	106 18 0 ¹ / ₂	3 12 9
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	102 14 10	101 11 11 ¹ / ₂	3 8 5
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1891	1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000 2,150,000	} 3 ¹ / ₂	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000				
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	90 10 8	4 1 5
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	95 16 6 ¹ / ₂	93 8 3 ¹ / ₂	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	} 3 ¹ / ₂	{ 91 14 9 ¹ / ₂ 100 0 0	89 8 0	4 3 8
1906	"	23-43	587,808				
1907	"	22-42	202,140	} 3 ¹ / ₂	97 3 11 ¹ / ₂	94 15 8 ¹ / ₂	3 17 7
1903	"	20-40	1,067,295				
			Treasury-bonds.				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3 ¹ / ₂	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	..	..	68,851,219				
Paid off	..	..	29,935,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	853,383				
Outstanding	..	..	38,592,431				

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 which had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but money was 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., and for one floated in 1909 it was $3\frac{7}{8}$ 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.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £20,531,929. Of this amount, £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,182,203 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £15,620,383 on 30th June, 1909, consisting of debentures, £5,355,749; inscribed stock, £3,982,774; and Treasury bonds, £6,281,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £353,383 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £15,973,766. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last eleven years the local debt has been increased by nearly 13 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

Loans
floated in
Melbourne

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, 1909:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.			Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1909.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	30th June, 1909.	
		Percent.		£	£	£	£	
<i>Debentures.</i>								
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...	
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...	
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...	
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...	
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...	
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...	
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912-22	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	14,162	188	985,650	
1753	1901	3	1923-32	467,000	3,948	71,352	391,700	
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	
		3½	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
		3¾	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
1962	1904	3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		3½	1929	2,650	...	...	2,650
		3½	"	60,000	...	...	60,000
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
		3½	1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
		3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
1930	1905	3½	1927-42	46,500	...	...	46,500
		3½	1927	6,000	...	...	6,000
		3½	1926-42	289,000	...	...	289,000
2026	1906	3½	1927-42	100,000	...	...	100,000
		3½	1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
2041	1906	3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
		3½	1929	16,000	...	...	16,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
		3½	1929	40,000	...	...	40,000
2116	1907	3½	1928	345,000	...	...	345,000
		3½	1929	154,000	...	...	154,000
2163	1909	3½	1919	130,650	...	...	130,650
		3½	1929	4,850	...	...	4,850
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>								
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	}	...	
439	1872	4	"	86,780				
		4	"	13,102				
741	1882	4	"	167,600				
963	1887	4	"	130,000				
1015	1889	4	"	750,000				
1341	1893	4	"	150,000				
1369	1895	4	"	249,131				

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.			Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1909.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.		
		Per cent.		£	£	£		
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>								
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482	}	294,544	3,025,131	
1564	1898	3	"	500,000				
1623	1899	3	"	493,784				
1552	1898	3	"	35,409				
1602)	1898	3	"	211,135				24,947	186,188
1749)	1900	3	"	14,162	...	...	14,162
1753	1901	3	"	3,948	...	...	3,948
1962	1904	3½	"	326,406	...	...	326,406
1990	1905	3½	"	113,735	...	...	113,735
2026	1906	3½	"	256,000	...	...	256,000
2041	1906	3½	"	24,714	...	...	24,714
2053	1906	3½	"	31,490	...	...	31,490
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	...	...	1,000
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>								
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...	
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	
1982	1905	3½	1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
			1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
			1917	3,014,860	...	...	3,014,860
Overdue debentures	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				23,684,432	3,151,503	4,911,546	15,621,383	
Transferred from London Register				...	...	...	353,383
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	15,974,766

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, 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 (£20,636,432) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1909, £1,113,795 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at 3½ per cent., £9,593,635 at 3½ per cent., and £5,046,336 at 3 per cent.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

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

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

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

Works.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	171,837	77,968	80,482	249,646	544,433
Water Supply	142,183	81,634	161,346	276,583	313,616
Schools and University	101	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	136	47	..	..	..
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings	754	754,983	339,497	254,833	189,473
Wire Netting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45,850
Mining Development	552	83	..	..	..
Construction of Roads, &c.	14,945	1,919	498	23	237
Other Public Works	42,683	16,332	13,835	2,453	4,751
Total	373,191	932,966	595,658	783,538	1,098,360
Per Head of Population	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 15 4	s. d. 9 7	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 17 3

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
8 years ended 30th June, 1909	... 737,274

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The aggregate amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1909, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £90,430,348; but a total of £35,863,151 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £3,745,401 out of the general revenue, and £32,117,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1909, was reduced to £54,567,197.

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, 1909.	Annual Interest Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways	40,715,127	1,465,826
Waterworks—Melbourne	1,688,663	61,039
„ Country	6,701,286	233,115
Harbors	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock	316,103	10,772
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	94,219	2,841
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ...	1,707,334	60,876
Development of Mining	121,194	3,780
Total Revenue-yielding Works	51,533,926	1,844,899
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	714,227	24,387
Defence Works	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,257,824	40,919
Other	909,751	29,595
Total other Permanent Works	3,033,271	99,945
Net Borrowings	54,567,197	1,944,844

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1909, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £504,979, of which £221,819 is for railways, £278,227 for country water supply, £2,410 for closer settlement and small holdings, and £2,523 for different other services. Of the amount of total loans outstanding, 94 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, 1909, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £54,566,197, and of this sum £5,606,949 was in the form of debentures; £38,341,231 of inscribed stock (London Register); £4,336,157 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,281,860 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, 1909, 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	985,650	...	985,650
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	391,700	...	391,700
1901	1st Jan., 1934-54 ...	3	123,874	...	123,874
	2nd April 1926, to 1st Feb., 1942 ...	3½	316,000	...	316,000
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3¾	60,000	...	60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3¾	160,000	...	160,000
1962	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	2,650	...	2,650
	1st July, 1929 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	14th March, 1936 ...	4	300,000	...	300,000
	1st April, 1926-41 ...	3½	285,880	...	285,880
	18th Oct., 1926 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
1990	1st April, 1927-42 ...	3½	500	...	500
	1st October, 1927-42 ...	3½	46,000	...	46,000
	1st July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st Oct., 1926, to 16th April, 1942 ...	3½	289,000	...	289,000
2026	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
	1st July, 1929 ...	3½	16,000	...	16,000
2053	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	75,500	...	75,500
	1st July, 1929 ...	3½	40,000	...	40,000
2116	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	345,000	...	345,000
	1st July, 1929 ...	3½	154,000	...	154,000
2163	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	130,650	...	130,650
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	4,850	...	4,850
	<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	11,200*	6,988,800	7,000,000
1032	" 1923 ...	3½	11,200*	6,988,800	7,000,000
1196	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1217	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1287	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1560	" 1929-49 ...	3	252,683*	4,212,031	4,464,714
	" 1929-49 ...	3½	22,500*	4,284,305	4,306,805
1562	" 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
2167	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3½	...	1,067,295	1,067,295

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1909, was £3,748,800.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1909, 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>					
1468 1564 1623 1602 1749	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	3,025,131	...	3,025,131
1659		3	186,188	...	186,188
1753		3	14,162	...	14,162
1962		3½	3,948	...	3,948
1990		3½	326,406	...	326,406
2026	3½	113,735	...	113,735	
2041	3½	256,000	...	256,000	
2053	3½	24,714	...	24,714	
2116	3½	31,490	...	31,490	
	3½	1,000	...	1,000	
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>					
1982	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	„ 1916 ...	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
	„ 1917 ..	3½	3,014,860	...	3,014,860
<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>					
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ...	...	15,974,766	38,592,431	54,567,197
<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i>					
1451	1st Jan., 1910-13 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)...	...	16,074,766	38,592,431	54,667,197

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, 1909.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—		
	3 per cent. Loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	25,000	25,000	25,000
1911	2,132,000	2,132,000	25,000
1912	25,000	25,000	25,000
1913	4,771,795	4,771,795	4,025,000
1915	500,000	500,000	500,000
1916	2,767,000	2,767,000	2,767,000
1917	3,768,205	3,014,860	3,014,860
1919	4,130,650	4,130,650	4,130,650
1920	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
1921	5,000,000	...	...
1922	63,000	63,000	63,000
1923	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,746,795
1925	60,000	60,000	...
1926	896,280	5,263,000	7,210,000
1927	479,200	156,000	156,000
1928	901,100	897,500	897,500
1929	5,651,600	277,500	277,500
1930	985,650	985,650	985,650
1932	391,700	463,800	463,800
1936	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	...	28,900	248,900
1941 ... ..	...	315,380	315,380
1942 ... ..	...	540,100	540,100
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1949	5,464,714	10,838,814	10,838,814
1954	123,874	123,874	123,874
Indefinite	3,229,429	3,982,774	3,982,774
To end of 1925	36,243,650	30,490,305	28,323,305
After 1925	18,423,547	24,176,892	26,343,892
Total	54,667,197	54,667,197	54,667,197

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 1909.
(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

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with them which are not common to local loans. In the last financial year the amount was £6,895, of which £5,617 was paid as commission and £1,278 for stamps, advertising, &c.; the corresponding totals in recent previous years were:—£17,203 in 1902-3, £25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, £11,845 in 1906-7, and £11,980 in 1907-8.

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

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST,
1900, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—			
	1900.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£
4½	5,000,000	..	..	..
4	27,060,795	19,153,795	17,153,795	17,153,795
3½ ... ..	..	220,000	220,000	220,000
3½	12,250,000	23,043,884	25,356,269	26,934,035
3¼	300,000	150,000	125,000	100,000
3	4,714,090	10,536,310	10,449,423	10,258,367
Overdue (not bearing interest) ...	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ...	49,324,885	53,104,989	53,305,487	54,667,197

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1909 represents a saving of nearly £144,000 per annum on the debt of £54,667,197 at 30th June, 1909.

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1909, amounted to £3,274,991, which sum now represents the unfloted balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Under Loan Act No.—	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1909.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552	1,116,608	35,409	1,081,199
1623	500,000	493,784	6,216
1753	500,000	467,000	33,000
1816	100,000	93,869	6,131
1962	1,500,000	1,394,456	105,544
2041	1,250,000	44,314	1,205,686
2053	150,000	146,990	3,010
2163	500,000	135,500	364,500
2167	1,500,000	1,067,295*	432,705
Total	7,216,608	3,941,617	3,274,991

* The total of £1,500,000 has been raised, but only £1,067,295 of the amount was brought to account up to 30th June, 1909.

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,157,415, and 3½ per cent. on £2,117,576.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT.

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

Growth of
Funded
Debt.

1908 and 1909. In relation to population, however, the amount per head substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year there has been no material alteration.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1909.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
1855	£ 480,000	£ 28,800	6·00	£ s. d. 1 6 4	£ s. d. 0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5·99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5·78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5·01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3·83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3·76	41 3 0	1 11 0
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3·74	41 15 5	1 11 4
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3·73	42 5 11	1 11 6
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3·64	42 13 4	1 11 1
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3·64	42 9 8	1 10 11
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3·62	43 2 3	1 11 3
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	3·58	42 9 7	1 10 5
1908	53,180,487	1,895,354	3·56	42 1 1	1 10 0
1909	54,567,197	1,944,844	3·56	42 10 8	1 10 4

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue (£100,000—Act 1451), the total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1909, was £54,667,197, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1908-9) was £1,873,609. In 1908-9, the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to £1,928,636, or £55,027 more than was required to meet interest and expenses during the year on loans outstanding. It should be remembered that of the sum represented by these loans over £3,000,000, though expended on works of a permanent character, such as defences,

State schools, public offices, &c., does not earn revenue. On 30th June, 1909, there was also £727,021 at the credit of redemption funds.

SINKING FUNDS.

On 30th June, 1909, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

Sinking Funds of Australian States.

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria	727,021	879,655
New South Wales	405,648	190,724
Queensland .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
South Australia	426,315	19,023
Western Australia	2,233,385	143,434
Tasmania	357,419	99,484
Total	4,149,788	1,332,320

* Figures for 1908, except in the case of Tasmania, where they are for 1907.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1909:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account	£6,136
Closer Settlement Fund	34,475
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	236,072
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	450,338
Total	£727,021

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country, or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures.

Mallee Land Account.

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

Closer Settlement Fund.

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. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1909, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1909.
RECEIPTS.	
Waterworks Trusts	£ 169,365
Mallee Land Account	226,000
Revenue	201,233
Interest on Investments	18,613
Miscellaneous	85,268
Total receipts	700,479
EXPENDITURE.	
Purchase of Stock	249,432
Commission, &c.	709
Total expenditure	250,141
Balance in the Fund	450,338
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	266,605

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £414,300 was invested in Victorian Government debentures, and £36,038 held in cash.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of any Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and 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

Consolidated
Inscribed
Stock Re-
demption
Fund.

Loans Re-
demption
Fund.

loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1909, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Transactions.		To 30th June, 1909.
RECEIPTS.		£
From Revenue	...	559,331
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements	...	15,339
Payments by Municipalities	...	9,080
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	...	265,000
Interest on Investments	...	10,571
Repayment of Loans—		
Bush fires relief	...	21,182
Floods relief	...	1,390
Seed advances	...	89,671
New pilot steamer	...	4,620
Yarrowee Channel	...	9,939
Wire Netting	...	11,657
Total receipts	...	997,780
EXPENDITURE.		
Purchase of stock	...	761,708
Balance in the fund	...	236,072
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	...	767,713

Of the balance in the fund, £230,329 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £5,743 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, 1909, the amounts per head of population, and 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, 1909.

State.	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	54,567,197	42 10 8	1,944,844	1 10 4	3.56
New South Wales	89,392,903	55 4 8	3,147,010	1 18 11	3.52
Queensland	41,568,827	73 4 11	1,534,837	2 14 1	3.69
South Australia	29,286,108	71 8 6	1,069,245	2 12 2	3.65
Western Australia	21,951,753	79 15 4	756,599	2 15 0	3.45
Tasmania	10,058,713	54 18 0	367,331	2 0 1	3.65
Total	246,823,501	56 18 2	8,819,866	2 0 8	3.57
New Zealand (31.3.09)	70,938,534	73 3 8	2,641,180	2 14 6	3.72

New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania 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, 1905 TO 1909.

	At end of Financial Year—														
	1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.			1907-8.			1908-9.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria	42	9	8	43	2	3	42	9	7	42	1	1	42	10	8
New South Wales ..	54	13	4	55	10	10	54	3	10	54	13	3	55	4	8
Queensland	74	17	10	73	6	7	72	0	9	70	15	8	73	4	11
South Australia ..	73	10	9	75	12	10	75	10	5	72	6	0	71	8	6
Western Australia ..	66	10	4	69	10	0	72	14	9	76	3	0	79	15	4
Tasmania	51	18	5	53	1	0	54	18	0	55	14	11	54	18	0
New Zealand	69	5	3	69	19	1	70	3	5	70	12	8	73	3	8

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1909 :—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1909.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria.. .. .	54,567,197	532,937*	14,690,230	69,790,364	54 7 11
New South Wales	89,392,903	914,516	3,304,340	93,611,759	57 16 10
Queensland† ..	41,568,827	1,130,000	879,460	43,578,287	76 15 8
South Australia ..	29,286,108	1,150,075	128,976	30,565,159	74 10 11
Western Australia	21,951,753	312,631	710,594	22,974,978	83 9 9
Tasmania	10,056,713	78,201	572,051	10,706,965	58 8 11
Total	246,823,501	4,118,360	20,285,651	271,227,512	62 10 8

* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £100,000 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, £1,565,640.

The figures £271,227,512, 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 per head, New South Wales 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 1909, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1908, except in the case of Tasmania, where they are for 1907, figures for 1909 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria in 1909, appear in the following statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1909.

	£	£
State Debts (Funded)—		
London Register	38,592,431	
Melbourne Register	15,973,766	
State Debts (Unfunded)	532,937	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Total State Debts		55,100,134
Municipal	4,190,814	
Harbor Trusts	1,900,000	
Fire Brigades Board	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	8,451,000	
	<hr/>	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations		14,671,814
		<hr/>
Total Debts		69,771,948
		<hr/>

This sum (£69,771,948) is equal to a debt of £54 7s. 8d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1909.

DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Debts of
various
countries.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 13s. 7d.), which is about two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is the united liability of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies (£21 14s.), then follows the liability of the Cape of Good Hope (£21 3s. 11d.), then the debt of Belgium (£19 1s. 2d.), Natal (£17 10s. 1d.), the United Kingdom (£16 15s. 1d.), and Italy (£15 8s.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 3s. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, public and other works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise.

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	1909	754,121,300	16 15 1
British India	1908	266,358,400	1 3 0
Canada	1909	98,365,600	14 3 3
Cape of Good Hope	1908	53,153,200	21 3 11
Natal	1908	20,749,100	17 10 1
Transvaal and Orange River	1908	36,660,300	21 14 0
France	1908	1,086,860,700	27 13 7
Italy	1908	522,298,000	15 8 0
Austria	1907	410,158,000	14 12 7
Hungary	1907	229,175,000	11 1 8
German States	1908	697,203,800	11 1 5
German Empire (Imperial)	1908	202,860,000	3 4 5
Norway	1908	18,597,000	7 18 1
United States of America (Federal)	1908	192,773,500	2 4 3
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.)	1902	383,228,000	4 17 6
Russia	1907	921,027,000	6 3 7
Sweden	1908	28,632,000	5 5 5
Belgium	1907	136,625,300	19 1 2

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Federal—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties... ..	1,907,065	1,950,713	2,129,548	2,507,704	2,204,638
Excise Duties	581,780	586,357	589,883	704,434	657,330
Total Federal Taxation	2,488,843	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968
State—					
Wharfage Rates	50,213	52,771	53,099	55,389	56,683
Tonnage Dues	30,762	32,200	33,698	35,754	33,533
Licences	17,521	17,813	19,043	19,851	20,334
Probate & Succession Duties	265,876	328,628	401,631	304,830	418,418
Duties on Bank Notes ...	16,444	17,352	17,702	17,612	16,988
Stamp Duty	183,246	205,345	222,671	222,923	220,693
Land Tax	97,840	103,536	92,438	89,496	85,559
Income Tax	316,943	318,135	355,148	317,354	304,464
Race Clubs' percentage ...	...	...	4,875	5,554	5,772
Total State Taxation ...	978,845	1,075,780	1,200,305	1,068,763	1,167,444
Municipal Taxation ...	986,009	1,015,841	1,068,967	1,084,513	1,135,403
Harbor Trusts	167,727	197,434	199,944	212,320	201,881
Total Taxation	4,621,424	4,826,125	5,188,647	5,577,734	5,366,696

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, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal	2 1 1	2 1 8	2 3 11	2 11 1	2 4 11
State	0 16 2	0 17 8	0 19 5	0 17 0	0 18 4
Local	0 19 1	0 19 9	1 0 4	1 0 7	1 1 0
Total	3 16 4	3 19 1	4 3 8	4 8 8	4 4 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.

	Total Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	5,018,709	3 18 10
New South Wales	6,355,583	3 19 5
Queensland	2,472,443	4 8 7
South Australia	1,593,766	3 18 3
Western Australia	1,453,934	5 7 4
Tasmania	709,447	3 16 4
Total	17,603,882	4 1 11
United Kingdom	201,537,000	4 10 6

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1908-9, and the Local taxation for the year 1907-8, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £17,603,882, or an average of £4 1s. 11d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 16s. 4d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; South Australia and Victoria are next, the former with £3 18s. 3d., and the latter with £3 18s. 10d.; then follow New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, with £3 19s. 5d., £4 8s. 7d., and £5 7s. 4d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 8s. 7d. per head above that in Australia, and is higher than in any of the Australian States except Western Australia.

LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1909, 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, 1909.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Excise.</i>				
Distilling—		£	s.	d.
Spirit Makers—General	4	200	0	0
Wine	5	125	0	0
Vignerons	27	135	0	0
Test Still	41	4	9	8
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	46	1,172	17	7
Brewers	33	825	0	0
Sugar refining	1	5	0	0
Starch manufacturing	2	10	0	0
<i>Licensing.</i>				
Victuallers*	4,536	78,859	0	0
Packet	15	300	0	0
Grocers	311	3,110	0	0
Australian Wine	298	1,490	0	0
Railway Refreshment Rooms	32	800	0	0
Billiard Tables	91	580	0	0
Wine and Spirit Merchants	415	10,320	10	2
Brewers	38	38	0	0
Club	108	216	0	0
Vignerons	35	175	0	0
<i>Customs.</i>				
Carriage	960	237	12	6
Lighter and Boat	55	13	12	6
Custom House Agents	69	340	0	0
Bond	49	4,353	10	0
<i>Explosives.</i>				
Importation	170	613	15	0
Manufacture of Rack-a-rock	16	4	0	0
Manufacture of other Explosives	6	7	10	0
Magazine	250	175	10	0
Fireworks, Sale of	757	37	17	0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of	1,441	360	5	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Auctioneers—General †	719	13,517	19	7
Gold-buyers	42	96	4	5
Gold-assayers	44	126	7	10

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,232, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,464.

† Including 157 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £157.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1909, but the fees collected during the financial year 1908-9 are as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance	13,965	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .	1,544	18	9
Pawnbrokers	1,110	0	0
Hawkers	1,314	15	0
Carriers	68	14	0
Stage Carriage	174	5	0
Marine Store	151	9	0
Forwarding Agents	100	0	0
Permits to Fish, &c. .. .	7	7	6
Race Clubs	235	4	6
Oysters	11	15	0

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district, and he then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This, then, was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. From Tasmania and New South Wales, therefore, came the first white people who settled in this State. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the 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

Population
of Victoria,
1836 to
1909.

from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1909:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1909.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860
1908	640,180	633,133	1,273,313	1,265,223
1909	654,099	643,458	1,297,557	1,283,961

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during ^{Population} 1909, are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1908 .. ..	..	..	640,180	633,133	1,273,313
Births, 1909	16,092	15,457			
Deaths „	8,070	6,366			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	8,022	9,091	17,113
Migration by Sea, 1909—					
Arrivals (as recorded)	48,404	30,340			
Departures „	44,275	29,493			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	4,129	847	4,976
Migration by Land, 1909 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	18,503	11,424			
Departures	16,735	11,037			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	1,768	387	2,155
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1909 .. ..	..	..	654,099	643,458	1,297,557
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1909 .. ..	..	..	50,379	46,108	96,487
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

During the period—1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1905—it was the practice, in estimating the population of Victoria, to make an allowance of 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, to provide for unrecorded departures. But early in 1906 an investigation was made into the method of recording arrivals and departures by sea, and the question generally of estimating the population, with the result that the continuance of the allowance was found to be unnecessary, and it has accordingly been abandoned as from 1st January, 1906. In the period mentioned—4½ years—the allowance made for unrecorded departures by sea amounted to 32,346 persons, a number which is considered to be sufficient for the present; and the results of an investigation into the method adopted of estimating population in all the States, and for the Commonwealth as a whole, made by the Commonwealth Statistician, supports this view.

Increase of
population
1891-1909.

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 1909.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902	14,284	13,716	568
1903	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907	16,827	+3,315	20,142
1908	15,334	161	15,173
1909	17,113	+7,131	24,244
Total since 1901 Census (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years)	135,431	38,944	96,487
Total (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ years) ..	307,944	150,521	157,423

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891

(the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1909. The total gain recorded to the western State is 86,461.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1909.

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	7,320	- 273
Total	177,641	264,102	86,461

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry 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 to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in 1909 there was again a loss of 112 persons. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record relating to South Africa was kept:—

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1909.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906	1,382	878	- 504
1907	2,162	644	- 1,518
1908	1,163	596	- 567
1909	665	777	112
Total	22,582	29,789	7,207

Immigration and
Emigration,
1905
to 1909.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1905 to 1909:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1905	62,798	65,404	- 2,606
1906	69,282	67,348	1,934
1907	75,784	73,045	2,739
1908	76,863	78,614	- 1,751
1909	78,744	73,768	4,976

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1905 and 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906, 2,739 in 1907, and 4,976 in 1909.

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:—

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1905 to 1909.

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906 ..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908 ..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
1909 ..	16,821	10,386	27,207	15,214	10,034	25,248	1,607	352	1,959
Total ..	71,903	44,474	116,377	66,031	43,495	109,526	5,872	979	6,851

In 1909 Victoria gained by rail 1,709 from New South Wales and 280 from South Australia, but lost 30 to Queensland.

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 1909 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:—

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1905 TO 1909.

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.
1905	- 133	278	- 587	- 1,801	1,052	- 1,616	35	118	15	- 81	64	- 2,606
1906	419	- 208	302	1,445	1,766	- 2,332	..	504	26	- 62	74	1,934
1907	- 2,493	- 651	- 264	2,766	1,901	- 573	- 1	1,518	371	- 14	179	2,739
1908	- 3,860	- 121	30	696	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
Total	- 8,115	- 197	- 522	3,279	10,203	- 6,055	63	2,595	2,686	254	1,101	5,292

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 5,000 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, Western Australia, the United Kingdom, and South Africa; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

State-assisted immigration.

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

The numbers of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1909 will be found in the following table:—

STATE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1909.

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
Total	141,243

On making application to the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria at from £12 per adult. Nominated passages at £12, with a rebate of £4, are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in the State.

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. So far, the Victorian farmer has not shown any marked inclination to take up irrigation as an aid to his farming methods, and although a number of settlers have had very successful results from the use of water, the main body of farmers seem to prefer adhering to their own methods. 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 irrigable areas.

Encouraging immigration.

In view of the importance of the movement, the Government selected the Minister of Lands (the Hon. H. McKenzie) and the Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, (Mr. Elwood Mead, M. Inst. C.E., M. Am. Soc. C.E.) to visit Europe and America with the object of obtaining suitable settlers for the various lands which the Government has either already purchased or purposes purchasing in the irrigation areas.

This delegation left on 18th May, 1910, with the intention of visiting Great Britain and portions of the Continents of Europe and America. It is proposed to select, as far as practicable, such settlers as believe in irrigation and as are prepared to make that system of agriculture their main resource. It is thought also that by the introduction of these skilled outsiders the Victorian farmer will see more clearly the advantages of irrigation, and will be prepared to enter into such a system with more zest and energy than he now displays.

Prior to the departure of the delegation, quite a number of inquiries were received from oversea, and it is believed that the mission of the delegation will be in every way successful.

Should the object in view be obtained, it will lead to such a development in the trade of, not only the country districts, but the towns of Victoria, as will fully justify the action of the Government in sending forth its representatives.

CENSUS OF 1911.

A census of Australia will be taken in April, 1911, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The work of enumeration in the various States will be carried out under the supervision of the State Statisticians.

PAST CENSUSES.

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

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

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

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

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

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

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

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881	166,140	164,106	188,564	185,653	82,381	50,691	12,657	8,354
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
Proportions per cent.								
1881	36·94	40·14	41·93	45·41	18·31	12·40	2·82	2·05
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91

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

Occupations of the people, 1891 and 1901. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
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	146,233
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,770	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,049
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

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

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

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
All ages ..	439,754	589,317	506,776	303,020	400,553	399,494
Under 21 years ..	224,805	268,156	275,636	224,519	267,875	275,387
21 years and upwards	214,949	321,161	321,140	78,501	132,678	124,107
15 „ ..	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ ..	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 „ 40 „ ..	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 „ 60 „ ..	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages ..	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years ..	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 „ „ ..	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.3	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 „ „ ..	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

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

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

Density of population, &c.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90

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

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

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

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

State.	Persons to the square mile (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Inhabited dwellings to the square mile.	Persons to the inhabited dwelling (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Rooms to a dwelling (inhabited and uninhabited.)	Persons to a Room.
Victoria	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90
New South Wales	4.373	.814	5.37	5.15	.99
Queensland ... ..	.753	.148	5.09	4.71	.94
South Australia (Proper)	.931	.181	5.16	...	...
" " (Northern Territory)	.008	.002	3.31	...	...
Western Australia ... ..	.184	.050	3.68	3.42	.97
Tasmania	6.526	1.303	5.01	4.58	.98
Australia	1.268	.251	5.06	...	...
Dominion of New Zealand	7.427	1.527	4.86	...	...

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

every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

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

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1901.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

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

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

Victorian
born.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1901 was considerable, amounting to 84,510. This decrease is equivalent to 28 per cent. of the natives of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 29 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, who were resident in the State in 1891.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

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

Foreign
subjects.

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1909 they had decreased to 6,700.

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 1901, also the estimated number at the end of the year 1909. 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. The additions to the first four classes due to this cause amount to 4,505 for 1901, and 4,860 for 1909:—

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER IN 1909.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of 1901.	Estimated number of Males at the end of 1909.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	126,270
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,950
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	49,720
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	66,290
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	61,170
Total	...	...	302,190	326,400

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

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

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

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

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

Increase of population at five decades and in 1909.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1909, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1909.

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
1909	*1,297,828	96,487	8·03	654,262	50,379	8·34	643,566	46,108	7·72

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

Population 1861-1909.

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1909—a period of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years—the increase in population exceeds that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

The proportions of sexes at the five census enumerations, and during the past five years were:—

Year.							Females to 100 Males.
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·41
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·40
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·75
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·57
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·94
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·87
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·34
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·89
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·37

In 1904 the females outnumbered the males, but in all other years the latter have been in excess.

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

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 are only 72 females, and in Queensland 83, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 to 100:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	98·37	Western Australia	72·10
New South Wales	86·30	Tasmania	95·58
Queensland	83·42		—
South Australia Proper	87·99	Australia	88·79
" " Northern Territory	20·99	New Zealand	88·88

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1909, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1909.

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1909.

Sub-District.	Area in Ac. es.	At End of 1909.		Mean Population, 1909.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	102,330	13·4	101,790
Fitzroy City	923	33,980	36·8	33,740
Collingwood City	1,139	36,190	31·8	35,820
Richmond City	1,430	39,800	27·8	39,750
Brunswick City	2,722	29,280	10·8	28,780
Northcote Town	2,850	14,730	5·2	14,370
Prahran City	2,320	44,650	19·2	43,820
South Melbourne City	2,311	43,000	18·6	42,850
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,930	5·5	12,900
St. Kilda City	2,046	23,560	11·5	23,240
Brighton Town	3,288	11,850	3·6	11,830
Essendon City	4,000	21,190	5·3	20,700
Hawthorn City	2,400	25,250	10·5	25,050
Kew Borough	3,553	10,850	3·1	10,750
Footscray City	2,577	20,740	8·1	20,340
Williamstown Town	2,775	14,100	5·1	14,000
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,870	1·0	1,810
Caulfield Town	6,080	13,770	2·3	13,180
Malvern Town	3,989	14,150	3·5	13,850
Camberwell Town	8,320	11,770	1·4	11,510
Preston Shire	8,800	4,780	·5	4,650
Coburg Borough	4,800	8,400	1·8	8,350
Remainder of District	85,275	21,350	·3	20,940
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping	163,480	562,300	3·4	555,750

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 32; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 19; and Melbourne City 13 persons.

Density of metropolitan population.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 450, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,446 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 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1909 the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 562,300. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1909. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered to 1909. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield and Camberwell. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there 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 21,350 in 1909.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1909.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1909. (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	102,330
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	33,980
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	36,190
Richmond	38,797	37,824	39,800
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901)	21,961	24,141	29,280
Prahran	39,703	40,441	44,650
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	43,000
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	23,560
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901)	14,411	17,426	21,190
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	25,250
Footscray	19,149	18,318	20,740

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1909—*continued.*

Municipal Districts	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1909 (31st Dec.).
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	14,780
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	14,100
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,067	12,176	12,930
Brighton	9,858	10,047	11,850
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	14,150
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	13,770
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	11,770
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	10,850
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,870
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	8,400
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,780
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	21,350
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	562,300

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1909, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

Urban and rural population, 1909.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1909.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1909.			Mean Population, 1909.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	562,300	43·33	2,205	555,750
Other Urban	376	215,335	16·60	573	213,271
Total Urban	631	777,635	59·93	1,232	769,021
Rural	87,253	519,922	40·07	6·0	514,940
Total State	87,884	1,297,557	100·00	14·8	1,283,961

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

Proportion of metropolitan population.

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

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

Year.	Per cent.
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7
1908	43.1
1909	43.3

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and estimates for 1909 were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1909.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1909 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	46,615
Bendigo	42,701	44,100
Geelong	25,017	28,880
Castlemaine	7,912	8,470
Warrnambool	6,404	6,700
Maryborough	5,622	5,946
Stawell	5,318	5,500

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1909 are given below:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1909.
Hamilton	5,000
Ararat	4,250
Echuca	4,050
St. Arnaud	4,050
Wangaratta	4,030
Daylesford	3,880
Maldon	3,780
Horsham	3,700
Colac	3,600
Sale	3,600
Kyneton	3,420
Bairnsdale	3,120
Shepparton	3,100

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:—

Rates of increase of population

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1909.

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 ...	1·28	1·14	·98	1·35	1·46	1·00
1902 ...	1·18	·05	·99	·21	1·31	-·07
1903 ...	1·15	-·21	·95	-·23	1·29	-·20
1904 ...	1·27	·12	1·06	1·39	1·42	-·78
1905 ...	1·27	·68	1·05	1·36	1·44	·19
1906 ...	1·28	1·59	1·03	2·14	1·47	1·19
1907 ...	1·36	1·63	1·15	2·20	1·52	1·20
1908 ...	1·22	1·21	1·03	2·08	1·36	·55
1909 ...	1·34	1·90	1·18	2·39	1·47	1·54

* 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 1901:—

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

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

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

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1909.

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1909, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1909.			Increase since Census, 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1909.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	654,099	643,458	1,297,557	96,487	14·76	1,283,961
New South Wales ..	880,906	760,251	1,641,157	286,311	5·28	1,620,200
Queensland ..	315,420	263,128	578,548	80,419	·87	571,044
South Australia						
Proper	219,587	193,221	412,808	54,462	1·09	403,313
" Northern Territory ..	2,677	562	3,239	-1,572	·01	3,300
Western Australia ..	160,803	115,940	276,743	92,619	·28	274,755
Tasmania ..	95,541	91,319	186,860	14,385	7·13	184,163
Australia ..	2,329,033	2,067,879	4,396,912	623,111	1·48	4,345,736
New Zealand ..	520,406	462,520	982,926	210,207	9·38	971,784

Australian States—
Increase of
population
since 1851.

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

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES
SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	-5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	-15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	-135	-770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	-1,679	4,056	1,278	-1,299	7,585	-448	9,493
1902 ..	-13,716	6,903	-3,103	-3,706	15,809	-103	2,084
1903 ..	-16,570	4,523	-1,598	-2,394	9,716	-942	-7,265
1904 ..	-13,920	6,631	-2,707	-1,496	10,976	-2,605	-3,121
1905 ..	-7,164	9,935	-1,730	462	7,617	-2,506	6,614
1906 ..	3,820	9,004	-1,859	608	2,251	-4,265	9,559
1907 ..	3,315	16,455	2,411	3,427	-2,687	569	23,490
1908 ..	-161	5,350	2,622	8,640	2,105	-1,670	16,886
1909 ..	7,131	12,506	10,287	2,627	1,025	-2,622	30,954
Total ..	392,941	522,107	264,614	60,315	198,572	-9,022	1,429,527

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

Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
PART II.							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,233	65,033
1908	15,334	26,435	9,148	5,873	4,872	3,486	65,148
1909	17,113	27,929	10,024	6,241	4,895	3,658	69,860
Total	827,542	955,660	283,875	291,479	72,285	125,752	2,556,593
Total Increase.							
PART III.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,905	52,487
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,078	56,792
1903	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	906	68,040
1906	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 943	73,116
1907	20,142	42,240	11,354	8,835	2,100	3,852	88,523
1908	15,173	31,785	11,770	14,513	6,977	1,816	82,034
1909	24,244	40,435	20,311	8,868	5,920	1,036	100,814
Total	1,220,483	1,477,767	548,489	351,794	270,857	116,730	3,986,120

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

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

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

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

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1909.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 49 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ years since 1901 there has been an increase of over 66,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1909 had 605,900 inhabitants. These two cities contain nearly 27 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500; this had increased to 54,354 in 1909.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1909.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1909.	Persons to the Acre, 1909.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	562,300	3.44
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	605,900	6.36
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	143,077	.73
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	184,393	1.10
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	54,354	2.63
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	38,916	4.86
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	76,390	4.82

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 about double the area. In Adelaide there is only about one person, and in Brisbane less than one person, to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1907, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1909:—

Populations of Principal Towns in Australia and New Zealand.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.

	Population.
Melbourne	562,300
Ballarat	46,615
Bendigo	44,100
Geelong	28,880
Castlemaine	8,470
Warrnambool	6,700
Maryborough	5,946
Stawell	5,500
Hamilton	5,000

NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

	Population.
Wagga Wagga	6,300
Mudgee	6,250
Rookwood	5,700
Auburn	5,500
Armidale	5,200
Liverpool	5,100
Cobar	5,000
Wellington	5,000
Forbes	4,900
Inverell	4,700
Dubbo	4,600

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney	605,900
Newcastle	65,500
Broken Hill	31,000
Parramatta	13,600
Maitland	12,200
Goulburn	10,800
Bathurst	9,750
Lithgow	8,260
Granville	8,000
Orange	7,350
Lismore	7,250
Tamworth	7,250
Albury	7,000
Grafton	6,800

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	143,077
Charters Towers	20,976
Rockhampton	19,691
Townsville	15,506
Ipswich	15,246
Gympie	14,431
Toowoomba	14,087
Maryborough	12,900
Bundaberg	9,666
Mount Morgan	8,486

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA— <i>continued.</i>	
	Population.		Population.
Adelaide	184,393	Queenstown	6,196
Port Pirie	11,466	Zeehan	5,732
Wallaroo	4,004	Devonport	3,474
Mount Gambier	3,608	Gormanston	3,040
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
Perth	54,354	Auckland	97,929
Kalgoorlie (including Boulder, 10,357)	29,242	Christchurch	78,605
Fremantle	18,945	Wellington	76,390
Midland Junction	4,062	Dunedin	62,584
Claremont	3,699	Invercargill	12,444
Bunbury	3,410	Palmerston North	12,000
Broome	3,300	Napier	10,788
Albany	2,994	Wanganui	8,857
Coolgardie	2,829	Nelson	8,809
Northam	2,813	Timaru	8,300
Geraldton	2,593	Petone	7,313
TASMANIA.		Masterton	5,500
Hobart	38,916	New Plymouth	5,414
Launceston	24,536	Oamaru	5,310
		Greymouth	5,300
		Lyttleton	4,150

The following table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Sudan, and Johore:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales	58,324	1909	35,756,615	613
Scotland	29,796	..	4,877,618	164
Ireland	32,605	..	4,374,158	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	45,164,990	373
Gibraltar	2	1908	18,316	9,158
Malta	117	..	212,888	1,820
Total	121,146	..	45,396,194	375

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	1901 (c)	231,855,533	211
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei	4,000	1907	30,000	8
Ceylon	25,332	1908	4,038,456	159
Cyprus	3,584	"	258,997	72
Federated Malay States ..	26,380	"	978,000	37
Feudatory Native States	675,267	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Hong Kong	49	1908	336,488	6,867
Labuan	30	"	8,245	275
Sarawak	42,000	1907	500,000	12
Straits Settlements ..	1,600	1908	628,016	393
Weihaiwei	285	1905	150,000	526
Others	1,803	1901 (c)	140,985	78
Total	1,909,257	..	301,546,269	158
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	10,293	1904(c)	348,848	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1908	134,100	.49
British East Africa Protectorate	175,588	"	4,000,000	23
Cape Colony	276,995	1907	2,507,500	9
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1908	380,144	455
Natal	35,371	"	1,206,386	34
Nigeria	332,960	1907	15,457,826	46
Nyasaland	43,608	1908	997,217	23
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	"	466,880	9
Rhodesia	439,575	"	1,604,875	4
Somaliland	68,000	"	348,086	5
Transvaal Colony	116,962	1907	1,307,876	11
Uganda Protectorate ..	223,500	1908	2,764,086	12
Zanzibar	1,020	1907	236,000	231
Others	153,116	"	3,085,272	20
Total	2,203,215	..	34,845,096	16
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1907	19,229	1,012
British Guiana	90,500	1908	297,172	3
Canada	3,745,574	"	6,945,000	1.6
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	3,610	.56
Honduras	7,562	"	43,270	6
Labrador	120,000	"	4,035	.03
Newfoundland	42,734	"	233,012	5
West Indies	12,021	"	1,766,644	147
Total	4,024,910	..	9,311,972	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	2,972,903	31.12.09	4,396,912	1.5
New Zealand	104,751	„	982,926	9.4
Papua	90,540	31.12.08	400,000	4.4
Total	3,168,197	..	5,779,838	1.8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1908	130,891	17
Tonga	390	1906	21,240	54
Total	8,130	..	152,131	19
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,434,855	..	397,031,500	34.7

Population of the World.

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made:—

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	434,500,	112.6
Asia	17,000,	921,000,	54.2
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13.0
North America	8,548,	119,000,	13.9
South America	7,342,	46,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,400,	7,450,	2.2
Total	51,650,	1,677,950,	32.5

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 when their importance warranted it, others have been included:—

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London	England	1908	7,323,327
New York	United States	1903	4,422,685
Paris	France	1908	2,747,599
Tokio	Japan	1908	2,186,079
Chicago	United States	1903	2,166,055
Berlin	Prussia	1903	2,106,942
Vienna	Austria	1908	2,021,052
St. Petersburg	Russia	1908	1,550,000
Philadelphia	United States	1908	1,532,738
Moscow	Russia	1908	1,411,900
Osaka	Japan	1903	1,226,590
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1908	1,146,865
Constantinople	Turkey	1908	1,103,000
Calcutta	India	1909	1,014,438
Bombay	India	1909	982,000
Canton	China	1907	900,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1909	897,385
Glasgow	Scotland	1909	872,021
Hamburg	Germany	1908	866,330
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1908	858,000
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1908	812,728
Tient-sin	China	1908	800,000
Liverpool	England	1909	760,357
Warsaw	Russia	1901	756,426
Pekin	China	1908	693,044
Cairo	Egypt	1908	692,657
Brussels	Belgium	1908	630,078
Sydney	New South Wales	1909	605,900
Amsterdam	Holland	1908	565,631
Birmingham	England	1909	563,629
Melbourne	Victoria	1909	562,300
Rome	Italy	1908	560,726
Madras	India	1909	548,974
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Copenhagen	Denmark	1906	514,134
Montreal	Canada	1908	476,334
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Dublin	Ireland	1909	398,356
Belfast	Ireland	1909	386,576
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Edinburgh	Scotland	1909	355,366
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Washington	United States	1908	340,000
Stockholm	Sweden	1908	339,000
Toronto	Canada	1907	335,000
The Hague	Holland	1908	259,012
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1907	188,616
Adelaide	South Australia	1909	184,393
Venice	Italy	1903	176,815

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

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

The population of Victoria, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, was at the five census enumerations as follows:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES
AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS.

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

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1909 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,700. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of

£500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

The principal occupations in which Chinese engage are market gardening, mining, furniture-making, laundrykeeping, storekeeping, and retailing fruit and vegetables. At the date of the census in 1901 the conjugal condition of the Chinese population was ascertained. Of the total of 7,349 persons of both sexes, only 443 were married, 66 were widowed, 6,838 had never entered the married state, and 2 were unspecified.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes had increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race showed a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 30th November, 1909, 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, 1908-9.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Aces.	
Coranderrk	2,400	62
Lake Condah	2,050	46
Lake Tyers	4,000	80
Framlingham	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	..
Gayfield	2,060	..
Depôts .. .. .	..	47
Total	11,039	253

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

During the year 1908-9 nine deaths occurred—four at Coranderrk, one at Lake Condah, two at Lake Tyers, and two at the Depôts. There were ten births—two at Lake Condah, and four each at Coranderrk and Lake Tyers. Two marriages took place—one each at Coranderrk and Lake Condah.

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £3,703—£1,097 at Goranderrk; £161 at Framlingham; £937 at Lake Condah; £995 at Lake Tyers; and £513 for administration and at the Depôts. In addition to this a sum of £265 was spent on buildings, making the total expenditure £3,968. The value of the produce raised was £28, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1909:—

Amount expended	...	...	...	...	...	£362,343
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue						13,152
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	349,191

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

During the two years 1907 and 1908, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1905, 1906, and 1909, the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of emigration over immigration was 23. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1905	506	509	- 3
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
1908	566	448	+ 118
1909	523	556	- 33
Total ...	2,435	2,458	- 23

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 number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since its adoption. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1909.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

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	..
Total	1,363	1,650	- 287

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers had diminished by the end of 1909, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,700, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1909.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF
APORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Birthplace.		Persons.	Birthplace.		Persons.
Chinese—			Other Asiatic countries—		
Born in China .. ..	..	6,160	British India .. ..	..	772
„ Hong Kong .. ..	..	49	Syria .. ..	..	344
„ Singapore .. ..	..	8	Japan .. ..	..	55
„ Victoria .. ..	..	1,091	Others .. ..	..	81
„ other British colonies	..	39	Total other Asiatic countries	..	1,252
„ at Sea .. ..	..	1	Polynesia .. ..	..	2
Unspecified .. ..	..	1	Africa .. ..	..	19
Total Chinese .. ..	..	7,349	Grand Total Coloured Persons	..	8,622

Naturaliza-
tion.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those persons naturalized in Victoria

from 1871 to 1909, from which it will be seen that about 31 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 26½ per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1909.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1909.
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
France	4	11	11	8	7	261
Belgium	1	3	1	3	1	42
Austria	10	11	7	4	13	256
Germany	81	115	63	95	226	3,511
Russia	16	10	4	11	28	438
Norway and Sweden	40	48	52	37	70	3,395
Other European Countries	57	87	70	77	134	
United States	4	12	6	8	21	169
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	...	4	...	...	7	158
Total	213	301	214	243	507	11,199

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1909 was 3,548, and of those who departed 4,078, giving a departure balance of 530. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese and Japanese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of aliens in Australia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State at the census of 1901 and in New Zealand at the census of 1906:—

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901, AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania	536	72	..	..	79	78
Australia	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand	2,515	55	23,387	20,406	2,151	1,787

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Aborigines
in Australia

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1906 in New Zealand show an increase of 4,588 over those returned in 1901, but this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may in part be attributable to more favorable circumstances permitting a closer enumeration to be made on this than on former occasions.

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an approximate estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. Of course the estimate must only be taken as a rough approximation, but it will be shown how far the method can be relied on, and what are its defects. The property left by persons who died during the five years, 1898 to 1902, is the basis whereby the property owned by the people living, as shown by the census of 1901, is estimated. A period of five years is taken, because the returns for a single year may be unduly inflated by the falling in of one or several very large estates. The average amount left by each adult who died during the period named is assumed to be the average amount owned by each adult alive at the census of 1901. The accumulated wealth of an individual is believed to be greater at a more advanced than at a less advanced age, and is probably greatest at death. Whatever advantage there may be is probably counter-balanced by some items which cannot be brought into the computation. In Victoria, for instance, deposits in Savings Banks up to £100, and life insurance policies up to £200, may be divided amongst those entitled without taking out probate or administration. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Probate and Administration Act, making chargeable with probate duty settlements and deeds of gift intended to evade payment of the duty, it is probable that some of these escape detection, and would also be unaccounted for in the calculation. The following is a statement on the basis explained, of the private wealth in several Australian States and New Zealand:—

PRIVATE WEALTH: AVERAGE DURING 1898 TO 1902 IN VICTORIA,
NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA. AND NEW ZEALAND.

State of -	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount Sworn to.	Deaths of Adults.	Average Amount left by each Adult	Adults at Census, 1901. †	Private Wealth. ‡	
					Total.	Per Head.
	£		£		£	£
Victoria	25,633,200*	53,213	482	651,143	313,851,000	261
New South Wales	24,027,400	46,710	514	700,480	360,047,000	266
South Australia	6,383,000*	12,591	507	186,327	94,468,000	260
Dominion of New Zealand	11,329,700	24,645†	459	437,208†	200,678,000	246†

* Estimated.

† Including Maoris.

‡ It is only at the time of a census that the adult population is accurately known in the different States, consequently it is only at such a period that the amount of private wealth can be reasonably estimated on the basis adopted.

It must be remembered that the wealth represented by this estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State leaving property in the State are included in the figures quoted; but on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States. Taking the net incomes from property of absentees at the same date as the estimate, and capitalizing the same on a 4 per cent. basis, the income-returning property owned by outside investors in Victoria would appear to be about £26,340,000.

It has been found impossible to give a similar estimate of wealth for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, owing to the probate returns for those States being incomplete or apparently not accounting for anything like the whole of the property left by persons dying. In regard to New Zealand also it is probable that the wealth thereof has been somewhat under-estimated, as it is stated in the New Zealand Official Year-Book that certain estates upon which no duty is payable are not included in the returns. The Registrar-General of New Zealand estimated the average wealth during 1898-1902 on a somewhat similar basis to that above adopted, to be £227,326,000 or £279 per head, which is slightly higher than in the three Australian States for which estimates are given. At 31st December, 1906, the estimate determined from the five years ended with that date was £304,654,000, or an average of £335 per head, excluding Maoris; but it was explained that some exceptionally valuable estates came into the probate accounts during 1906.

Diffusion of
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth at the date of the last census appears to have been far wider in Victoria and South Australia than in New South Wales or New Zealand, according to the proportion of adults who died leaving property in respect of which probate or administration was taken out. For the reason previously mentioned, the comparison must be restricted to these three States and New Zealand. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate

returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the five years, 1898-1902:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1898-1902.

—	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ...	53,213	19,014	357
New South Wales ...	46,710	12,627	269
South Australia ...	12,591	4,422	351
New Zealand ...	24,645	6,855	278

It is thus shown that more than one-third of the adults who died in Victoria and South Australia during the five years, 1898-1902, 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 5 per cent. would cover this.

Estimates of private wealth in various countries have been published by Mulhall, from which the following table has been taken. The figures relate to the year 1895, and no later information is available.

Private wealth in other countries.

PRIVATE WEALTH OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Wealth per Head.	Country.	Wealth per Head.
	£		£
France ...	... 252	Europe ...	... 139
United States ...	... 234	Spain ...	... 135
Denmark ...	... 230	Sweden and Norway ...	... 114
Holland ...	... 183	Austria ...	... 104
Switzerland ...	... 164	Greece ...	... 101
Germany ...	... 156	Danubian States ...	... 90
Argentina ...	... 154	Portugal ...	... 87
Belgium ...	... 154	Russia ...	... 61

In a paper read before the British Association in 1903, Sir Robert Giffen put forward estimates of the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire as follows:—

Wealth of the British Empire.

AGGREGATE INCOME.

		£
United Kingdom ...	...	1,750,000,000
Canada ...	...	270,000,000
Australasia ...	...	210,000,000
India ...	...	600,000,000
South Africa ...	...	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire ...	...	200,000,000
Total ...	...	<u>3,130,000,000</u>

CAPITAL OR WEALTH.

		£
United Kingdom	... ..	15,000,000,000
Canada	... ..	1,350,000,000
Australasia	... ..	1,100,000,000
India	... ..	3,000,000,000
South Africa	... ..	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	... ..	1,200,000,000
Total		22,250,000,000

Property
left by
deceased
persons.

The property left in Victoria by deceased persons has, for the second time, been tabulated according to age at death. In this tabulation, care has been taken to ascertain the net as well as the gross value of such property. By dealing similarly with the records of the next three years, it is anticipated that a fairly accurate estimate will be obtained of the average property left by persons dying at specified ages during the five-year period. It is proposed to apply this average to the numbers living at each age as disclosed at the census in 1911, and it is hoped that by this means it will be possible to obtain a reliable estimate of the private wealth of the people. The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1909, also the proportions borne by such values to the number of estates and total deaths, and the amount of duty collected on the estates.

In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1909 numbered 2,431 males, or 41 per cent. of the male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,318 females, or 28 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of property left by males is about twice that left by females. It appears that the average wealth of those leaving property in 1909 reached its maximum in the age group 80 to 90 in the case of females, and in the age group 90 and upwards in the case of males; but the average wealth of all deceased persons in the same year was highest for females between ages 50 and 60, and for males between ages 60 and 70. In the case of females, the ratio of estates to deceased persons is highest for the age group 50 to 60 (38 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group between

40 and 90 is practically uniform, ranging from 40 to 45 per cent., and is higher than the ratios for other periods of life. The precaution of making a will is adopted by a larger proportion of males than of females, and in the case of males by a steadily increasing proportion as age advances.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1909.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percent-age Intes-tate.	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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 21 " ..	11	100.0	50	1,240	1,280	116	6	6
21 to 30 " ..	82	67.1	32,038	64,226	72,962	890	218	4,041
30 to 40 " ..	156	46.2	40,282	78,324	88,618	568	194	2,359
40 to 50 " ..	349	42.7	214,295	333,937	396,906	1,137	505	18,071
50 to 60 " ..	325	31.4	298,166	402,516	572,785	1,762	696	30,119
60 to 70 " ..	445	27.0	911,879	674,228	1,175,220	2,641	1,177	75,141
70 to 80 " ..	714	18.9	969,332	968,957	1,667,440	2,335	1,040	88,915
80 to 90 " ..	341	13.5	538,513	408,152	856,752	2,512	993	52,181
90 years and up-wards ..	19	5.3	37,323	27,513	50,780	2,673	627	3,148
Absentees ..	221	28.5	36,224	205,999	233,028	1,054	..	10,224
Total Males	2,663	28.3	3,078,112	3,165,092	5,115,771	1,921	634	282,205
FEMALES.								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years ..	2	100.0	..	281	281	140	0.19	..
15 to 21 " ..	3	100.0	..	1,045	1,045	348	5	28
21 to 30 " ..	38	65.8	11,752	8,802	14,964	394	36	253
30 to 40 " ..	85	57.6	29,855	36,104	54,425	640	109	2,317
40 to 50 " ..	152	46.7	60,671	54,038	99,374	654	162	3,766
50 to 60 " ..	181	38.1	70,813	183,919	236,414	1,306	495	15,894
60 to 70 " ..	286	32.2	174,981	185,426	315,458	1,103	401	13,414
70 to 80 " ..	384	19.0	250,280	161,085	330,384	860	274	12,206
80 to 90 " ..	175	20.0	74,679	173,363	230,883	1,319	383	11,189
90 years and up-wards ..	17	5.9	9,714	3,531	12,180	716	138	359
Absentees ..	83	43.4	10,626	61,414	69,197	834	..	2,961
Total Females	1,406	32.4	693,371	869,008	1,364,605	971	214	62,387
Total Males and Females	4,069	30.0	3,771,483	4,034,100	6,480,376	1,593	449	344,592

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the last two years, grouped according to value and distinguishing those of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS,
1908 AND 1909.

Value.	1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.				
		£		£
Under £100 ...	432	17,915	461	19,052
£100 to £300 ...	685	128,133	614	116,213
£300 to £500 ...	412	163,319	377	148,623
£500 to £1,000 ...	421	305,095	390	278,454
£1,000 to £2,000 ...	359	511,238	339	485,034
£2,000 to £3,000 ...	160	398,974	132	319,286
£3,000 to £4,000 ...	106	369,020	106	371,525
£4,000 to £5,000 ...	59	262,756	62	278,331
£5,000 to £10,000 ...	107	721,772	105	737,664
£10,000 to £15,000 ...	43	516,924	26	309,719
£15,000 to £25,000 ...	26	520,874	25	481,286
£25,000 to £50,000 ...	17	590,707	17	576,708
£50,000 to £100,000 ...	5	351,527	5	345,933
Over £100,000 ...	2	1,004,440	4	647,943
Total Males ...	2,834	5,862,654	2,663	5,115,771
FEMALES.				
Under £100 ...	301	14,722	264	12,484
£100 to £300 ...	483	91,604	416	77,972
£300 to £500 ...	242	94,788	241	94,382
£500 to £1,000 ...	228	162,026	223	156,348
£1,000 to £2,000 ...	143	197,919	134	189,135
£2,000 to £3,000 ...	38	92,315	65	161,565
£3,000 to £4,000 ...	25	85,516	17	57,934
£4,000 to £5,000 ...	16	70,812	7	31,898
£5,000 to £10,000 ...	23	154,783	23	158,799
£10,000 to £15,000 ...	3	35,995	7	89,463
£15,000 to £25,000 ...	3	50,025	3	60,273
£25,000 to £50,000 ...	6	214,926	5	165,907
£50,000 to £100,000 ...	...	...	...	...
Over £100,000 ...	...	...	1	108,445
Total Females ...	1,511	1,265,431	1,406	1,364,605
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,345	7,128,085	4,069	6,480,376

Compared with the returns for 1908 the figures for 1909 show, in estates of males, a reduction of 6 per cent. in the number, and of nearly 13 per cent. in the value, and in estates of females, a decline of 7 per cent. in the number, but an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-one years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

Period.	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office, &c. Yearly Average.
1879-83	22.6
1884-88	25.9
1889-93	30.3
1894-98	33.3
1899-1903	36.7
1904	37.3
1905	36.8
1906	37.4
1907	38.6
1908	37.2
1909	37.1

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 1910.

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	1896	10,393,000	168,427,700
1881	7,175,289	87,642,459	1897	10,345,535	171,253,984
1882	7,433,812	91,792,547	1898	10,152,500	168,611,906
1883	7,692,706	95,610,959	1899	10,134,108	168,456,523
1884	8,098,814	103,795,832	1900	10,283,500	169,911,900
1885	8,793,490	114,283,570	1901	10,537,497	174,141,754
1886	9,621,135	125,878,748	1902	10,885,087	185,101,993
1887	10,153,771	137,885,701	1903	11,188,932	203,902,919
1888	11,913,473	167,385,210	1904	11,437,830	209,143,730
1889	12,931,526	187,558,511	1905	11,743,270	210,920,174
1890	13,265,543	194,313,646	1906	11,795,143	216,615,624
1891	13,733,770	203,351,360	1907	12,174,325	222,598,941
1892	13,605,990	197,366,940	1908	12,638,900	232,725,666
1893	12,779,600	189,461,350	1909	13,123,958	242,688,771
1894	11,676,079	174,984,851	1910	13,564,488	252,006,618
1895	10,641,200	167,197,780			

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values

given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but about 28 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopts 17 years', two 15 years', one 13 years', and four 12 years'; whilst of thirty-nine country towns, twenty adopt from 7 to 12 years' purchase as the basis, one returns figures showing 13 years', one 14 years', five 15 years', one 16 years', one 17 years', and ten 20 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 146 shires, 127 adopt 20 years' purchase in estimating the capital value, the others adopting from 19 to 8 years'.

The following is an estimate for the last seven years of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4
TO 1909-10.

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
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
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

Landed property capital and ground values.

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 1909. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural, the ground value in 1909-10 would be about £160,000,000, which is approximate to the above estimate. These proportions have also been checked by an examination of the census returns, which give the number of rooms in each house, and the materials of which the same were built. In Melbourne city an average of £100, and in suburbs and country towns £70 per room for brick, &c., houses was allowed; whilst in urban districts £45 per room, and in rural districts £40 per room, was allowed for wooden houses. On this system the above estimates were verified as being remarkably close, allowing for other improvements, besides houses, in rural districts.

ROYAL MINT.

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 1905 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.

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1909.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ..	oz.	21,084,237	848,298	754,810	736,875	704,584
„ New Zealand ..	„	2,927,710	132,529	103,764	90,411	95,546
„ Western Australia ..	„	2,777,605	18,700	20,772	20,255	21,181
„ elsewhere ..	„	2,172,095	54,764	58,823	83,580	83,383
Total ...	„	28,961,647	1,054,291	938,169	931,121	904,694
Coinage Value ...	£	114,252,292	4,100,195	3,645,704	3,614,643	3,539,328
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
Coin—						
Sovereigns ...	No	105,156,855	3,657,874	3,332,691	3,080,148	3,029,538
Half-Sovereigns ...	„	1,094,725	82,000	...	405,034	186,094
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	2,046,357	95,114	80,648	93,461	107,328
„ Value ...	£	8,544,923	400,820	314,022	363,914	417,909
Total value Coin and Bullion ...	£	114,249,141	4,099,694	3,646,713	3,646,579	3,540,494

Since the opening of the Mint 32,789,922 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £129,182,162, thus averaging £3 18s. 9½d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 24,128,804 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,349,960 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,858,513 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1909 was £3 19s. 2½d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 1½d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment comprises 118,257,106 sovereigns, 1,767,853 half-sovereigns, and 2,422,908 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £129,182,621.

Interchange
of coin and
bullion.

Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint, the gold coin exported from Victoria, less that imported, has amounted to £99,644,316, or less by £19,496,716 than the total gold coin issued from the Mint. The following particulars are given of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported and exported during each of the last five years:—

INTERCHANGE OF COIN AND BULLION, 1905 TO 1909.

Imports of—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold Coin	26,500	100,900	124,600	258,086	921,405
„ Bullion	894,237	818,007	664,464	621,114	593,220
„ contained in Matte ... ..	...	...	50,521	40,875	32,345
Silver Coin	17,998	36,403	123,925	50,825	1,680
„ Bullion	676	968	13,349	3,661	3,844
„ contained in Matte	37,472	39,410	100,407	71,678	49,580
Exports of—					
Gold Coin	1,620,520	4,416,808	2,306,240	3,913,770	2,481,567
„ Bullion	378,777	493,369	339,819	408,062	332,789
„ contained in Matte ... ..	..	..	44,481	41,246	32,625
Silver Coin	9,550	17,089	9,940	20,605	7,263
„ Bullion	2,687	8,592	831	1,379	1,324
„ contained in Matte	37,511	39,410	112,465	71,678	49,580

The imports and exports of gold and silver display considerable fluctuations. The net exports of gold in 1906 amounted to £3,991,270, exceeding the value of the total production of gold in Victoria during the same year by £710,792; in 1908 also the net exports exceeded the production, but in 1909 the production was more than double, in 1907 it was 62 per cent. more than, and in 1905 it was three times the net exports. The Victorian production of gold for 1909 was valued at £2,778,956.

BANKING.

On 31st December, 1909, there were eleven banks of issue in Victoria, possessing 644 branches or agencies, the latter representing an increase of 30 on the number of branches for the previous year. The financial position of these banks, on 31st December in each of the last five years, is shown by the following return:—

Finances of banks.

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1905 TO 1909.

In Victoria.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
LIABILITIES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest*	23,055,743	24,232,979	24,615,431	23,975,491	25,677,111
Deposits not bearing interest	12,068,153	13,390,841	13,631,858	12,659,502	13,983,615
Notes in circulation ...	835,499	886,922	889,357	841,604	865,252
Other ...	463,449	366,950	480,046	332,467	373,741
Total ...	36,422,844	38,877,692	39,616,692	37,809,064	40,899,719
ASSETS.					
Coin and Bullion ...	8,056,666	6,918,743	8,043,780	7,310,729	8,491,774
Debts due to Banks ...	29,918,226	31,495,558	33,238,732	33,711,188	32,915,373
Property ...	1,919,230	1,901,999	1,844,237	1,779,182	1,736,566
Other ...	617,213	633,184	605,331	611,900	806,935
Total ...	40,511,335	40,949,484	43,732,080	43,412,999	43,950,648
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
Capital stock paid up	13,961,695	12,965,593†	13,441,231†	13,610,852†	13,615,937†
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	4,414,059	4,672,901	5,234,983	5,860,550	6,440,770
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	469,218	482,883‡	549,604‡	567,647‡	588,070‡
Average rate per cent. per annum	7·07	7·12	7·84	7·98	8·22

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks which, in 1909, amounted to £951,865.—† Excluding £1,000,000 guaranteed by the Government of New Zealand, but which was included in 1905—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks, at the close of the year 1909, were considerably in excess of the liabilities of any of the four previous years, exceeding those for 1905 by £4,476,875, and those for 1908 by £3,090,655, the excess being accounted for in the first instance entirely and in the second almost entirely by increases in customers' deposits. During the interval 1905-9 the Victorian assets increased by £3,439,313; but since 31st December, 1908, the increase has been only £537,649. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1905 £4,088,491, in 1906 £2,071,792, in 1907 £4,115,388, in 1908 £5,603,935, and in 1909 £3,050,929. It

must be borne in mind that the figures represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State, of which sworn returns are rendered to the Government quarterly as required by law.

An indication of the recovery in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid and reserved profits. Compared with 1905, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1909 by 16 per cent., and the amount of reserved profits by 46 per cent.

The amount of Government deposits with banks in Victoria during each of the last sixteen years was as follows:—

Government deposits in banks.

£				£			
1894	...	...	2,303,450	1902	...	...	2,455,773
1895	...	...	2,405,285	1903	...	...	2,201,989
1896	...	...	2,338,970	1904	...	...	3,117,683
1897	...	...	2,260,566	1905	...	...	3,576,895
1898	...	...	1,796,075	1906	...	...	3,903,702
1899	...	...	2,705,243	1907	...	...	2,665,655
1900	...	...	2,840,102	1908	...	...	2,210,549
1901	...	...	2,557,811	1909	...	...	3,796,729

Banks in Australia and New Zealand.

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Eleven do business in Victoria and Queensland, thirteen in New South Wales, seven in South Australia, six in Western Australia, and five in Tasmania and New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1909, are as follows:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

State, &c.	Deposits.*	Advances, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	38,708,861	32,915,373	865,252	8,491,774
New South Wales	45,319,856	38,455,505	1,758,913	10,717,289
Queensland	17,222,746	15,219,141	...	2,828,207
South Australia	9,561,977	6,078,826	497,940	2,321,635
Western Australia	5,404,774	5,743,478	351,978	2,487,442
Tasmania	3,536,384	2,838,540	156,434	704,801
Australia	119,754,598	101,250,863	3,630,517	27,551,148
New Zealand	22,196,171	20,982,000	1,573,954	5,090,844
Australasia	141,950,769	122,232,863	5,204,471	32,641,992

* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £951,865 in Victoria, £635,100 in New South Wales, £84,559 in Queensland, and £311,259, in South Australia.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. In Queensland Treasury notes have taken the place of bank notes. Except in Western Australia, deposits exceed advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year, deposits have increased by £9,874,666 in the whole of Australasia, increases occurring in Victoria £3,077,145, New South Wales £2,122,574, Queensland £1,472,304, South Australia £960,407, Western Australia £444,490, and New Zealand £1,880,432; but a decrease in Tasmania £82,686. 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 £2,114,122 less for Australia and £2,743,832 less for New Zealand than at the close of 1908, the variations for the different States being, Victoria £795,815 decrease, New South Wales £726,812 decrease, Queensland £488,852 decrease, South Australia £29,795 increase, Western Australia £44,816 increase, and Tasmania £177,254 decrease. Notes in circulation have increased by £36,346 in Australia; but in New Zealand have decreased by £33,268. Coin and bullion has increased by £3,528,302 in Australia, and by £505,089 in New Zealand.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the ten years, 1900-1909. Melbourne
Clearing
House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1900-1909.

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	4,231,573
1907	11,557,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,876
1908	11,211,842	210,141,833	221,353,675	26,226,196	4,256,801
1909	11,157,341	228,506,266	239,663,607	30,065,454	4,608,915

From this table it is seen that there has been a large increase in the transactions of the Clearing House since 1900. Compared with that year, the weekly average for 1909 shows an increase of 50 per cent. The transactions for 1909 have not been exceeded since 1891.

The two classes of Savings Banks which formerly existed in Victoria, viz., the Post Office and the Trustees, were, in 1897, merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks Commissioners, and guaranteed by the Government. The interest allowed to depositors at 30th June, 1909, was at the rate of 3½ per cent. on sums

Savings
Banks.

up to £100; and 3 per cent. on sums over £100 up to £250; but no interest was allowed on any excess over £250. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits at regular intervals during the last thirty-five years.

SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1909.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
1875	65,837	81	£ 1,469,949	£ s. d. 22 6 6
1880	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 9
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

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 32 per cent. since 1900, and by 65 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1909, more than two persons out of every five in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a credit balance, on the average, of £26 9s. 9d. Of the amount on deposit in 1909, 35 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 40 per cent. with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 25 per cent. with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest is not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1909, £735,632.

It should, however, be pointed out that about 143,000 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, and the total amount at their credit was about £20,500. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that, on 30th June, 1909, there were 389,425 active accounts with £14,081,210 at credit—an average of £36 3s. 2d. per depositor—and that the number of depositors per thousand of the population was 304.

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, 1909.

<i>Assets.</i>		£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897		963,052
Government Debentures		7,368,187
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria)		2,269,532
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.)		901,402
City of Melbourne Debentures		33,704
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures		755,104
Mortgage Securities		1,542,903
Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession		109,141
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares		5,311
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments		190,038
Bank premises		140,000
Advances Department		168
Inter-State Transfer Account		1,057
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts		86,736
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in transit		149,563
Total		14,515,898
<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date		14,101,710
Other liabilities		2,236
Surplus Funds allotted as follows:—		
Reserve Fund	£350,000	
Depreciation Fund	45,200	
Profit and Loss Account	9,321	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund	7,431	
Total Surplus Funds		411,952
Total		14,515,898

For the purpose of making advances to farmers, an advance department was established in 1896 by the Act amalgamating the Post Office and Commissioners' Savings Banks. Funds for this purpose are raised by sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and by debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than fifteen years from date of issue. The total issues up to 30th June, 1909, amounted to £2,583,600, of which bonds and debentures for £1,003,750 have been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,579,850 outstanding. Of this amount £658,675 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 1908-9 was £238,210, making, with the amounts previously advanced, a total of £2,492,698, of which £1,180,494 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1909, an amount of £1,312,204, representing 3,109 loans, which thus averaged £422. As a measure of the safety with which the

Savings
Banks
loans to
farmers.

advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1909, to only £42, and the interest in arrear to £85.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER CRÉDIT FONCIER SYSTEM TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

		At 30th June, 1908.	During 1908-9.	At 30th June, 1909.
Loans raised	£	2,304,622	278,978	2,583,600
„ repaid	£	873,750	130,000	1,003,750
„ outstanding	£	1,430,872	...	1,579,850
Applications received	No.	11,009	825	11,834
„ „ amount	£	5,235,890	468,085	5,703,975
Applications granted	No.	6,890	549	7,439*
„ „ amount	£	3,016,640	277,025	3,293,665*
Amounts advanced—				
To pay liabilities	£	1,995,230	207,907	2,203,137
„ Crown rents	£	83,313	4,706	88,019
For improvement and development of land	£	175,945	25,597	201,542
Total advanced	£	2,254,488	238,210	2,492,698
Amounts repaid	£	1,029,057	151,437	1,180,494
„ outstanding	£	1,225,431	...	1,312,204

* Including £561,915 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,085 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, 1909, 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, 1909, and those of the others to the date, 31st December, 1908.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. 1908-9.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria	592,425	415	14,101,710	26 9 9
New South Wales	444,930	275	19,022,151	42 15 1
Queensland	106,627	188	5,158,219	48 7 6
South Australia	182,875	446	6,328,870	34 12 2
Western Australia	71,262	259	3,052,531	42 16 8
Tasmania	58,145	317	1,605,919	27 12 5
Australia	1,396,264	322	49,269,400	35 5 9
New Zealand	388,945	405	13,512,266	34 14 10
Australasia	1,785,209	337	62,781,666	35 3 4

The number of depositors in proportion to population in Victoria is greater than in the other States (excepting South Australia) and New Zealand, although the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is not so large. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, was at the date of the last census wider in Victoria than elsewhere, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are depositors, nearly one-third in Tasmania, more than one-fourth in New South Wales and Western Australia, and nearly one-fifth 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, other European countries, and the United States:—

Savings
Banks in
various
countries.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.			
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.		
			£				
			£ s. d.				
England and Wales	1908	11,126,125	313	174,103,922	15	13	0
Scotland ...	1908	1,079,436	223	24,957,103	23	2	5
Ireland ...	1908	600,723	137	13,303,139	22	2	11
United Kingdom...	1908	12,806,284	286	212,364,164	16	11	8
Austria ...	1906	5,789,777	209	229,592,664	39	13	1
Belgium ...	1906	2,419,710	341	32,193,971	13	6	1
France ...	1906-8	12,709,765	324	199,319,300	15	13	8
Italy ...	1907	6,953,078	206	137,137,937	19	14	6
Netherlands ...	1905-6	1,658,985	293	19,323,083	11	13	0
Russia ...	1907	6,210,238	42	121,511,064	19	11	4
Sweden ...	1907	2,043,095	380	41,585,351	20	7	1
Norway ...	1907	868,616	373	24,194,740	27	17	1
Denmark ...	1907	1,240,739	472	39,857,977	32	2	6
United States ...	1908	8,705,848	100	752,194,380	86	8	0

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1907, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1908. The

World's
stocks of
money and
coinage.

information has been extracted from reports issued by the Directors of the Mints of the United States and Great Britain:—

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1907.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentina	28,727,000	*	49,234,000
Austria-Hungary	62,283,000	21,412,000	27,001,000
Belgium	6,329,000	7,829,000	26,590,000
British Empire—			
Australasia	32,734,000	2,055,000	*
Canada	13,624,000	1,377,000	12,576,000
India	23,261,000	170,554,000	7,993,000
South Africa	9,987,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom	115,997,000	24,001,000	24,124,000
Egypt	28,768,000	3,082,000	*
France	190,363,000	84,475,000	53,714,000
Germany	214,610,000	45,926,000	56,940,000
Italy	53,057,000	8,548,000	32,960,000
Japan	19,686,000	11,178,000	21,309,000
Mexico	9,617,000	11,672,000	10,521,000
Netherlands	8,980,000	10,973,000	10,398,000
Russia	188,493,000	16,048,000	*
Spain	18,042,000	35,693,000	20,364,000
Turkey	27,104,000	5,651,000	*
United States	331,388,000	146,923,000	160,177,000
Other Countries	58,356,000	114,004,000	370,205,000
Total	1,441,406,000	725,511,000	884,106,000

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	13,728,200	1,009,300	170,300
Australasia	10,456,600	...	...
India (a) ... ..	...	12,077,100	411,200
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ... ..	...	1,445,200	30,300
Austria-Hungary	1,209,000	2,230,800	291,800
China ... ..	...	2,491,500	1,696,000
France and French Colonies	6,129,500	3,752,800	41,300
Germany and German Colonies	3,290,000	2,939,700	338,100
Japan (a)	1,794,900	1,642,100	...
Mexico	912,800	880,800	...
Russia	600	674,600	127,700
Turkey	964,800	153,400	...
United States and Philippines (a)	41,091,300	5,332,600	405,400
Other Countries	1,265,000	1,855,400	622,600
Total	80,842,700	36,485,300	4,134,700

(a) Financial Year, 1907-8

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1907-8) 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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-five 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 1909.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.
1885	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	£ s. d. 3 15 10	£ s. d. ...
1886	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908	105 $\frac{7}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 12 1	3 10 5
1909	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 13 11	3 12 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.

sixteen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1909.

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	103½	107½	105½	105½	108½	..	107½
1895	104½	113½	109½	109½	117½	..	109½
1896	111½	118	111½	111½	124½	..	112½
1897	113	120	113	112½	121½	..	114
1898	111½	117½	109½	110	118½	..	112½
1899	110	115½	109	108½	116½	..	111
1900	109½	114½	108½	108	115½	110½	111½
1901	110	114½	107½	107½	113½	109½	113
1902	108½	112	105½	105	112½	110	111½
1903	104½	107½	102½	102½	109½	107	107
1904	104½	107½	102½	101	107	105½	106
1905	105½	107	103	103½	107	106	107½
1906	103½	108	102½	102	108	105	107½
1907	102½	106	101	101	107	104	106
1908	103½	107	102	102	107	104½	107
1909	103½	107	102	102½	107	103½	106½

	THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—						
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894	95½	99½	95½	97½	..	96½	99½
1895	98½	104½	102½	104½	..	102½	103½
1896	104½	108	106½	108	..	107½	106
1897	106½	109	106	111	..	108½	107½
1898	104½	106½	104½	103	..	107½	106½
1899	103	105	103	106	..	103½	105½
1900	103	105	103	105	102½	102½	105
1901	104	104	102	104	101	102	106
1902	102½	103	101	103	100	103	105½
1903	98	99½	97½	101	98	100	102
1904	96½	97½	96½	98	95	98	99
1905	98½	99	98½	99	97½	99	98½
1906	100	100	99	100	99	98	100
1907	98	99	97	99	96	97	99
1908	99	100	98	99	98	98	99
1909	98	99	97	98	98	98	98

The earlier years in this table are marked by a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, was not fully sustained in 1909. The prices in 1908 and 1909 were on about the same level as those of 1894 in the case of the four per cent. stock, and

were slightly higher in the case of the three-and-a-half per cents, though the loans were fifteen years nearer maturity. The figures, however, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

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 1909.

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
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

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the 3½ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that, almost without exception, those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, yield least to the investor, being practically alike, and having of late years been purchased at prices

returning little more than the nominal rate of interest, while those of Western Australia yield most, the net return required by the investor in 1909 having been 4 per cent.

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 1909:—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1909.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor Per Cent.		
			1900.	1909.	Increase.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	per cent. 2½*	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0
Canada	1947	2½	2 17 1	3 9 2	0 12 1
Canada	1938	3	3 0 0	3 9 9	0 9 9
Ceylon	1934	4	3 6 11	3 9 9	0 2 10
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	3 11 10	0 5 8
New South Wales	1933	4	3 6 4	3 12 0	0 5 8
New Zealand	1929	4	3 9 0	3 12 3	0 3 3
Natal	1937	4	3 10 1	3 12 3	0 2 2
South Australia ..	1939	3½	3 5 9	3 12 5	0 6 8
Jamaica	1934	4	3 10 11	3 12 5	0 1 6
New Zealand	1940	3½	3 6 4	3 12 6	0 6 2
Newfoundland	1935	4	3 11 1	3 12 8	0 1 7
New South Wales ..	1924	3½	3 5 0	3 13 2	0 8 2
Cape Colony	1929-49	3½	3 5 3	3 13 2	0 7 11
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	3 13 8	0 1 5
Tasmania	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 14 0	0 7 0
New Zealand	1945	3	3 3 2	3 14 0	0 10 10
Victoria	1923	3½	3 6 10	3 14 5	0 7 7
Cape Colony	1923	4	3 10 4	3 15 2	0 4 10
Victoria	1920	4	3 8 8	3 15 4	0 6 8
Hong Kong	1918-43	3½	3 7 5	3 15 4	0 7 11
Queensland	1915	4	3 7 6	3 15 4	0 7 10
Queensland	1924	3½	3 6 10	3 15 8	0 8 10
Trinidad	1917-42	4	3 7 8	3 15 10	0 8 2
Tasmania	1920-40	3½	3 7 3	3 16 0	0 8 9
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	3 16 4	0 8 6
New South Wales	1935	3	3 0 11	3 17 3	0 16 4
Quebec	1937	3	3 10 7	3 19 1	0 8 6
Western Australia	1915-35	3½	3 7 7	4 0 3	0 12 8
Victoria	1929-49	3	3 4 10	4 2 0	0 17 2
Natal	1914-39	3½	3 7 11	4 2 4	0 14 5
Natal	1929-49	3	3 4 9	4 3 9	0 19 0
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 7 2	4 10 5	1 3 3
Queensland	1922-47	3	3 6 1	4 10 11	1 4 10
Trinidad	1922-44	3	3 6 11	4 13 4	1 6 5
Western Australia	1916-36	3	3 12 0	5 3 2	1 14 2
South Australia ..	1916 or later	3	3 10 2	5 19 11	2 9 9

* 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 payable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption of redemption of the loans at the earliest dates, such returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of these stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1900 and 1909 would be as follows:—

Stocks.	Return to Investor.—Per cent.					
	1900.		1909.		Increase.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s.	d.
South Australia, 1916 or later ...	3	3 11	3	11 4	7	5
Western Australia, 1916-36 ...	3	6 10	3	15 6	8	8
Victoria, 1929-49 ...	3	3 8	3	14 2	10	6
Queensland, 1922-47 ...	3	3 11	3	14 5	10	6
British Guiana, 1923-45 ...	3	4 9	3	15 6	10	9
Natal, 1929-49 ...	3	3 8	3	15 2	11	6
Trinidad, 1922-44 ...	3	4 7	3	16 3	11	8

It is thus seen, on comparison with the yields of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cents. shown in the previous tables, that there was no real preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock in 1909.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans payable in Melbourne, outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

Prices of stock and debentures in Melbourne.

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1910.

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.	
			£	s. d.
3% Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.				
1899 ...	2,790,482	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	19 8
1900 ...	3,059,511	100-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	19 11
1901 ...	3,146,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 7
1902 ...	3,195,619	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	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 1910—
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	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 7
1906 ...	3,153,067	93	3 4 6
1907 ...	3,197,732	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 7
1908 ...	3,226,585	89	3 7 5
1909 ...	3,229,429	87	3 9 0
1910 ...	...	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 2
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901 ...	532,000	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 9
1902 ...	1,000,000	95-95 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 10
1903 ...	1,000,000	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 1
1904 ...	1,000,000	88-90	3 13 2
1905 ...	1,000,000	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	3 15 3
1906 ...	997,400	93	3 8 7
1907 ...	993,150	90	3 12 10
1908 ...	985,950	89	3 14 8
1909 ...	985,650	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87	3 18 8
1910 ...	...	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -89	3 16 0
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.			
1899 ...	746,795	111-112	3 1 2
1900 ...	746,795	112	2 19 6
1901 ...	746,795	105-107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 2
1902 ...	746,795	106	3 8 0
1903 ...	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 10 9
1904 ...	746,795	103	3 12 10
1905 ...	746,795	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10 3
1906 ...	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105	3 6 5
1907 ...	746,795	104	3 7 3
1908 ...	746,795	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 8
1909 ...	746,795	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6 0
1910 ...	...	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 17 7

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stock, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. For the years

1901, 1902, and 1903, the 4 per cent. debentures gave the highest yield per cent., but since then the investor in the 3 per cent. debentures has had the highest return each year. In 1909 and 1910 the 4 per cent. debentures gave a lower return to the investor than either the 3 per cent. stock or 3 per cent. debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the investor in Victoria from 3 per cent. stock and 4 per cent. debentures in January, 1910, were considerably lower than those generally realized by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1909.

INSURANCE.

There are nineteen 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, and four in the United Kingdom. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are inside, and in those whose head offices are outside Victoria during the years 1900 to 1909:—

Life assurance.

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—				Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.					
1900 ..	59,997	105,851	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	70,115	117,958	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	76,958	125,075	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	77,938	127,364	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	84,006	130,366	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	84,108	133,117	914	9,029	227,168
1906 ..	87,894	138,546	841	7,810	235,091
1907 ..	89,359	145,203	805	7,018	242,385
1908 ..	95,601	152,219	751	6,146	254,717
1909 ..	104,354	160,679	706	5,160	270,899
AMOUNT.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	8,268,635	14,917,162	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	9,267,205	15,952,982	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	9,610,224	16,798,243	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	9,458,538	17,175,972	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	9,692,186	17,646,043	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	9,702,730	18,242,212	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906 ..	10,010,359	18,973,956	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907 ..	10,375,502	19,814,689	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352
1908 ..	10,836,282	20,674,898	344,859	2,201,808	34,057,847
1909 ..	11,289,146	21,585,263	324,630	1,921,714	35,120,753

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 Australian and foreign offices in Victoria in 1909, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1909 of—		Increase per cent. in 1909 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Victoria	38·5	32·1	73·9	36·5
New South Wales ..	59·3	61·5	51·8	44·7
United Kingdom ..	·3	·9	- 41·3*	- 41·4*
America	1·9	5·5	- 8·9*	- 25·4*
Total	100·0	100·0	56·8	33·5

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

Classifica-
tion of
assurance
policies.

The business transacted by the different offices comprise many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes. In the case of three of the offices the separation between ordinary assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past three years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1907 TO 1909.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
ORDINARY BUSINESS.			
Number of Policies—			
Assurance	130,595	135,555	140,815
Endowment Assurance } ..			
Pure Endowment .. ..				8,049	8,899	10,619
Total	138,644	144,454	151,434

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1907 TO 1909—continued.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
ORDINARY BUSINESS—continued.			
Amount Assured—	£	£	£
Assurance ...	30,199,584	30,936,052	31,744,357
Endowment Assurance ...	800,685	850,275	969,903
Pure Endowment ...			
Total ...	31,000,269	31,786,327	32,714,260
Annual Premiums—			£
Assurance ...	...	...	1,089,515
Endowment Assurance ...	...	...	40,709
Pure Endowment ...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,130,224
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS.			
Number of Policies—			
Assurance ...	39,375	41,067	44,847
Endowment Assurance ...	44,893	50,536	54,947
Pure Endowment ...	19,473	18,660	19,671
Total ...	103,741	110,263	119,465
Amount Assured—	£	£	£
Assurance ...	808,418	807,248	818,955
Endowment Assurance ...	948,940	1,133,610	1,252,467
Pure Endowment ...	354,725	330,662	335,071
Total ...	2,112,083	2,271,520	2,406,493
Annual Premiums—			£
Assurance ...	...	...	40,599
Endowment Assurance ...	...	...	66,965
Pure Endowment ...	...	...	23,233
Total ...	...	...	130,797

There has thus been an increase of 12,790 ordinary and 15,724 industrial policies since 1907, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,713,991, and in that by the industrial policies £294,410. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1909 was £216, 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 £332, and that of the endowment assurance policy £172, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being very similar, viz., £15,257,939 for simple assurance, and £15,786,858 for endowment assurance. The pure endowment policies amounted to £969,903, or an average of £91 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average

amount of policy is £20.1, and there is not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £18.3, endowment assurance £22.8, and pure endowment £17.0. The total amounts of the several policies were £818,955, £1,252,467, and £335,071 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) it would seem that there is a preference slightly in favour of endowment assurance. A better test of popularity would be furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there are 45,971 simple assurance, and 91,572 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 44,847 and 54,947 policies respectively. Judged 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 ten years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1909.

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

The annuities at the close of 1909 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 103 per cent. in number and 64 per cent. in amount.

Of the 334 annuities held in 1909 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 245 for £10,680 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 2 for £348 in English offices, and 87 for £3,810 in American offices. It is noteworthy that there was only one annuity in the industrial branch, and that for only £6 per annum.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December; but in the succeeding table is summarized the amount of new business written by all life insurance companies during 1909, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING 1909.

		<i>Ordinary Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—	Assurance	...	...	...	...	2,939
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	11,733
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	4,338
		Total				19,010
		Annuities				60
		£				
Sum Assured —	Assurance	...	...	...	...	975,575
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	1,849,738
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	305,417
		Total				3,130,730
		Annuities				4,406
Single Premiums—	Assurance	...	...	...	...	4,605
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	1,447
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	4,197
		Total				10,249
		Annuities				33,701
Annual Premiums—	Assurance	...	...	...	...	30,521
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	71,166
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	11,883
		Total				113,570
		Annuities				195
		<i>Industrial Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—	Assurance	...	...	...	...	15,066
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	28,721
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	5,191
		Total				48,978
		£				
Sum Assured —	Assurance	...	...	...	...	357,959
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	764,744
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	87,072
		Total				1,209,775
Annual Premiums—	Assurance	...	...	...	...	18,495
	Endowment Assurance	...	...	...	...	43,523
	Pure Endowment	...	...	...	...	6,273
		Total				68,291

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, and 1909:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1904 TO 1909.

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
Marine	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	1904	47,110	2,756	49,866	19,085	21,649	40,734
	1905	53,539	4,072	57,611	23,508	19,990	43,498
	1906	60,799	3,872	64,671	18,585	26,701	45,286
Accident	1907	57,190	2,254	59,444	20,343	30,556	50,899
	1909	75,110	3,185	78,295	27,733	45,037	72,770
Guarantee	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
Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass)	1904	7,655	593	8,248	4,348	2,175	6,523
	1905	9,853	658	10,511	4,477	2,448	6,925
	1906	10,672	757	11,409	6,093	3,330	9,423
Live Stock	1907	16,109	465	16,574	9,102	3,549	12,651
	1909	22,818	467	23,285	10,054	5,785	15,839
Burglary	1907	2,563	66	2,629	1,027	1,234	2,261
	1909	3,106	55	3,161	1,932	1,388	3,320
Plate Glass	1907	5,428	532	5,960	1,778	2,808	4,586
	1909	5,698	564	6,262	2,072	2,730	4,802
Other ...	1909	4,675	662	5,337	1,674	2,281	3,955
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
	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

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the sixty-eight companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude 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 £14,423, 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 five years given in the table represent 45 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 in building society business. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of societies ...	28	31	30	29	27
" shareholders	5,881	6,920	6,949	6,420	7,413
" borrowers	6,351	7,418	7,638	7,770	8,127
During the year—	£	£	£	£	£
Advances ...	154,507	253,029	316,516	272,245	242,790
Repayments ...	237,898	316,005	344,051	347,302	330,848
Working expenses ...	20,084	24,060	24,264	33,554	32,665
At end of year—					
Deposits ...	716,601	712,186	694,095	665,295	714,265

The above figures show that there has been substantial improvement in building society business since 1905, the advances made during 1909 representing an increase of 57 per cent., and the repayments an increase of 39 per cent. on the corresponding figures for 1905. The total assets of the building societies on 31st December, 1909, amounted to £2,461,064, of which £1,741,368 consisted of loans on mortgage, and £602,029 of properties in possession or surrendered. Of the total liabilities, viz., £2,298,920, £1,247,497 was due to shareholders, £228,750 to debenture holders, and £714,265 to depositors. The total reserved funds at the same date amounted to £212,116.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. Generally, in about 5 per cent. of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, so that the amounts appearing in the following table may be taken as understating the total by about that proportion. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to banks

Land mortgages and releases.

and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, e.g., by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1905 TO 1909.

Registered During Year.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	8,665	8,964	10,523	11,563	11,759
Amount £	5,957,242	7,139,501	8,937,305	8,787,077	9,853,459
Releases—					
Number ..	7,175	8,318	8,034	8,721	8,286
Amount £	5,143,295	6,896,972	7,222,827	5,694,406	8,002,484

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, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1905 TO 1909.

Security.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	900	747	799	743	771
Amount £	161,841	141,154	171,145	136,731	114,009
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	154	152	150	153	149
Amount £	58,061	56,396	65,898	45,666	87,440
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	1,673	1,086	503	445	465
Amount £	91,050	80,580	52,280	65,607	57,730
Total—					
Number ..	2,727	1,985	1,452	1,341	1,385
Amount £	310,952	278,130	289,323	248,004	259,179

The large number of liens on crops in 1905 is due to the fact that 1,095 were liens to the Board of Land and Works, under the *Seed Advances Act* 1903. There were 624 such liens in 1906, 174 in 1907, 208 in 1908, and 19 in 1909.

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 those filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

Bills and
contracts
of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1905 TO 1909.

Security.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	2,200	1,998	1,407	1,428	1,327
Amount £	181,375	184,911	167,292	223,324	180,626
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	265	161	152	189	131
Amount £	7,860	5,184	5,376	8,216	6,156

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, the practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, until in 1906 the bills of sale were more than twelve times their number, and the amount secured thirty-six times as great. In 1909 the number of bills was ten times the number of contracts, and the amount secured thereby twenty-nine times as great.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the ten-year period 1894-1903, and during each of the last six years, is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1909.

Nature of Company.	1894 to 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
FINANCE—							
Land, property, investment	24	...	5	...	7	3	7
Finance, agency, &c. ...	12	...	3	2	6	2	5
Insurance ...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...
TRADE—							
Cycling ...	13	2	2	...	...	3	...
Export ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1
Produce ...	16	4	3	...	2	5	2
Supply and trading ...	17	5	6	10	12	14	11
Merchants' imports ...	28	1	5	5	2	6	5
TRANSPORT—							
Carrying ...	10	...	...	1	1	1	1
Railways and rolling-stock	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tramways ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2
Steamship ...	7	1	...	1	1	2	1
Others ...	9	2	1	2	...	1	2
INDUSTRIAL—							
Bacon curing ...	6	1	...	...	1	2	..
Brewing ...	5	2	1	...	6	1	4
Bricks, tiles ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	5
Electric ...	5	2	3	...	3	...	...
Engineering, machinery ...	9	1	11	10	8	15	7
Explosives, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	3	1	4
Freezing ...	5	...	1	1	2	...	1
Manufacturing (undefined)	13	...	9	7	5	1	2
Tobacco ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...
Preserving ...	10	2	...	...	1	2	...
Printing ...	7	...	3	1	2	2	6
Wine-making ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	161	10	5	6	14	29	41
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—							
Cultivation ...	2	2	...	2	4	...	8
Dairying, &c. ...	83	16	8	4	6	1	3
Mining, prospecting, &c. ...	36	1	2	9	6	4	4
Gold saving, extracting, &c. ...	9	1	3	...	1	1	...
Pastoral ...	5	...	1	1	2	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Newspaper, magazine ...	23	5	1	2	2	1	2
Public halls ...	16	...	1	2	...	2	...
Other ...	72	14	10	8	8	13	9
Total ...	643	76	85	75	109	114	134

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act 1890*, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 151 were registered during 1909 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded. An examination of the above figures shows that of the 1,236 new companies registered during the last sixteen years, 491, or 40 per cent., were industrial; 227, or 18 per cent., were connected with primary production; 187, or 15 per cent., with trade; 83, or 6½ per cent., with finance; 57, or 5 per cent., with transport; whilst 191 or 15½ per cent., were of a miscellaneous character, including newspapers, magazines, public halls, and various societies and associations. Those industrial companies, included under the term "others," are principally companies registered for the manufacture of a particular patented article, but include a number of companies formed for the manufacture of various commodities and for the treatment of natural products.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,323 trading companies in 1909 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,303 in 1908, 1,337 in 1907, 1,305 in 1906, and 1,131 in 1905. In addition to the above there were 14 insurance companies doing life business only in 1909, 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 1909:—

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1909.

Number of Societies	...	...	...	...	37
Number of Shareholders	...	...	...	...	23,622
Total Sales during Year	...	...	...	...	£470,534
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	£10,168
Wages and Salaries for Year	...	...	...	...	£43,625
Other Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	£46,587
Net Profit	...	...	...	...	£8,276
Liabilities at end of Year—				£	
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	118,903	
Reserves	...	...	...	8,192	
Bank Overdraft	...	...	...	59,283	
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	57,267	
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	41,968	
Total Liabilities	...	...	...	...	£285,613
Assets at end of Year—				£	
Real Estate, Stock and Fittings	...	...	...	196,316	
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	75,481	
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	...	...	...	7,185	
Other Assets	...	...	...	17,839	
Total Assets	...	...	...	...	£296,821

As compared with 1908 there has been an increase of only two in the number of societies, and 160 in the number of shareholders. The total liabilities have increased by £19,176, of which £6,472 is due to increased capital. The total assets have increased by £20,304.

Of the thirty-seven co-operative societies, fourteen were engaged in the purchase of farmers' requisites or the sale of farm and garden produce, six as general distributors, four in bread-making, two each in the manufacture of jams, &c., and in meat supplying, and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, co-operative credit banking, fish selling, printing and publishing, eucalyptus oil distilling, fruit drying, fruit packing and selling, fodder and produce selling, and brick-making.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1909 was 206. Of these 13 ranked as cities, 10 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 1909-10.

MUNICIPALITIES: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1905-6 ..	684,358	169,536	144,996	4,698	99,354,665	5,664,425	847,104
1906-7 ..	695,192	171,909	147,055	4,778	100,801,295	5,779,231	903,120
1907-8 ..	708,762	176,420	149,706	3,923	103,666,178	5,944,691	961,530
1908-9 ..	719,293	173,928	152,475	3,624	106,149,960	6,080,447	973,191
1909-10 ..	731,050	183,419	155,382	4,096	108,863,963	6,232,091	..
Shires—							
1905-6 ..	541,242	149,350	115,270	3,069	117,260,959	6,130,718	541,188
1906-7 ..	565,739	151,869	117,286	2,828	121,797,646	6,395,094	601,311
1907-8 ..	573,715	152,973	118,575	2,890	129,059,488	6,694,209	663,739
1908-9 ..	581,866	155,492	121,187	2,858	136,538,511	7,043,511	698,625
1909-10 ..	588,156	159,410	122,139	2,600	143,142,655	7,332,397	..
Total—							
1905-6 ..	1,225,600	318,886	260,266	7,767	216,615,624	11,795,143	1,388,292
1906-7 ..	1,260,931	323,778	264,341	7,606	222,598,941	12,174,325	1,504,431
1907-8 ..	1,282,477	329,393	268,231	6,813	232,725,666	12,688,900	1,625,269
1908-9 ..	1,301,159	334,420	273,662	6,482	242,638,771	13,123,958	1,671,816
1909-10 ..	1,319,206	342,829	277,521	6,696	252,006,618	13,564,488	..

Increase in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.

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

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

	Increase.		
	1909-10 over 1905-6.		1908-9 over 1905-6.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	9,509,298	567,666	126,087
Shires	25,881,696	1,201,679	157,437
Total Increase	35,390,994	1,769,345	283,524

The number of ratepayers returned for 1909-10 was 342,829, and the total capital value of rateable property £252,006,618, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £13,564,488.

Properties rated in municipalities.

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

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1905-6	203,618	194,842	398,460
1906-7	206,698	198,493	405,191
1907-8	209,581	202,234	411,815
1908-9	211,945	205,618	417,563
1909-10	214,620	208,140	422,760

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1909-10.

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

of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1909-10, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1908-9:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1909-10.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1908-9.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1909-10.
				Total.	Annual.		
CITIES.							
			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat	23,817	5,540	2 0	2,528,520	168,568	29,541	..
Bendigo	31,400	7,594	1 6	2,464,104	205,342	33,047	..
Brunswick	29,280	7,824	2 4	3,371,740	168,587	26,937	..
Collingwood ..	36,190	7,340	1 9	3,397,400	203,844	23,380	..
Essendon* .. .	21,190	7,695	2 0	3,197,540	159,877	20,296	..
Fitzroy	33,980	7,406	1 8	5,409,340	270,467	28,593	..
Footscray .. .	20,740	4,835	2 4	2,471,740	123,587	20,074	..
Hawthorn .. .	25,250	5,418	2 0	4,496,340	224,817	22,785	..
Melbourne .. .	102,330	27,027	1 0 1 5 1 8	34,262,040	1,713,102	337,658	..
Prahran	44,650	10,200	1 8	5,418,444	451,537	47,400	..
Richmond .. .	39,800	8,987	1 9	3,046,095	234,315	27,032	..
South Melbourne	43,000	9,920	2 0	7,447,780	372,389	51,425	..
St. Kilda .. .	23,560	5,244	2 0	2,803,056	233,588	27,240	..
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ..	17,526	4,336	2 0	1,241,295	82,753	16,831	..
Brighton	11,850	2,399	2 0	1,982,100	99,105	13,296	..
Camberwell .. .	11,770	4,500	2 0	2,442,780	122,139	18,507	..
Caulfield .. .	13,770	5,300	2 0	2,818,100	140,905	16,550	..
Geelong	14,793	4,143	2 0	2,029,300	101,465	17,454	..
Malvern	14,150	3,800	1 9	3,404,100	170,205	17,588	..
Northcote .. .	14,780	3,174	2 3	1,858,360	92,918	17,269	..
Port Melbourne	12,930	2,850	1 9	955,776	79,648	9,084	..
Warrnambool ..	6,700	1,438	1 10	908,960	45,448	13,895	..
Williamstown ..	14,100	5,360	2 3	960,132	80,011	13,015	..
BOROUGHS.							
Ararat	4,250	907	2 6	204,040	20,404	6,570	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	1,075	227	1 0	29,550	2,955	475	25
Buninyong .. .	1,260	356	1 3	100,625	5,750	848	50
Carisbrook .. .	1,150	295	1 0	99,220	4,961	629	50
Castlemaine ..	6,200	1,625	1 6	413,087	33,047	5,543	50
Chewton	1,290	297	1 0	42,392	5,299	670	50
Clunes	2,510	601	1 6	69,174	9,882	2,716	75
Coburg	8,400	4,000	2 3	797,790	53,186	8,869	50
Creswick	2,800	719	1 6	95,110	9,511	2,837	75
Daylesford .. .	3,880	875	2 0	236,600	18,200	4,406	50
Dunolly	1,390	364	1 6	68,320	6,832	1,235	50
Eaglehawk .. .	9,140	2,000	1 6	443,436	36,953	5,759	50
Echuca	4,050	1,090	1 9	248,524	23,669	6,668	50
Geelong West ..	6,819	1,526	2 0	439,320	31,380	3,609	50
Hamilton .. .	5,000	1,060	1 9	655,980	32,799	5,250	50
Horsham .. .	3,700	798	2 3	321,345	21,423	3,657	100
Inglewood .. .	1,450	335	1 6	77,208	6,434	2,014	50
Kew	10,850	2,363	1 9	1,531,425	102,095	10,819	50
Koroit	2,107	437	2 0	309,800	15,490	2,552	50
Majorca	700	201	1 0	24,800	3,100	724	30
Malmsbury .. .	1,040	258	1 6	36,954	4,106	915	50
Maryborough ..	5,946	1,260	1 6	280,700	28,070	4,918	50
Newtown and Chilwell ..	5,589	1,463	1 9	660,920	33,046	3,326	50

* Essendon was constituted a city on the 8th April, 1909.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1908-9.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1909-10.
				Total.	Annual.		
<i>Boroughs—continued</i>							
Oakleigh ..	1,870	940	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Portland ..	2,250	563	2 0	314,100	15,705	2,687	100
Port Fairy ..	2,000	517	2 0	189,735	12,649	3,357	50
Queenscliff ..	1,580	508	2 0	255,380	12,769	3,265	50
Raywood ..	465	123	1 9	228,860	11,443	2,289	100
Rutherglen ..	2,250	409	1 0	43,936	2,746	340	20
Sale ..	3,600	837	1 3	147,950	14,795	1,785	80
Sebastopol ..	2,650	610	1 9	356,020	17,801	7,024	50
Smythesdale ..	423	165	1 6	129,090	8,606	1,384	80
Stawell ..	5,500	986	1 0	18,730	1,873	374	20
St. Arnaud ..	4,200	960	1 9	205,770	20,577	7,127	50
Talbot ..	1,190	337	1 6	212,830	21,283	3,314	50
Tarnagulla ..	890	200	1 0	53,040	5,304	1,550	50
Wangaratta ..	4,030	877	1 9	39,640	4,955	737	50
			1 9	567,520	28,376	4,052	50
Total ..	781,050	183,419	..	108,863,963	6,232,091	973,191	2,005

Shires,
1909-10.

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

SHIRES, 1909-10.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1908-9.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1909-10.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	4,500	1,241	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alexandra ..	2,258	736	1 3	1,374,260	68,713	7,984	1,500
Arapiles ..	2,860	713	1 0	877,040	43,852	3,343	750
Ararat ..	2,860	713	1 6	504,900	25,245	2,075	304
Avoca ..	7,250	1,980	1 0	3,204,840	160,242	10,167	1,300
Avoca ..	4,050	1,400	1 6	636,680	31,834	3,277	485
Avon ..	2,750	765	1 0	772,800	38,640	3,649	575
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,945	566	1 0	433,404	32,104	2,592	385
Bairnsdale ..	8,300	1,900	1 0	1,680,760	84,038	8,255	1,440
Ballan ..	6,000	1,450	1 3	740,000	37,000	3,489	575
Ballarat ..	4,900	880	1 0	1,196,300	59,815	4,556	575
Bannockburn ..	1,800	411	1 3	330,320	20,645	1,827	265
Barrabool ..	2,160	511	1 3	760,000	38,000	2,983	425
Beechworth ..	7,500	1,406	1 0	378,900	31,575	5,646	545
Belfast ..	2,600	752	1 4	1,012,480	50,624	4,500	650
Bellarine ..	4,348	1,011	1 3	1,006,440	50,322	4,004	485
Benalla ..	9,200	2,750	1 3	1,831,900	91,595	10,979	1,450
Berwick ..	7,000	2,570	1 3	1,251,600	62,580	6,843	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,750	856	1 0	479,720	23,986	2,116	375
Birch ..	2,175	620	1 0	698,720	34,936	3,030	400
Borong ..	7,650	1,282	1 0	2,001,600	100,080	7,208	1,080
Braybrook ..	1,700	2,103	1 0	689,820	33,491	2,532	320
Bright ..	4,700	1,305	1 3	653,700	32,685	3,677	750
Broadford ..	1,900	506	1 3	304,840	15,242	1,668	300
Broadmeadows ..	1,950	667	1 3	535,140	26,757	2,683	365
Bulla ..	2,600	420	1 3	470,860	23,543	2,594	350
Buln Buln ..	4,800	1,400	1 3	1,003,520	50,176	5,553	1,250

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1908-9.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1909-10.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bungaree ..	4,450	860	1 9	655,160	32,758	4,305	800
Buninyong ..	6,500	1,761	1 3	1,167,520	58,376	5,043	550
Charlton ..	2,800	717	1 0	1,038,260	51,913	3,288	550
Chiltern ..	2,900	680	1 0	136,860	13,686	1,971	230
Colac ..	12,000	2,764	1 3	4,942,000	247,100	20,665	1,200
Corio ..	2,172	719	1 3	857,700	42,885	4,318	500
Cranbourne ..	3,960	1,098	1 3	1,073,520	53,676	4,995	700
Creswick ..	7,300	1,403	1 0	1,187,720	59,386	5,237	775
Dandenong ..	3,648	2,096	1 6	720,000	36,000	4,663	525
Deakin ..	2,600	850	0 9	1,057,520	52,876	2,681	446
Dimboola ..	5,100	1,150	1 0	1,438,260	71,913	6,131	618
Donald ..	3,000	801	1 0	841,540	42,077	3,616	575
Doncaster ..	1,100	300	1 3	271,400	13,570	1,216	216
Dundas ..	2,941	940	1 0	1,962,740	98,137	6,741	1,050
Dunmunkle ..	5,750	1,105	1 0	1,632,360	81,618	6,165	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,530	432	1 0	713,520	35,676	2,869	550
Eltham ..	3,378	1,230	1 3	567,960	28,398	3,305	450
Epping ..	1,422	490	1 0	389,640	19,482	1,443	225
Euroa ..	5,590	1,349	1 0	1,319,060	65,953	5,878	750
Ferntree Gully ..	4,500	1,180	1 6	648,800	32,440	4,578	900
Flinders and Kangarong ..	2,600	1,014	1 0	616,960	30,848	3,004	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,500	1,161	1 6	466,880	23,344	2,326	425
Gisborne ..	2,300	762	1 0	492,880	24,644	2,130	340
Glenelg ..	6,020	1,508	1 0	1,737,180	115,812	8,556	1,200
Glenlyon ..	2,700	493	1 0	168,980	16,898	1,461	250
Gordon ..	3,700	870	1 0	961,080	48,054	4,117	740
Goulburn ..	3,100	672	1 0	495,540	24,777	3,545	350
Grenville ..	7,100	1,400	1 0	900,320	45,016	4,249	560
Hampden ..	7,860	1,720	1 0	5,143,680	257,184	20,002	750
Healesville ..	1,440	438	2 0	230,380	11,519	3,792	450
Heidelberg ..	7,500	2,870	1 7	1,215,300	60,765	12,440	500
Heytesbury ..	4,003	965	1 3	1,558,400	77,920	8,071	1,100
Howqua ..	1,750	280	1 6	98,080	4,904	2,073	200
Huntly ..	4,000	900	1 0	866,680	43,334	3,250	400
Kara Kara ..	4,420	1,403	1 0	1,154,700	57,735	4,232	676
Karkaroc ..	3,500	920	1 3	1,798,280	89,914	7,964	950
Keilor ..	750	280	1 0	336,660	16,833	1,153	100
Kerang ..	9,000	2,070	1 0	2,205,340	110,267	12,381	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,152	538	1 3	239,040	19,920	1,873	275
Korong ..	6,000	1,395	1 6	1,024,640	51,232	4,530	650
Kowree ..	3,800	1,370	1 0	1,220,112	76,257	5,655	870
Kyneton ..	8,660	2,166	1 0	1,312,040	65,602	8,483	675
Lancefield ..	1,210	294	1 0	258,940	12,947	1,169	151
Lawloit ..	2,360	616	1 0	519,840	34,656	2,793	396
Leigh ..	1,749	594	1 3	963,920	48,196	3,165	550
Lexton ..	2,250	593	1 0	772,100	33,605	2,790	400
Lillydale ..	5,900	1,936	1 3	1,049,120	52,456	6,104	800
Lowan ..	4,175	1,290	1 6	765,100	38,255	3,558	600
Maffra ..	3,950	1,135	1 0	1,312,420	65,621	4,973	1,000
Maldon ..	5,750	1,510	1 6	785,380	39,269	3,668	375
Mansfield ..	4,000	960	1 0	979,340	48,967	4,450	900
Marong ..	7,800	2,220	1 6	1,535,660	76,783	5,812	900
Melton ..	1,400	312	1 0	285,404	21,141	1,685	236
Meredith ..	1,100	370	1 3	401,420	20,071	1,549	190
Merriang ..	1,050	270	1 0	335,260	16,763	1,103	176
Metalcalf ..	2,850	947	1 0	374,385	24,959	2,333	278
Mildura ..	5,180	1,052	1 6	647,600	32,380	4,450	476
Minhamite ..	1,931	574	1 0	1,233,620	61,681	5,134	650
Mirboo ..	1,410	389	1 6	377,260	18,863	3,173	700
Moorabbin ..	10,720	3,700	2 0	1,761,360	88,068	15,031	600
Mornington ..	1,500	385	1 6	296,100	14,805	2,633	230

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1908-9.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1909-10.
			s.	d.	£	£		
Mortlake ..	3,088	653	1	0	2,161,800	108,090	7,254	700
Morwell ..	3,150	850	1	3	634,140	31,707	3,227	900
Mount Alexander ..	2,150	586	1	0	130,700	10,456	1,253	126
Mount Franklin ..	2,604	828	1	0	162,310	16,231	2,393	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,500	685	1	0	1,542,340	77,117	5,409	400
Mulgrave ..	3,070	762	2	0	414,160	20,708	2,978	450
Mclvor ..	4,387	1,116	1	0	721,980	36,099	3,360	450
Narracan ..	5,500	1,523	1	6	972,080	48,604	7,024	1,400
Newham and Wood- end ..	2,400	630	1	3	247,620	16,508	1,909	300
Newstead ..	2,300	611	1	0	334,340	16,717	1,593	210
North Ovens ..	2,600	693	1	0	656,320	32,816	2,558	296
Numurkah ..	8,050	1,602	1	0	2,040,040	102,002	7,870	1,200
Nunawading ..	6,654	2,550	2	0	1,058,100	52,905	7,610	950
Omeo ..	5,000	1,270	1	6	900,000	45,000	6,810	1,700
Orbost ..	3,700	1,176	1	6	731,500	36,575	4,740	1,100
Oxley ..	4,600	1,161	1	0	1,086,360	54,318	4,362	750
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	2,900	830	1	3	866,660	43,333	5,101	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	8,400	1,828	1	3	1,866,500	93,325	10,830	2,000
Portland ..	5,750	1,830	1	0	1,706,140	85,307	6,804	1,000
Preston ..	4,780	1,084	1	11	754,760	37,738	5,345	650
Pyalong ..	1,200	340	1	0	332,280	16,614	1,517	229
Ripon ..	5,600	1,327	1	0	1,812,240	90,612	5,249	450
Rochester*	4,501	1,196	1	0	1,219,680	60,984	4,571	500
Rodney ..	6,500	1,420	1	0	1,680,140	99,007	7,048	875
Romsey ..	2,000	481	1	0	470,700	23,535	2,459	274
Rosedale ..	3,700	1,020	1	0	1,423,540	71,177	5,942	1,000
Rutherglen ..	5,854	1,217	1	0	674,820	33,741	2,783	450
Seymour ..	4,250	1,073	1	0	813,440	40,672	4,023	850
Shepparton ..	6,800	1,410	1	0	1,180,000	59,000	6,512	850
South Barwon ..	2,445	974	1	6	440,080	22,004	2,490	277
South Gippsland ..	3,500	1,006	1	6	964,240	48,212	6,226	1,050
Springfield ..	711	169	1	3	253,640	12,682	1,211	189
Stawell ..	2,700	1,117	1	3	1,289,663	67,877	4,449	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,740	1,065	1	3	395,060	19,753	2,493	278
Swan Hill ..	5,000	1,482	1	0	837,435	55,829	4,826	550
Talbot ..	1,250	438	1	0	381,420	19,071	1,794	221
Tambo ..	2,300	700	1	6	502,640	25,132	3,479	895
Templestowe ..	960	360	1	3	237,000	11,850	1,306	177
Towong ..	7,185	1,903	1	0	1,778,500	88,925	9,387	1,800
Traralgon ..	3,250	850	1	3	684,740	34,237	5,220	893
Tullaroop ..	3,132	927	1	0	301,884	25,157	2,234	337
Tungamah ..	6,402	1,501	1	0	1,468,580	73,429	6,305	900
Upper Yarra ..	3,122	520	1	9	341,040	17,052	3,541	450
Violet Town ..	3,000	678	1	0	609,740	30,487	2,481	450
Walhalla ..	2,492	707	2	6	70,008	8,751	1,986	570
Wannon ..	3,100	674	1	0	1,833,020	91,651	6,769	862
Waranga ..	4,600	1,900	1	0	1,638,680	81,934	8,678	750
Warragul ..	4,900	1,138	1	6	1,144,780	57,239	7,944	1,800
Warrnambool ..	9,750	1,970	1	0	2,715,840	135,792	12,435	1,380
Werribee† ..	2,950	3,310	1	0	1,508,320	75,416	4,999	600
Whittlesea ..	2,075	485	1	0	374,000	18,700	1,800	235
Wimmera ..	5,095	1,019	1	0	1,433,700	71,685	5,191	733
Winchelsea ..	3,260	840	1	4	1,361,640	68,082	6,215	850
Wodonga ..	1,966	509	1	0	200,090	20,009	2,195	288
Woorayl ..	4,425	1,212	1	9	1,232,220	61,611	8,542	2,000
Wycheproof ..	4,250	1,137	1	0	1,253,260	62,663	5,524	665
Yackandandah ..	5,322	1,118	1	0	985,680	49,284	5,349	933
Yarrawonga ..	3,281	796	1	0	750,400	37,520	4,194	570
Yea ..	2,628	694	1	0	931,200	46,560	3,630	800
Total ..	588,156	159,410	..	..	143,142,655	7,332,397	698,625	96,539

* The name of this shire was altered from Echuca to Rochester on 25th October, 1909.

† The name of this shire was altered from Wyndham to Werribee on 9th December, 1909.

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, 1909.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
<i>s. d.</i>										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1
1 0	9	9	9	8	8	95	87	87	86	80
1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1 3	3	3	1	1	2	23	25	31	30	33
1 4	2	1	1	1	..	4	3	4	2	2
1 6	14	13	14	14	11	14	21	15	17	20
1 7	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
1 8	2	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	7	8	9	9	12	1	2	3	2	3
1 10	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2 0	12	12	15	15	16	5	5	4	4	4
2 2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 3	3	3	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
2 4	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 0 } 1 9 } 2 0 }	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 } 1 5 } 1 8 }	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	60	60	60	60	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. 2¼d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6¼d. 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 where, for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward, the rating 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	8,963	33,242	53,197	76,538	61,974	216,575	355,087
£10	20,574	15,561	29,465	65,600	249,443	183,009	336,587	769,039
£15	24,407	8,459	17,640	50,506	409,006	137,524	287,599	834,129
£20	24,838	5,088	14,223	44,149	541,109	108,490	301,859	951,458
£25	12,612	2,395	11,422	26,429	333,992	63,119	299,413	696,524
£30	10,918	1,871	9,453	22,242	343,753	58,795	295,747	698,295
£35	4,837	916	6,313	12,066	176,690	32,977	228,729	438,396
£40	5,603	1,023	6,933	13,559	231,478	42,081	235,778	559,337
£45	2,734	585	4,952	8,271	125,645	26,968	231,062	383,675
£50	8,655	1,799	15,198	25,652	491,315	105,204	903,772	1,500,291
£75	2,503	651	7,345	10,499	207,640	54,620	619,855	882,115
£100	3,398	864	9,577	13,839	443,555	115,190	1,287,728	1,846,473
£200	967	185	2,119	3,271	219,894	41,886	498,098	759,878
£300	421	66	719	1,206	137,845	22,483	245,822	406,150
£400	218	38	324	580	93,133	16,212	142,874	252,219
£500	162	16	198	376	85,002	8,393	107,270	200,665
£600	105	5	131	241	66,308	3,075	84,500	153,883
£700	78	1	77	156	56,846	720	57,409	114,975
£800	49	2	50	101	39,996	1,740	42,223	83,959
£900	53	..	42	95	48,912	..	39,760	88,672
£1,000	87	2	77	166	93,799	2,385	85,587	181,771
£1,250	33	4	59	96	43,878	5,477	80,297	129,652
£1,500	38	..	39	77	59,655	..	64,520	124,175
£1,750	22	..	25	47	40,858	..	44,747	85,605
£2,000	22	1	24	47	44,760	2,160	50,856	97,776
£2,250	15	1	16	32	34,951	2,300	37,765	75,016
£2,500	13	..	22	35	33,800	..	57,494	91,294
£2,750	9	..	9	18	25,150	..	25,757	50,907
£3,000	5	..	13	18	15,202	..	40,129	55,331
£3,250	5	..	10	15	16,672	..	33,547	50,219
£3,500	5	..	8	13	17,500	..	29,112	46,612
£3,750	6	1	9	16	22,962	3,880	35,204	62,046
£4,000	2	..	5	7	8,000	..	20,436	28,436
£4,250	1	..	4	5	4,400	..	17,458	21,858
£4,500	3	..	4	7	13,500	..	18,711	32,211
£4,750 .. ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	14,306	14,306
£5,000	5	..	9	14	25,888	..	43,708	74,596
£6,000	3	..	2	3	6,500	..	13,108	19,608
£7,000	1	..	..	3	22,050	..	..	22,050
£8,000	1	..	..	1	8,900	..	..	8,900
£9,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000	1	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	10,000
£10,250	1	..	..	1	10,254	..	..	10,254
£11,523	1	..	1	1	..	..	11,528	11,528
£28,000	1	..	..	1	28,000	..	..	28,000
£87,800	1	..	..	1	87,800	..	..	87,800
Total	158,313	56,307	208,140	422,760	5,112,027	1,120,064	7,332,397	13,564,488

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	4,373,261	2,585,453	6,478,654	13,432,368	2,186,631	1,292,728	4,315,767	7,795,126
£15	£20	1,963,313	5,566,556	14,708,646	3,589,389	981,656	3,711,033	8,282,078
£20	£25	1,589,668	5,846,173	16,910,472	4,737,314	794,833	3,897,448	9,429,595
£25	£30	6,016,225	5,801,180	12,759,654	3,008,112	471,125	3,867,443	7,346,680
£30	£35	6,129,884	883,622	5,744,637	12,755,143	3,064,947	441,810	3,829,766
£35	£40	3,172,668	495,937	4,455,417	8,124,022	1,536,334	247,969	2,970,284
£40	£45	4,076,737	625,810	5,582,608	10,285,155	2,038,368	312,906	3,721,744
£45	£50	2,255,769	410,775	4,485,740	7,152,284	1,127,885	205,388	2,990,506
£50	£75	8,664,333	1,582,200	17,686,745	27,933,278	4,332,167	791,100	11,791,174
£75	£100	3,612,555	835,776	12,138,400	16,586,731	1,806,277	417,889	8,092,277
£100	£200	7,814,370	1,715,763	25,294,063	34,824,196	3,907,184	857,881	16,862,710
£200	£300	4,020,455	660,850	9,788,671	14,469,976	2,010,227	330,426	6,525,781
£300	£400	2,570,096	337,264	4,814,318	7,721,678	1,285,048	168,631	3,209,529
£400	£500	1,756,486	252,215	2,817,134	4,825,835	878,243	126,108	1,878,090
£500	£600	1,599,789	137,610	2,186,299	3,923,698	799,894	68,805	1,457,530
£600	£700	1,241,503	48,775	1,562,420	2,852,698	620,751	24,387	1,041,613
£700	£800	1,100,354	8,640	1,125,775	2,234,769	550,177	4,320	750,517
£800	£900	772,520	28,570	828,847	1,629,937	386,260	14,285	552,564
£900	£1,000	944,460	766,461	1,710,921	472,230	510,972	983,202	1,179,174
£1,000	£1,250	1,798,580	41,775	1,614,063	3,454,418	899,290	20,888	1,076,045
£1,250	£1,500	850,827	73,671	1,698,225	2,522,723	425,413	36,835	1,065,480
£1,500	£1,750	1,155,100	..	1,210,092	2,365,192	577,550	..	806,725
£1,750	£2,000	775,893	..	914,230	1,690,123	387,946	..	609,484
£2,000	£2,250	895,200	32,400	1,012,814	1,940,414	447,600	16,200	675,207
£2,250	£2,500	668,970	27,600	728,522	1,425,092	334,485	13,800	485,682
£2,500	£2,750	676,000	..	1,096,750	1,772,750	338,000	..	713,164
£2,750	£3,000	503,000	..	802,580	1,006,540	251,500	..	335,693
£3,000	£3,250	230,040	..	653,917	987,357	166,720	..	435,944
£3,250	£3,500	333,440	..	582,240	932,240	175,000	..	388,159
£3,500	£3,750	350,000	..	684,815	1,180,359	214,492	23,280	456,545
£3,750	£4,000	428,984	46,560	408,720	568,720	80,000	..	272,480
£4,000	£4,250	160,000	..	349,160	437,160	44,000	..	232,773
£4,250	£4,500	88,000	..	374,220	644,220	135,000	..	249,481
£4,500	£4,750	270,000	..	286,120	256,120	..	..	190,748
£4,750	£5,000	458,269	..	974,160	1,432,429	229,134	..	649,442
£5,000	£6,000	130,000	..	262,160	392,160	65,000	..	174,774
£6,000	£7,000	441,000	..	..	441,000	220,500	..	..
£7,000	£8,000	178,000	..	..	178,000	89,000	..	89,000
£8,000	£9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£9,000	£10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 and up-wards	200,000	..	..	..	200,000	100,000	..	100,000
	205,080	..	..	..	205,080	102,540	..	102,540
	560,000	..	230,560	..	230,560	280,000	..	280,000
	1,756,000	..	..	..	560,000	878,000	..	878,000
	..	..	..	..	1,756,000	..	..	..
Total	92,386,178	16,477,785	143,142,655	252,006,618	46,193,088	8,238,893	95,428,437	149,860,413

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 periods. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the eight years:—

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

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1907 TO 1909.

Sources of Revenue.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates	887,580	902,741	946,956
Licences	103,742	106,758	101,682
Dog Fees	17,455	17,628	18,751
Market and Weighbridge Dues	57,190	57,386	68,014
Government Endowment and Grants	117,304	172,648	175,601
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c.	30,816	34,246	35,173
Sanitary Charges	56,918	58,072	59,966
Rents	66,601	67,387	69,842
Other Sources	163,825	208,403	195,831
Total	1,504,431	1,625,269	1,671,816
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	147,933	152,302	158,436
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	134,632	142,769	150,964
Lighting	76,217	79,832	82,354
Fire Brigades' Contributions	17,144	20,724	22,061
Public Works—			
Construction	266,658	213,607	288,869
Maintenance	441,335	474,188	490,341
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	28,296	32,718	37,888
Redemption of Loans	54,998	60,568	58,263
Interest on Loans	196,965	198,632	201,199
Charities	13,401	14,666	15,241
Other Expenditure	156,894	187,830	173,154
Total	1,534,473	1,677,836	1,678,760

Municipal revenue and expenditure

As compared with 1908, the revenue of 1909 increased by £46,547, as follows:—Rates increased by £44,215, Government endowment and grants by £2,953, rents by £2,455, market and weighbridge dues by £10,628, sanitary charges by £1,894, dog fees by £1,123, and contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £927; while licences and “other sources” of revenue declined by £5,076 and £12,572 respectively. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £924. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £6,134; sanitary work and street cleaning, £8,195; lighting, £2,522; fire brigades’ contributions, £1,327; public works maintenance, £16,153; formation of private streets, &c., £5,170; interest on loans, £2,567; and charities, £575. Under the other headings there were decreases as follows:—Public works construction, £24,738; redemption of loans, £2,305; and “other expenditure,” £14,676.

Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1909 was derived from rates, 6 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 11 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 12 per cent. from all “other sources.”

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

In 1909 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £158,436, or 9½ per cent. of the entire revenue.

Salaries.

A sum of £15,241 or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities—the greater part of this disbursement 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, 1907 TO 1909.

Assets.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates	112,435	116,223	114,598
Other Assets	196,048	182,790	267,944
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	772,662	796,272	812,920
Arrears Due	3,616	2,806	2,827
Unexpended Balances	325,901	220,674	106,852
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	2,697,701	2,826,394	2,992,809
Waterworks	223,687	220,669	207,451
Gasworks	66,269	66,638	57,399
Total Assets	4,398,319	4,432,466	4,562,800

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. 1907 TO 1909—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	£ 68,654	£ 77,503	£ 90,913
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	3,616	2,806	2,827
Overdue Interest	17,060	18,535	15,639
Bank Overdrafts	94,825	122,453	120,705
Other Liabilities	110,688	116,780	142,446
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	4,442,713	4,437,673	4,416,103
Due on Loan Contracts	39,726	88,086	49,452
Total Liabilities	4,777,282	4,863,836	4,838,085

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1909 amounted to £4,562,800, and the total liabilities to £4,838,085. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £372,530, against which there were assets amounting to £382,542. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,465,555, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,542,956. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties (£3,257,659) in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c., the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £285,297.

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 the 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year. No city or town is entitled to receive any part of the endowment. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months 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. " " "

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £84,544 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 1111, Section 201, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1908-9.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	32,906	10	9
„ Towns	7,821	0	0
„ Boroughs	12,328	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class	288	0	0
2nd „	13,913	15	2
3rd „	11,585	0	0
4th „	933	0	0
5th „	3,672	0	0
6th „	1,643	0	0
Total amount due	85,090	5	11
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1909	£785	0	0
Add payments on account of 1908	239	0	0
	546	0	0
Amount paid in 1908-9	84,544	5	11

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1909:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last year			Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act	6,477	4 3
Licences	95,784	10 9	Cost of taking poll of electors	29	9 7
Fees	3,168	8 6	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table)	84,544	5 11
Fines	2,698	4 6	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 108 of Act No. 2068	15,173	19 11
Sale of confiscated liquor	6	1 0			
Club certificates and percentage fees	1,085	9 7			
Permits	2,250	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court	11	10 3			
Compensation assessments	1,223	15 4			
	£106,227	19 11		£106,227	19 11

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.

Municipal indebtedness.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,416,103, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1909.

	Due to the Government.		Due to the Public	
	£		£	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	125,890		3,705,982	
Shires	99,399		484,832	
	225,289		4,190,814	
Total	4,416,103			

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year	10,537	26,116	36,653
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	208,316	15,868	224,184
Expenditure during the year	127,121	26,864	153,985
Balance unexpended at the end of 1909 ...	91,732	15,120	106,852

Municipal loan expenditure, 1905 to 1909.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1909 amounted to £153,985, of which £127,121 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £26,864 by shires. This is less than the amount for the preceding year, but nearly double the sum spent in each of the years 1905 and 1906.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1905	33,313	84,845
1906	270,279	84,081
1907	123,446	141,587
1908	47,600	157,255
1909	36,653	153,985

Loans raised by municipalities, 1909.

The total loan receipts for the year amounted to £36,653, all of which was raised from the public. The municipalities of Collingwood, Echuca, Hampden, and Poowong and Jeetho floated the loans locally, but the remaining districts were accommodated in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1909.

Loans from the Public—		Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—		£
Collingwood	...	3,001
Daylesford	...	2,000
Echuca	...	400
Malvern	...	3,500
Oakleigh	...	1,636
Total	...	10,537
Shires—		
Benalla	...	3,630
Bulla	...	5,000
Hampden	...	7,001
Lillydale	...	2,628
Moorabbin	...	3,000
Mulgrave	...	1,641
Nunawading	...	725
Poowong and Jeetho	...	2,491
Total	...	26,116
Grand Total	...	36,653

At the end of the year 1908-9 the total amount of loan money in hand was £106,852—£91,732 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £15,120 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

Loan
moneys to
the credit
of municipa-
lities,
1909.

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1909.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—		SHIRES—	
£			£
Ballarat	...	Bulla	491
Brunswick	...	Dimboola	290
Camberwell	...	Fern Tree Gully	173
Coburg	...	Heidelberg	389
Collingwood	...	Kerang	1,500
Creswick	...	Lillydale	310
Daylesford	...	Mildura	1,626
Essendon	...	Minhamite	388
Fitzroy	...	Moorabbin	1,604
Footscray	...	Morwell	65
Hamilton	...	Mulgrave	308
Inglewood	...	Narracan	351
Kew	...	Nunawading	1,278
Malvern	...	Numurkah	1,125
Maryborough	...	Omeo	1,240
Melbourne	...	Phillip Island and Woolamai	1,641
Northcote	...	Poowong and Jeetho	2,341
Port Melbourne	...		
Prahran	...	- Total Shires	15,120
Queenscliff	...		
Sale	...		
South Melbourne	...		
St. Kilda	...		
Wangaratta	...		
Williamstown	...		
Total Cities, &c.	91,732	Grand Total	106,852

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

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1909 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 1909, about 34 per cent. was derived from rates, 27 per cent. from the sale of electric light, about 14 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—13 per cent. from market and weigh-bridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, and 7 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 21 per cent.; for repayment of loans and payments to sinking funds, 25 per cent.; for the electric light service, 8 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, 1909.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General	87,171
Lighting	28,227
Licences—	
Publicans—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act ..	13,354
Abattoirs—Slaughtering fees	2,111
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Trams	1,451
Other Licences	318
Fees under Dog Act	1,119
City Baths	2,819
Market and Weighbridge Fees	43,709
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c. ..	90,172
Fines and Costs	1,182
Rents—	
Abattoirs	7,723
Markets and Shops	34,213
Boat Sites and Shops	243
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	4,662
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	5,832
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators	5,780
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c.	2,931
Tree Planting	270
Fees under Building Act	858
Sundries	3,513
Total	337,658

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1909—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.)	£ 17,768
Allowance to Mayor	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works	560
Street Cleansing, &c.	26,934
Electric Lighting—Maintenance	27,312
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	5,514
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges	43,943
Markets and Weighbridges	20,713
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	16,576
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets	7,757
Repayment of Loan	15,000
Interest on Loans from the Government	240
" " Public	70,315
Payment towards Redemption of Government Loan	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	11,921
Electric Supply—Sinking, Depreciation, and Renewals Fund	57,686
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	623
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	1,068
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	1,250
" " Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,704
Law Costs	722
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	1,316
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction	308
Gas Conferences	199
Fees—Dog Act	521
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	1,357
Elections	119
Analyst's salary	188
Sundries	1,714
Total	335,038

City of
Ballarat
revenue
and expen-
diture,
1909.

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1909, 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 connection with the following services:—48 per cent. for public works, 8 per cent. for interest and redemption of loans, 11 per cent. for sanitary work, 8 per cent. for lighting, 8 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 7 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 10 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government	250	Salaries	2,145
General Rates	16,766	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund... ..	2,884	Sanitary Expenses	3,437
" Other	199	Street Cleaning, &c.	2,071
Market and Weighbridge Dues	12,844	Lighting	2,456
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c.	569	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	571
Dog Fees	270	Public Works—	
Pound Fees	94	Construction	2,149
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	3,599	Maintenance	12,422
Rents	1,295	Repayments of Loans—	
Interest	130	To the Public	400
Botanic Gardens	281	" Government	350
Other Sources	360	Payment to Sinking Funds—	
		Loans from the Public	241
		Interest—Government Loan	197
		" Loans from the Public	1,158
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	344
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	366
		Libraries, Museums, &c.	431
		Other Expenditure	1,265
Total	£29,541	Total	£30,403

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
City of
Bendigo,
1909.

In the City of Bendigo, in 1909, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 47 per cent.; licences, 12 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 18 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 10 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 6 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 43 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 17 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 7 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 6 per cent.; lighting, 9 per cent.; street cleansing, 7 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants--From Government	137	Salaries	1,693
General Rates	15,604	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences--From Licensing Fund	3,636	Sanitary Expenses	5,694
" Other	288	Street Cleansing	2,390
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,203	Lighting	2,840
Dog Fees	337	Fire Brigades Board--Contribution	597
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	6,002	Public Works--	
Rents	2,419	Construction	2,399
Interest	253	Maintenance	11,829
Sports Ground	539	Payment to Sinking Funds	
Other Sources	629	--Loans from the Public	979
		Interest on Loans from the Public	990
		" Bank Overdraft	217
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	386
		Libraries	314
		Law Costs	158
		Other Expenditure	2,047
Total	£33,047	Total	£32,933

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 ratâ* 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.

Municipal
Officers'
Guarantee
Fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to cooperate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. The published report and financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 1909, showed in relation to the guarantee policies which

had been applied for and granted to the whole of the municipalities constituted under the Local Government Act that 236 policies had been issued in respect of 884 officers for sums aggregating £145,805.

The premiums received during the year amounted to £790. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1909 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures, £875, and accrued interest thereon), was £1,682.

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: 1905 TO 1909.

Receipts from—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ...	167,727	188,337	191,762	203,466	193,027
Rents and Licence Fees ...	12,361	12,857	12,544	12,763	13,001
Other Receipts ...	9,895	7,261	9,955	6,094	4,541
Total ...	189,983	208,455	214,261	222,323	210,569
Expenditure on—					
Plant ...	..	..	11,310	13,753	11,887
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	27,213	27,828	35,084	45,944	47,808
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance ...	19,443	19,839	30,019	28,810	22,339
General Management, &c. ...	12,700	13,056	14,145	14,096	15,847
Interest on Loans and Expenses ...	86,630	86,530	86,375	82,015	72,517
Total ...	145,986	147,253	176,933	181,618	170,398

During the 32½ years the Trust has been in existence the net receipts have amounted to £4,851,232 and the expenditure to £6,558,227, or £1,706,995 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 1909. Of the expenditure of over 6½ millions, £2,064,929 has been incurred in connexion with harbour improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,544,448 in connexion with wharfs and approaches, construction and maintenance, and £570,299 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 to be 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 £200,000 had been raised to the end of 1909:—

Geelong
Harbor
Trust—re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts (excluding loans) from—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates*	9,097	8,182	8,854	9,623
Sales	97	877	2,767	3,298
Leasing and Licensing of Lands	941	1,199	1,282	1,634
Interest ... ..	...	1,464	226	1,199
Miscellaneous	732	1,553	1,464	3,462
Total	10,867	13,275	14,593	19,216
Expenditure (including loan expenditure) on—				
Plant	33,679	8,865	6,071	1,699
Harbor Improvements	2,093	18,011	8,407	18,530
General Management & Maintenance	4,361	6,972	8,153	12,933
Land and Property	12,612	15,362	21,897	74,889
Interest and Sinking Fund	909	4,567	5,000	4,961
Miscellaneous	2,797	680	1,928	5,137
Total	56,451	54,457	51,456	118,149

* These figures represent four-fifths of the total wharfage and quayage rates.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of eleven cities, seven towns, two boroughs, one shire, and parts of three other shires—or 24 municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 90,821 acres, and containing an estimated population on 31st December, 1909, of 553,880. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1909 was £5,142,014, which, at 1s. 1d. in the £1 for sewerage rate, the rate levied by the Board, would yield a revenue of £278,526 (exclusive of water rates), but as the whole of the district has not yet been sewered the amount receivable is only £238,092. From 1st July, 1906, the Board is empowered to levy a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1.

Area under
control and
value of
property.

To carry out its work, the Board is authorized to borrow £8,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government, but taken over by the Board. The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1909, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board £8,451,000. The

Liability on
loans.

Board is still empowered to borrow £1,000,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

Water and
sewerage
rates.

The water rate levied by The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is 7d. in the £1, on the annual value of property, with an excess charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons, assessments of £17 and under being charged a minimum of 10s. per annum. The charge for water by meter is 1s. per 1,000 gallons. In 1908-9 the water rate receipts, including meter consumption, amounted to £228,404, and the receipts from meters to £106,057. The sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 on sewered and 2d. in the £1 on sewerable property within the area.

Melbourne
Water-
works.

The waterworks for the service of Melbourne and suburbs were originally constructed by the General Government. The cost to 30th June, 1909, was £3,891,555. At the present time, these works consist of two storage and eight service reservoirs, as under:—

Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.	Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.
Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000	Caulfield ...	10,000,000
Toorourrong ...	60,000,000	Kew ...	3,000,000
Preston, No. 1 ...	16,000,000	Surrey Hills ...	9,000,000
„ No. 2 ...	25,000,000	Morang (Pipe Head) ...	3,000,000
Essendon, No. 1 ...	1,000,000		
„ No. 2 ...	6,000,000	Total	6,533,000,000

The transfer of these works to the control of The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board was made in 1891. The Board consists of 40 members, one of whom is a Chairman elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The members are elected every three years as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne, three by the Prahran, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood, and St. Kilda, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils. In 1891, the rateable property within the area to be served was valued at £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant land. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has taken place, and the total assessments, inclusive of those on vacant land, now reach £5,142,014. The main source of supply is the Yan Yean system. It commences by collecting the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea-level. It covers an area of 1,360 acres, or 2½ square miles, has a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in this reservoir in 1909 was 25ft. 11¾in. on 26th September, and the minimum depth was 14ft. 11¾in. on 19th April. The mean evaporation from the surface of the reservoir is equal to a total depth of 3 feet during the year. From the Reservoir to Morang an open aqueduct delivers 33,000,000 gallons per day. A second supply is brought to Melbourne by means of the

Maroondah Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's Creek, and Coranderrk Creek, and is known as the Maroondah system. The aqueduct, owing to recent improvements, is now capable of delivering 30,000,000 gallons daily. A new scour main from the Preston Reservoir has also been completed, at a cost of £5,000. By means of these systems, Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The total catchment areas for both systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is under the control of the Board, and free from settlement or grazing. The Water Supply Committee of The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has recommended the augmentation of the catchment area by permanently reserving two areas amounting in all to 140 square miles—the one comprising the Upper Yarra watershed, 81 square miles in area, the other comprising the O'Shanassy River district, 59 square miles in extent. Besides the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne are provided for by a direct main from the Yan Yean Reservoir, known as the high-level system. The discharge is about 9,000,000 gallons per day. The total maximum present supply that can be sent into Melbourne and suburbs is 72,000,000 gallons daily. Up to 31st December, 1909, the following services were laid:—Mains (12-in. to 54-in.), 190 miles, and reticulation mains (below 12-in.), 1,051 miles, in addition to 81 miles of aqueducts and syphons, or a total length of aqueducts, &c., mains and pipes of 1,322 miles.

The average number of the population supplied with water during 1909 was 549,200, and the average daily consumption was 60 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1909:—

Consumption of water in Melbourne and Suburbs.

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1909.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	1,147,093,000	37,003,000
February	1,132,488,000	40,446,000
March	1,089,123,000	35,133,000
April	956,160,000	31,872,000
May	843,944,000	27,224,000
June	856,380,000	28,546,000
July	845,835,000	27,285,000
August	850,299,000	27,429,000
September	874,440,000	29,148,000
October	1,074,925,000	34,675,000
November	1,214,430,000	40,481,000
December	1,177,163,000	37,973,000
Total for year	12,062,280,000	...
Daily average ... ..	...	33,047,340

In the year ended 31st December, 1909, the intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 6,274,458,000 gallons, and the total output was 3,737,616,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation. The lowest recorded intake was 3,877,833,000 gallons for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908.

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 1909.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 31st December.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
			Gallons.	
1891	482,600	...	25,747,761	53.35
1892	480,620	...	23,476,780	48.85
1893	456,390	...	24,290,041	53.22
1894	440,560	...	27,071,106	61.45
1895	444,340	...	26,689,683	60.07
1896	450,750	...	23,837,695	52.90
1897	456,800	764	24,665,607	54.00
1898	465,350	7,584	28,253,294	60.71
1899	478,800	21,327	27,068,465	56.53
1900	487,950	33,795	28,230,690	57.86
1901	492,300	43,353	29,427,589	59.80
1902	501,580	51,241	29,080,027	57.98
1903	501,610	60,305	28,858,633	57.53
1904	501,460	68,361	29,523,153	58.87
1905	508,450	75,328	32,400,286	63.72
1906	515,350	83,930	33,479,900	64.96
1907	526,400	91,272	35,212,222	66.89
1908	538,000	96,930	31,559,830	58.66
1909	549,200	103,008	33,047,340	60.17

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

The total cost to 30th June, 1909, of the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,891,555. The gross revenue since the opening of the works at the end of 1857 up to 30th June, 1909, amounted to £6,395,043, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £1,085,773, and interest to £2,862,849. During 1908-9 the revenue amounted to £235,237 as against £233,549 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £41,775, and interest to £102,281, as against £41,656 and £100,915 respectively in that year. The net profit in 1908-9 was thus £91,181, being equivalent to 2.34 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £90,978 or 2.37

per cent. in 1907-8. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1908-9, after paying all interest and expenses, was £2,446,421.

While the Board took over from the Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne water supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out an efficient system of sewerage in the metropolitan area. Particulars of the system are as follows:—

Sewerage system.

The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is being gradually collected by means of two principal main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

“ A.”—The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system) which commences with Heidelberg (part of), and thence takes up 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.

“ B.”—The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system) which starts with Moorabbin (part of), and picks up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Nunawading (part of), Kew, Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, the remaining part of Collingwood, also 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.

On 31st December, 1909, the sewerage system, including mains, branches, reticulation sewers, and drains had been laid in the following districts:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne (except very small portions in Flemington and Kensington), Richmond, Prahran, and Collingwood, together with very nearly the whole of Fitzroy and St. Kilda. Reticulation extensions had also been laid from time to time in various portions of the above districts. A large portion of Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, Camberwell, Kew, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Northcote, Essendon, Footscray, and Williamstown had likewise been dealt with, also a portion of Moorabbin. Work is now proceeding rapidly in Moorabbin (part of), St. Kilda, Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, Hawthorn, Nunawading (part of), Fitzroy, Brunswick, Northcote, Flemington and Kensington (Melbourne), Footscray, and Williamstown. The whole of the sewerage work still remains to be done in Preston, Coburg, and Heidelberg (part of), and a considerable portion in Williamstown, Footscray, Essendon, Northcote, Brunswick, Nunawading (part of), Kew, Camberwell, Caulfield, and Moorabbin (part of). In addition to these about half of the Malvern district is unfinished, with smaller portions in Brighton and Hawthorn, and very small portions in Flemington and Kensington (Melbourne), Fitzroy, and St. Kilda. In all 1,064 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of reticulation and 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed. There are also 1,563 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles of house connexions drains laid (1,556 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of vitrified stoneware and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of cast-iron pipes) under the supervision of the Board, or a total of 2,738 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of mains, branches, reticulation sewers and house connexions drains connected with the pumping station at Spotswood.

The system was so far advanced on 31st December, 1909, that on that date the sewage from 109,013 tenements could be collected. Of these 103,008 tenements were connected, together with 35 public conveniences, 50 public urinals, 116,542 water closets, 82,355 baths, 62,288 sinks, 54,678 sets of wash troughs, 26,544 lavatories, 11,512 stables, 7,109 urinals, 4,111 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,697 cellars, 899 slop hoppers, 263 latrines, and 227 dairies.

When collected at Spotswood the sewage is raised 125 feet to the head of the outfall sewer through 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 6-ft. and 4-ft. wrought-iron rising mains, whence it gravitates to the farm in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. It is then spread over properly-prepared blocks of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The effluent after filtering through the land is discharged into Port Phillip Bay in a clear and transparent condition.

Prepared blocks on the farm are laid down with prairie grass and lucerne, on 4,000 acres of which during the financial year ended 30th June, 1909, 22,047 sheep were fattened and sold, while on 76 acres cattle and horses were grazed for agistment. The transactions in sheep during the period mentioned resulted in a profit of £6,029.

The fees received for grazing amounted to £716. Of the whole farm area of 8,847 acres there remain 2,106 acres, comprising land in course of preparation, plantations, roads, drains, &c., and 2,665 acres not used in connexion with sewage distribution, but let on lease to farmers at an average rental of 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1909, was £5,921,069, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation	£447,440
Outfall sewer and rising mains	371,967
Pumping Station buildings and engines	174,779
Main and branch sewers	1,828,794
Street reticulation	1,610,246
Reticulation of rights-of-way	736,363
House connexions branches	264,699
Cost of house connexions to capital	306,915

Expenditure on sewerage system	£5,741,203
Householders' debts for house connexions	179,866

Total	£5,921,069
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Sewerage
works
receipts
and expen-
diture.

The sewerage receipts for 1908-9 amounted to £280,377, of which £233,595 was collected in rates, £22,153 represented proceeds of sale of live stock, and £15,929 was interest. The expenditure on the purchase of live stock amounted to £20,316, that on interest to £332,779, and that on maintenance of works to £38,016.

On 31st December, 1909, out of 109,013 tenements that could be connected with the sewerage system, 103,008 had been connected, and 1,463 were in progress of connexion, leaving 6,005 houses which had not been completely connected, and 4,542 which had not been started. The maximum cost of the sewerage of a single building in work carried out by the Board was £1,208 for the Women's Hospital, and the minimum was £7 11s. 5d., for a house in South Melbourne. The average cost per tenement was £23 18s. 4d. The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1909:—

Houses connected with the sewerage system.

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.	No. of Tenements on 31st December, 1909, in gazetted areas.		
	Connected.	Not Connected.	Total.
Melbourne City	24,528	350	24,878
Fitzroy City	7,226	82	7,308
Collingwood City	7,593	168	7,761
Richmond City	9,068	136	9,204
Brunswick City	3,896	959	4,855
Northcote Town	880	1,168	2,048
Prahran City	10,234	146	10,380
South Melbourne City	9,996	189	10,185
Port Melbourne Town	2,763	43	2,806
St. Kilda City	4,886	120	5,006
Brighton Town	1,816	295	2,111
Essendon City*	2,741	671	3,412
Hawthorn City	5,210	80	5,290
Kew Borough	1,290	62	1,352
Footscray City	4,156	183	4,339
Williamstown Town	907	807	1,714
Caulfield Town	1,774	150	1,924
Malvern Town	2,274	313	2,587
Camberwell Town	1,589	83	1,672
Preston Shire ... ..	...	...	...
Coburg Borough ... ..	...	...	...
Moorabbin Shire (part of) ... ..	...	...	...
Nunawading Shire ,, ... ..	...	...	...
Heidelberg Shire ,, ... ..	...	...	...
Total in Gazetted Areas	102,827	6,005	108,832
Total outside Gazetted Areas	181	...	181
Grand Total	103,008	6,005	109,013

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

Total
Receipts
and Expen-
diture.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the five years 1904-5 to 1908-9, exclusive of refunds, deposits, &c., included in the figures quoted in preceding paragraphs:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	180,632	184,821	213,500	228,160	239,870
Sewerage	203,809	234,028	263,449	265,607	264,122
Total	390,441	418,849	476,949	493,767	503,992
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Management	55,012	60,035	78,360	74,804	54,301
Maintenance—					
Water Supply	18,846	18,742	20,196	23,503	22,724
Sewerage	26,680	28,625	33,083	35,454	37,688
Interest on Loans	315,872	336,288	345,315	354,483	363,999
Total	416,410	443,740	476,954	488,244	481,712
<i>Loan Receipts</i>	185,735	342,920	394,672	311,446	424,030
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Water Supply	7,479	14,249	23,535	36,391	64,843
Sewerage	377,801	331,453	258,058	237,812	205,042
Redemption of Loans ... ..	...	62,630	159,400	...	223,313
Other	1,231	-3,425*	-3,663*	3,804	12,214
Total	386,511	404,907	437,330	278,007	505,412

* Loan expenditure exceeded by receipts by these amounts.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1890*, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire

Constitution
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

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, and extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is controlled by three members appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

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 31st December, 1909, it had fixed 1,188 pillar hydrants, 13,759 ball fire plugs, and 135 "Tregear" hydrants, to its 190 miles of leading mains, and 1,051 miles of reticulation mains, and except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1909, had under its control the following:—Fifty stations, 200 members of permanent staff, 22 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 160 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 4 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 chief officer's motor car, 2 manual engines, 40 horse hose reels, 48 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 10 exercise and supply carts, 2 salvage vans, 1 brake, 74 horses, 101,043 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, 145 telephones in stations, and 172 fire alarm circuits having 507 street fire alarms, of which 406 contained telephones and the remaining 101 were fire alarms only. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is 342 miles.

During 1909 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to £56,165, 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 .78d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £5,221,757, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £4 19s. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the metropolitan fire district in 1908 amounted to £345,308, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1909 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £17,083.

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 1909 was £12,898, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £13,349. There are 89 municipal councils and 55 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1908 amounted to £161,854, and the total of their contributions in 1909 for the up-keep of the brigades was £4,180. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are employed. There are 101 registered brigades, and seven more are about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,041, but in many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The chief officer of the Board frequently inspects the brigades, and also pays them "surprise visits." He reports monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and upon the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1909 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 62 manual engines, 10 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 250 hose reels, and approximately 145,000 feet of canvas hose.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1909, are as follows:—

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

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance ...	49,083	50,937	51,934	65,591	64,347
Receipts for Services ...	754	551	1,336	2,833	2,808
Interest and Sundries ...	3,442	3,080	3,116	2,562	1,649
Total ...	53,279	54,568	56,386	70,986	68,904

Country
Fire
Brigades
Board.

Receipts
and
ex-
penditure.

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

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries	24,793	25,961	27,411	30,062	35,325
Fire Expenses	2,990	3,041	3,201	3,080	3,107
Horses, Quarters, &c.	10,930	8,994	9,986	12,894	11,636
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs	4,589	6,517	5,783	9,478	6,343
Interest	6,103	5,752	5,803	5,822	5,781
Sinking Fund	2,250	2,250	2,895	2,895	2,250
Miscellaneous	2,108	4,310	2,884	5,610	5,072
Total	53,763	56,825	57,963	69,811	67,514
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	405	3,250	2,623	244	3,203

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 solemnised 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 case of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (*a*) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (*b*) of a guardian appointed by him; if there be no such 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 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 certificates. 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

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of 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 has been legalised in Victoria since 1873; but there is no provision to validate a 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 nearly 600 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or 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 in cases occurring in 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 1909 numbered 9,431, which was the second highest total recorded, and 466 above the average of the preceding five years. The marriages in Victoria in each of the last nineteen years were as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1891 TO 1909.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1891	8,780	1901	8,406
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		

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 7,200 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1900-4. 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, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1900	6.96	1905	7.24
1901	6.97	1906	7.28
1902	7.00	1907	7.68
1903	6.29	1908	7.38
1904	6.80	1909	7.35

Although the marriage rate was lower in 1909 than in the two preceding years the average for the past five years was 8.7 per cent. higher than in the period 1900-4.

It has been frequently shown that the marriage rate is not so dependent upon the number of marriageable women as upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, and, to demonstrate this the following table is designed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women in each census year 1854 to 1901:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1901.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number Marriageable—		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 20 and over).	Women (aged 15 and over).		Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ..	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857 ..	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861 ..	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871 ..	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881 ..	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6.75	57.42	48.02
1891 ..	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7.97	55.24	52.02
1901 ..	1,193,340	154,334	211,087	8,468	7.08	54.87	40.12

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the middle.

It will be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate) and to the marriageable women has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861, and the usual range has been between the narrow limits of 52 and 55. This proportion steadily diminished from $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 to 55 in 1901, the latter rate was, however, higher than at any period prior to 1881. The proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women, on the other hand, has fallen off considerably. Even in the more settled times, after the gold rush, it fell from 72 in 1871 to a level of about 50 in 1881 and 1891, and still further to as low as 40 in 1901, owing to the generally increased proportion of marriageable women to men, which at the last period reached as high as 137 per 100 men. In other words, the chances of a woman marrying in Victoria are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, the proportions having fallen from about 1 in every 4 of the marriageable women in 1854, and

Factors in marriage rates.

Fluctuations in marriage rate.

1 in 8 in 1861, to 1 in every 20 in 1891, and 1 in 25 in 1901 marrying within a year. The last rate is slightly less than that for England and Wales, where 1 in every 22 marriageable women entered wedlock within a year during the period 1900-2.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of the last three census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group (Years.)	Men.			Women.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
15-21 .. ..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8
21-25*	57.8	44.3	44.6	118.8	106.0	87.2
25-30	114.2	85.9	90.5	105.7	100.5	84.7
30-35	82.9	75.2	82.1	73.1	66.4	57.9
35-40	56.4	51.1	62.6	53.8	46.4	37.2
40-45	30.5	33.4	39.9	32.5	27.7	22.3
45-50	21.8	25.9	29.8	22.1	17.8	14.3
50 and upwards ..	10.5	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.2	2.4
15-45 .. ..	..	..	..	55.9	58.7†	49.0

* In the case of men 20-25.

† The apparent anomaly of the rate for women between 15 and 45 being higher in 1891 than in 1881, whilst the rate in each age group in 1881 is higher than that in the corresponding group in 1891, is due to the changes in the age constitution of women under 45 years of age.

In the last two periods, as compared with the first, there is every evidence of a tendency amongst men to defer marriage to a later period in life—the turning point being age group 30-35, for there has been a marked decrease in the rates below, but an increase in the rates above that age. In 1901, as compared with 1891, however, there was a considerable increase in the rate at every age period except 20-25 and over 50.

In the case of marriageable women, there was, it will be observed, a fall between 1881 and 1891, and a greater fall between 1891 and 1901 in the proportion marrying at each age group under 35; but a rapid fall from each census to the subsequent one in the proportions at ages over 35. In this connexion it may be noted that whilst the marriageable women between 15 and 45 increased by

Marriage rate in age groups.

Tendency amongst men to defer marriage.

Fall in marriage rates of women at all ages.

25,300 during the intercensal period 1891-1901, the number of marriageable men between 20 and 50 decreased by 9,156—a decrease chiefly due to the efflux of single men to Western Australia and South Africa. Thus, there were resident in Western Australia, according to the last census returns of that State, 17,433 adult males of Victorian birth (besides 6,909 minors), of whom 6,701 were married, and 10,732 were single.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1909 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1909.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.						
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.		55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18	...	2	3	4	8	5	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
19	4	10	19	10	13	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
20	4	14	17	39	37	54	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
21 to 25	2	6	17	60	160	211	243	1,324	311	40	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,384
25 to 30	...	7	23	77	113	135	1,308	1,150	231	54	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,107
30 to 35	...	1	7	12	36	53	415	626	314	104	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593
35 to 40	...	1	1	6	8	16	173	274	255	162	36	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947
40 to 45	1	...	1	5	5	10	51	114	111	111	57	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489
45 to 50	1	...	...	1	21	49	52	73	74	31	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	313
50 to 55	1	1	1	...	11	13	26	26	25	28	15	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	152
55 to 60	1	2	2	8	10	13	19	11	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	77
60 to 65	2	3	2	4	6	5	12	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	38
65 to 70	3	1	2	5	4	4	2	3	1	1	...	...	26
70 to 75	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10
75 to 80	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
80 and over	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total Brides	3	8	38	123	305	428	512	3,388	2,554	1045	556	246	129	54	15	14	9	3	1	9,431	

There were fewer striking age inequalities among contracting parties in 1909 than in the preceding year, although there were instances of men marrying women who were their juniors by 30, 40 and 50 years, and of brides who were more than twenty years older than the bridegrooms. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 715 were older and 177 were younger than their brides, and 108 were of the same age as their partners.

Proportion
of mar-
riages at
various
ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1905-8, also for the year 1909:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT
AGES, 1881-90, 1905-8, AND 1909.

Ages (Years).	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1905-8.	1909.	1881-90.	1905-8.	1909.
Under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	.15	.13	.32
15 to 16 ... ..	...	...	...	1.17	.99	.85
16 to 17 ... ..	.03	.11	...	6.53	5.03	4.03
17 to 18 ... ..	.29	.46	.21	20.32	14.50	13.04
18 to 19	1.46	2.67	3.29	42.94	31.85	32.34
19 to 20	5.62	8.45	8.59	65.03	45.86	45.38
20 to 21	15.19	13.75	18.45	73.84	57.12	54.29
21 to 25	321.02	254.96	252.78	432.34	370.44	359.24
25 to 30	365.48	327.02	329.45	223.83	265.57	270.81
30 to 35	134.57	176.49	168.91	62.07	107.58	110.81
35 to 40	58.29	103.19	100.41	29.53	51.30	58.95
40 to 45	32.54	53.66	51.85	17.10	25.64	26.08
45 to 50	24.77	28.20	33.19	12.23	12.51	13.68
50 to 55	18.40	12.16	16.12	6.74	6.06	5.73
55 to 60	11.49	6.91	8.16	3.40	2.26	1.59
60 and over	10.85	11.97	8.59	2.78	3.16	2.86
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 1909, 509 were under 25 years, and 271 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.

Increased
age at
marriage.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1909 the mean age at marriage of bachelors—29.07—with that of divorced men and of widowers—40.70 and 45.56 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25.74 as against 33.75 for divorced women and 40.16 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages declined there was a rise in the

marrying ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45, and in the ages of such brides in the period 1880-1909.

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

During the last thirty years the mean marrying age of women at the reproductive period of life has increased by two years. In the five years 1905-9 the average age of brides under 45 years was 25.80 as against 25.44 in 1900-4, 24.66 in 1890-4, and 23.83 in 1880-4. For Victoria in 1909, and for England and Wales in 1908, the mean marrying ages of all brides were almost identical, being 26.60 and 26.61 respectively. There was, however, a difference of 1.55 years between the mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same period, these being 30.33 in Victoria and 28.78 in England and Wales.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and also the average rates for the whole period:—

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1905 ..	7.24	7.42	6.04	6.94	8.48	7.61	7.21	8.28
1906 ..	7.28	7.63	6.73	7.05	8.70	7.74	7.43	8.48
1907 ..	7.68	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.38	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
1909 ..	7.35	8.03	7.96	7.99	7.27	8.13	7.77	8.33
Average	7.39	7.78	7.11	7.55	7.99	7.83	7.57	8.56

During the last five years marriage rates in all the Australian States, except Western Australia, have shown an improvement, which has been specially marked in South Australia and Queensland. By

comparison with 1900-4, the marriage rates in 1905-9 increased by nearly 9 per cent. in Victoria, 6 per cent. in New South Wales, 13 per cent. in Queensland, 16 per cent. in South Australia, 3 per cent. in Tasmania, and 7 per cent. in the Commonwealth. All the States, except Victoria and Western Australia, had higher rates in 1909 than in the previous year.

Marriage rates in various countries.

The average marriage rate in Australia—7.57—for the period 1905-9 was lower than in eleven of the eighteen 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	10.2	England and Wales	7.7
Bulgaria	10.2	Switzerland	7.6
Hungary	9.0	Holland	7.3
Ontario, Province of	8.8	Denmark	7.3
German Empire	8.1	Spain	7.1
Belgium	7.9	Scotland	6.8
France	7.8	Sweden	6.0
Italy	7.8	Norway	6.0
Austria	7.7	Ireland	5.2

Marriages in proportion to marriageable males in Australasia.

For reasons already explained, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards, such as is contained in the following statement which gives the average of the three years 1900 to 1902:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria	56.0
New South Wales	58.3
Queensland	41.6
South Australia	56.8
Western Australia	41.9
Tasmania	65.7
Total Australia	55.7
New Zealand	55.1

Although high marriage rates are generally regarded as evidence of prosperity in a community, low rates can hardly be considered as showing the reverse in some of the Australian States, where the age and sex constitutions are not normal. Thus, in Queensland and Western Australia, the low rates amongst marriageable men cannot be said to be due to the absence of prosperity, as compared with the other States, or to greater disinclination on the part of the men to marry; they are ascribable rather to the fact that the ratio of marriageable women to men is small in both these States.

Prior to 1900 the marriages which were celebrated in urban and rural districts were compared with the populations of those districts respectively, but since the place where a marriage is solemnized is no guide as to domicile, the method has been abandoned, and a classification according to the usual residence of the parties adopted instead. The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1909:—

Marriage rates in urban and rural districts.

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1909.

Usual Residence of Bridegroom.	Usual Residence of Bride.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Districts	3,725	146	242	47	4,160	7.5
Other Urban Districts	118	1,053	228	20	1,419	6.6
Rural Districts	456	312	2,605	28	3,401	6.6
Outside Victoria ..	166	58	114	113	451	..
Total Brides	4,465	1,569	3,189	208	9,431	..
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..	8.0	7.4	6.2	..	..	..

Of the 338 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 136 were residents of New South Wales, 25 of Queensland, 51 of South Australia, 39 of Western Australia, 39 of Tasmania, 22 of New Zealand, 6 of the United Kingdom, 3 of South Africa, 3 of India, and 14 of other countries.

Compared with the average of the five years, 1900-4, the marriage rates of both sexes in 1909 showed a marked increase in the metropolitan and rural districts. The rates prevailing in each division of the State for the two periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Marriage Rates in Victoria.		
	Metropolitan.	Urban.	Rural.
Males { 1900-4	6.9	6.8	5.8
{ 1909	7.5	6.6	6.6
Females { 1900-4	7.5	7.4	5.5
{ 1909	8.0	7.4	6.2

Variations in sex distribution in town and country are largely responsible for the differences between the male and female rates. For both sexes the marriage rates of persons residing in the rural division are considerably below those among residents in the remainder of the State. Migration of marriageable persons from the country to the metropolis accounts in a large measure for the low country rate.

Marrying age according to occupation.

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed, based upon 24,669 marriages which took place during the three years 1907, 1908, and 1909, in which definite occupations were given:—

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	192	27·90	42·71	43·23	11·46	2·60
Ironworker, Foundry Employé, &c. ...	406	28·07	42·12	44·09	10·10	3·69
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	1,147	28·31	42·11	43·51	9·85	4·53
Blacksmith ...	491	28·70	35·85	48·88	11·61	3·66
Salesman, Storeman ...	649	29·00	29·12	57·17	11·09	2·62
Jockey, Trainer ...	108	29·04	37·96	44·45	13·89	3·70
Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	1,591	29·21	33·56	50·16	11·50	4·78
Labourer ...	4,083	29·22	34·73	47·29	12·84	5·14
Miner ...	1,545	29·29	36·44	45·31	13·65	4·60
Coachbuilder ...	189	29·44	34·39	44·98	16·40	4·23
Bootmaker ...	441	29·64	38·10	43·76	10·20	7·94
Printer, Stationer, News-agent ...	406	29·83	28·33	52·46	14·04	5·17
Mechanical Engineer, Fitter, Engine-driver ...	994	29·89	28·97	52·72	12·37	5·94
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	1,511	29·96	34·48	43·68	14·49	7·35
Clerk ...	1,317	30·38	23·08	56·80	16·10	4·02
Tailor ...	446	30·39	25·34	54·48	12·78	7·40
Constable, Warder, Soldier	214	30·46	23·83	53·74	15·89	6·54
Railway, Tramway Employé ...	707	30·54	24·89	52·19	18·11	4·81
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	192	30·62	32·81	43·75	15·10	8·34
Civil Servant ...	287	31·72	28·22	40·42	25·09	6·27
Market Gardener ...	379	32·03	20·05	53·56	16·89	9·50
Sailor, Mariner ...	236	32·05	20·34	49·58	20·76	9·32
School Teacher ...	203	32·17	14·78	62·56	13·79	8·87
Commercial Traveller, Agent ...	751	32·18	15·85	56·06	20·37	7·72
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	4,861	32·23	15·70	55·87	21·31	7·12
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	245	32·42	21·22	45·71	22·86	10·21
Professional ...	733	32·54	12·28	60·98	18·01	8·73
Builder, Contractor ...	345	33·94	18·84	44·93	22·32	13·91

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, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., and railway employés may be taken as examples.

This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 34.73 per cent., with that of school teachers (14.78), civil servants (28.22), and clerks (23.08) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with two exceptions (professional and school teachers), the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4.33 years; of ironworkers and foundry employés by 4.16; of carters, drivers, and carriers by 3.92; of blacksmiths by 3.53; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.02; of labourers by 3.01; of miners by 2.94; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.27 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

The birthplaces of persons married in the years 1907-9 show that only a small proportion—equivalent to 20 per 1,000 bridegrooms and 6 per 1,000 brides—was born in foreign countries, of which Germany contributed about one-fourth. Of every 1,000 men married, 866 were born in Australia, 64 in England and Wales, 16 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 19 in other British Possessions. The corresponding proportions for women married were 930, 32, 7, 9, and 16 respectively.

Birthplaces
of persons
married,
1907-9.

The Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. Of the 194,871 marriages recorded in the twenty-five years 1881-1905, 26.86 per cent. were celebrated in the Autumn, 25.74 in the Spring, 24.03 in the Summer, and 23.37 in the Winter quarter. For the corresponding periods of 1909, the percentages were 26.81, 24.38, 24.79, and 24.02 respectively.

Marriages
in quarters

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty 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

Former con-
dition of
persons
married.

shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married in the periods specified:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1909.

Conjugal Conditions.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-5.	1909.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·06	89·08
Bachelors and Widows	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·73	3·60
Widowers and Spinsters	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·94	5·34
Widowers and Widows	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·27	1·98

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 73 were widowers and 56 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90. As the proportion of widows in the population is nearly double that of widowers, and the numbers of widowed women and men married in 1909 were 526 and 691 respectively, it appears that the chances of the former re-marrying are only slightly more than one-third of the chances of the latter, which are about the same as in England and Wales.

Divorced
persons re-
marrying.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1909 was 112 which was slightly above the average for the preceding four years. Of the 92,088 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 525, or 1 in every 175 persons, as compared with 1 in every 748 in England and Wales in 1908. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1904:—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1905	38	64	102
1906	42	58	100
1907	52	57	109
1908	44	58	102
1909	49	63	112

Marriages of
minors.

During the year 1909, 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 less than in any other State

except Western Australia. The percentages for each State were as follows:—

	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria ...	3.05	15.02
New South Wales ...	4.45	22.96
Queensland ...	3.30	24.26
South Australia ...	3.82	18.35
Western Australia ...	1.90	22.17
Tasmania ...	3.34	23.71

These ratios show that in Queensland, Tasmania, New South Wales and Western Australia between one-fourth and one-fifth, in South Australia less than one-fifth, and in Victoria slightly more than one-seventh of the brides were under 21 years of age. The percentage of minors in Victoria in the year under review was about equal to the average of the previous ten years but below the mean of the decennium 1881-1890. In England and Wales in 1908 the percentage of bridegrooms under 21 years of age—4.03—was 32 per cent. higher, whilst that of brides—13.97—was slightly less than in Victoria.

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 1909, are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	Annual Average, 1904-8.		1909.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ...	1,899	21.18	1,969	20.88
Roman Catholic Church...	1,337	15.47	1,628	17.26
Presbyterian Church ...	1,468	16.37	1,565	16.59
Methodist Church ...	1,382	15.42	1,412	14.97
Congregational Church ...	1,001	11.17	1,355	14.36
Baptist Church...	335	3.74	331	3.55
Lutheran Church ...	60	.67	72	.76
Independent Presbyterian Church	602	6.72	550	5.83
Free Christian Church ...	358	3.99	87	.92
Salvation Army ...	34	.38	35	.37
Jews ...	25	.28	44	.46
Other Sects ...	316	3.52	289	3.06
Registrars of Marriages...	98	1.09	94	.99
Total ...	8,965	100.00	9,431	100.00

The marriages celebrated by lay registrars were only 1 per cent. of the total marriages in 1905-9, as against 7 per cent. in 1881-1890. The decline was probably owing to the competition of matrimonial

agencies, which sprang up about 1894. The proportion of civil marriages is considerably less in Victoria than in any other State, except Tasmania. The percentages in each State for 1909 were, 1.0 in Victoria, 1.7 in New South Wales, 4.4 in Queensland, 3.6 in South Australia, 7.9 in Western Australia, and .8 per cent. in Tasmania. 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.

Marriages at matrimonial and advertising 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 in recent years the marriages in these denominations, as shown in the preceding table, are unduly numerous.

BIRTHS.

Number of births.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1909 was 31,549, of which 16,092 were of males and 15,457 of females. This was 448 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and 912 higher than the average of the period 1904-8. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 882, and corresponded to a ratio of 2.8 per 100 infants born alive in 1909. On the experience of the past nineteen years, there were 105 male to every 100 female births. The figures for each year since 1890 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1891 TO 1909.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 ..	19,598	18,907	38,505	1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008
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				

During the twenty years ended with 1883 the number of births remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place which continued during the subsequent seven years the number in 1891 being the highest recorded. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1891 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia. Since 1903, when the fewest births since 1884 were recorded, the numbers have shown an increase—the total for 1909 being 1,980 greater than that for 1903.

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 continuously diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1909:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1870 TO 1909.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1894 ..	29·05	1902 ..	25·15
1875 ..	33·94	1895 ..	28·46	1903 ..	24·46
1880 ..	30·75	1896 ..	27·19	1904 ..	24·65
1885 ..	31·33	1897 ..	26·49	1905 ..	24·83
1890 ..	33·60	1898 ..	25·51	1906 ..	25·14
1891 ..	33·57	1899 ..	26·14	1907 ..	25·16
1892 ..	32·51	1900 ..	25·79	1908 ..	24·58
1893 ..	31·18	1901 ..	25·78	1909 ..	24·57

The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a large measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect which these changes have had upon the ordinary or crude rate for the State is shown on page 304.

Birth rates
in Aus-
tralian
States and
New
Zealand.

The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, and for each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
FOR 1891 AND 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1905 ..	24·83	26·72	25·92	23·66	30·30	29·32	26·10	27·21
1906 ..	25·14	27·04	26·31	23·54	30·02	29·52	26·35	27·08
1907 ..	25·16	27·14	26·87	23·82	29·24	29·68	26·44	27·30
1908 ..	24·58	26·77	26·71	24·59	28·90	30·36	26·20	27·45
1909 ..	24·57	26·94	27·24	24·56	27·66	29·90	26·23	27·29
Mean of 5 Years	24·86	26·92	26·61	24·03	29·22	29·76	26·26	27·27

Excepting New South Wales and Queensland, all the States show lower birth rates in 1909 than in the previous year. The births in Australia in the year under review numbered 114,070, and the deaths 44,205, thus showing a natural increase of 69,865 persons. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 111,613, 46,465, and 65,148 respectively.

Birth rates
in various
countries.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State except South Australia. It was also below the rates in all of the following countries excepting Ireland, Ontario, and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.
Russia (European) ...	48·7	Scotland ...	27·8
Bulgaria ...	42·9	Switzerland ...	27·4
Roumania ...	40·3	New Zealand ...	27·3
Servia ...	39·0	England and Wales ...	27·0
Hungary ...	36·2	Norway ..	26·9
Austria ...	34·6	New South Wales ...	26·9
Spain ...	33·8	Queensland ...	26·6
Prussia ...	33·5	Belgium ...	26·3
German Empire ...	33·3	Sweden ...	25·7
Italy ...	32·4	Victoria ...	24·9
Japan ...	31·0	South Australia ...	24·0
The Netherlands ...	30·5	Ireland ...	23·4
Tasmania ...	29·8	Ontario, Province of ...	22·5
Western Australia ...	29·2	France ...	20·4
Denmark ..	28·5		

Corrected
birth rates
per 1,000
wives.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age dis-

tribution at each period. The following table shows the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last four census years :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FOUR CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	205·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8

An analysis of the age groups discloses the fact that there was a considerable falling off in 1901 as compared with previous census periods in the proportion of married women at the younger ages. To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the three subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, and 1901. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. 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) Factors for Correction of Rates in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302·67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302·66	303·14	1·0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297·04	281·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426

An inspection of the ratios in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, and a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages, in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in the above elements, it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in the last four census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, and 1901 were as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factors for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rates.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportions of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,305	36·64	121·1	..	..	..	..
1881	862,346	25,675	29·77	98·4	1·2307	1·0016	36·70	6·93
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31·44	105·8	1·1446	0·9493	34·16	2·72
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24·37	106·4	1·1382	1·0426	28·92	4·55

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6.87 in 1881, 5.20 in 1891, and 12.27 in 1901, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6.87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of .06 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5.20 to 2.48, and that of 1901 from 12.27 to 7.72 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. It will be noted that between 1891 and 1901 there was a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand in the last two census years:—

Decline in the number of legitimate births.

PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN
UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.		Decrease per cent.
	1891.	1901.	
Victoria	297.0	229.0	22.9
New South Wales	298.9	235.6	21.2
Queensland	315.0	251.0	20.3
South Australia	311.1	235.0	24.5
Western Australia	352.8	244.0	31.1
Tasmania	315.9	254.6	19.4
New Zealand	279.1	246.1	11.8

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1901 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 31 per cent. in Western Australia, 24 in South Australia, and 23 in Victoria, to about 20 in Queensland and Tasmania, and to nearly 12 per cent. in New Zealand. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable portion of the decline in Victoria was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause is also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

Births to
married
women in
various
countries.

The ratios of legitimate births to married women at reproductive ages in various European countries, the Australian States and New Zealand are given in a table published by the Registrar-General of England, of which the following is a copy :—

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
Tasmania	?	311·0	256·4	?
Queensland	329·0	320·6	252·8	-23·2
Western Australia	323·9	338·8	246·4	-23·9
South Australia	326·5	307·5	235·0	-28·0
New South Wales	337·8	298·5	234·3	-30·6
Victoria	299·2	297·8	226·8	-24·2
New Zealand	322·1	277·5	243·2	-24·5

In commenting upon these figures the English Registrar-General says—"It appears that among European countries from which it has been possible to obtain returns, there were only two—Austria and Spain—in which the fertility of wives during the 20 years (1881-1901) showed a tendency to increase, and this also applied to Ireland. In all the remaining countries a decrease in human fertility had taken place in the period under review ranging from 2·5 to as much as 19·8 per cent."

Corrected
Birth Rates
in various
communi-
ties.

Corrected birth rates (allowing for the varying proportion and age distribution of married women at reproductive ages in each community) were given for the undernoted countries and cities by Drs.

Newsholme and Stevenson in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1906, in a paper on the "Decline in Human Fertility in the United Kingdom and other Countries":—

CORRECTED BIRTH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

Country or City.	Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Percentage Decline in Corrected Birth Rate.
	1880 or 1881.	1901-4.	
Bavaria	45·49	40·37	11
Saxony	41·45	31·76	23
Belgium	40·76	31·01	24
German Empire	40·37	35·34	12
Norway	40·12	37·79	6
Prussia	39·87	35·72	10
Scotland	39·29	33·38	15
Austria	39·04	38·50	1
Denmark	38·92	33·12	15
New South Wales	38·80	26·47	32
Sweden	38·49	36·19	6
Italy	36·89	33·71	9
New Zealand	36·68	29·63	19
Victoria	36·02	27·04	25
Ireland	35·17	36·08	3 (increase)
Hamburg	34·98	25·40	27
Edinburgh	34·97	28·08	20
England and Wales	34·65	28·41	18
Berlin	33·11	21·89	34
Dublin	32·24	35·39	10 (increase)
London	32·21	26·83	17
France	25·06	21·63	14
Paris	23·27	16·65	28

The birth rates shown above allow for the differing ages and proportions of married women at child-bearing years in the countries compared, and they have therefore a higher statistical value than ordinary or crude ratios. A very striking illustration of the necessity for a method which takes into account these important factors in each population is shown in the case of Ireland, which has one of the highest corrected birth rates in Europe, but has nearly the lowest rate when no allowance is made for the unfavorable age distribution and proportion of married women of child-bearing years in the community. The corrected rates show that (with the exception of Ireland and Dublin, whose rates increased), all the countries and cities had a lower rate in 1901-4 than in 1880 or 1881. The greatest decline—34 per cent—occurred in Berlin, followed by 32 per cent. in New South Wales, 28 in Paris, 27 in Hamburg, 25 in Victoria, 24 in Belgium, 23 in Saxony, 20 in Edinburgh, 19 in New Zealand, 18 in England, 17 in London, 15 in Scotland and Denmark, 14 in France, and the least decline—1 per cent.—in Austria.

Birthplaces
of parents
of legiti-
mate
children.

The birth records for 1909 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, nearly 83 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and over 97 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 79.11 per cent. were born in Victoria; 86.94 in Australia; 1.35 in New Zealand; 6.05 in England and Wales; 1.49 in Scotland; 1.89 in Ireland; .30 in other British Possessions; and 1.98 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 83.98; Australia, 93.21; New Zealand, 1.28; England and Wales, 3.02; Scotland, .66; Ireland, .99; other British Possessions, .25; and foreign countries, .59.

Chinese and
half-caste
Chinese
births.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 65, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 189 during the six years 1904-9.

Ages of
parents of
legitimate
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1909 were 34.66 and 30.34 years respectively, which were 4.88 and 4.35 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, 1909.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20 ... ..	.31	Under 20	2.77
20 to 25	8.86	20 to 25	20.36
25 to 30	22.38	25 to 30	28.29
30 to 35	23.13	30 to 35	23.63
35 to 40	20.76	35 to 40	17.23
40 to 45	14.51	40 to 45	7.07
45 to 50	7.10	45 and over ... ..	.65
50 and over	2.95		
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1909, 48.65 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 40.86 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 31.24 and 43.89 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 28 were due to mothers under 20 years, and only 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

Ages of
mothers of
first births.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 26.20 per cent. in 1909, as compared with 25.43 in the previous year, 24.98 in 1907, 24.78 in 1906, and 21.87 per cent. in 1901, being

equivalent to an increase of nearly 20 per cent. for the period 1901-9. The percentages of mothers of first births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last four years:—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1909.

Ages.	Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups.			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Under 20	8.8	8.3	8.4	9.0
20 to 25	40.9	41.4	42.0	39.5
25 to 30	30.6	30.2	31.5	31.1
30 to 35	13.4	13.6	12.3	14.0
35 to 40	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.2
40 to 45	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The experience of the period 1906-9 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.6 were under 20 years of age, 49.6 were under 25, 80.4 were under 30, and only 1.1 was aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which showed that 9.6 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 50.9 per cent. were under 25, 78.0 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.6 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

The following table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last four years:—

Birth rates in town and country.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1909.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875	33.63	38.62	31.54	33.94
1880	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1885	34.94	31.87	28.12	31.33
1890	37.71	34.43	28.93	33.60
1895	29.46	34.03	25.49	28.46
1900	24.54	32.29	24.26	25.79
1901-5	24.10	32.11	23.36	24.97
1906	23.75	32.87	23.38	25.11
1907	24.16	32.31	23.24	25.16
1908	23.94	31.49	22.40	24.58
1909	24.14	31.28	22.25	24.57

Since 1890 the birth rate in the metropolitan area has been considerably lower than in the urban districts, and only slightly higher than in the rural division of the State.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1905-9:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS,
1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1905 ...	24·45	32·52	26·51	28·66	32·50	29·40	31·35
1906 ...	26·25	33·55	25·35	32·52	36·61	34·29	30·96
1907 ...	22·96	36·12	23·69	28·49	32·36	34·39	31·13
1908 ...	24·70	32·02	22·45	29·29	30·19	35·52	28·73
1909 ...	23·70	31·61	24·26	27·98	32·80	36·72	37·09
Average	24·41	33·16	24·45	29·39	32·89	34·06	31·85

On the average of the five years 1905-9, the birth rates in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and, with the exception of Ballarat and Geelong, that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

The birth rates in the various districts of Greater Melbourne (exclusive of those in hospitals and public institutions) are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1905-9:—

BIRTH RATES IN DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE,
1905 TO 1909.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Melbourne City ...	19·45	19·54	20·75	20·75	20·41
Fitzroy City ...	21·20	19·29	22·25	20·89	25·47
Collingwood City ...	21·92	23·98	22·58	21·80	24·12
Richmond City ...	21·80	24·40	23·22	25·65	23·02
Brunswick City ...	26·55	24·30	29·64	24·57	26·06
Northcote Town ...	29·73	26·16	26·98	33·63	33·69
Prahran City ...	21·52	21·85	21·79	21·80	21·61
South Melbourne City ...	21·38	21·66	22·80	21·82	22·36
Port Melbourne Town ...	24·48	26·94	23·79	26·78	23·72
St Kilda City ...	19·34	18·78	17·53	17·87	17·81
Brighton Town ...	19·90	17·95	17·68	15·79	19·27
Essendon City ...	21·96	20·84	23·19	21·56	20·92
Hawthorn City ...	18·68	19·67	19·46	18·55	18·60
Kew Borough ...	19·69	20·39	22·41	22·00	18·28
Footscray City ...	29·36	29·53	29·12	28·83	30·68
Williamstown Town ...	21·37	24·96	21·74	24·04	24·59
Oakleigh Borough ...	36·15	28·37	28·39	28·31	37·02
Caulfield Town ...	19·54	22·02	17·96	20·31	20·03
Malvern Town ...	19·09	22·52	19·85	20·64	20·51
Camberwell Town ...	18·56	17·30	19·47	16·47	16·33
Preston Shire ...	25·83	25·12	26·48	24·60	24·95
Coburg Borough ...	15·81	20·13	22·46	22·44	20·84
Remainder of District ...	19·97	18·01	18·63	17·22	17·15
Greater Melbourne (including Hospitals, &c.)	23·33	23·75	24·16	23·94	24·14

Birth rates in seven principal country towns.

Birth rates in districts of Greater Melbourne.

The births in Greater Melbourne in 1909 numbered 13,418, and corresponded to a rate of 24.14 per 1,000 of the population, which was slightly higher than the average of the preceding five years, but over 15 per cent. below the mean of the period 1892-1901, when the proportion was 28.55. Excluding the rates for the numerically small districts of Oakleigh and Preston, which are susceptible to slight influences, the ratios in some populous districts show considerable differences. These are strikingly shown in the rates prevailing in Northcote, Footscray, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne, which were 30.04, 29.50, 26.22, and 25.14, respectively, as compared with 17.63 in Camberwell, 18.12 in Brighton, 18.27 in St. Kilda, and 18.99 in Hawthorn, on the average of the last five years.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rates in each Australasian capital city and suburbs during the year 1909, and the birth rates for 1908:—

Birth rates in capital cities and suburbs.

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital Cities and Suburbs.	Year 1909.			Births per 1,000 of the population, 1908.
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the population.	
Melbourne	555,750	13,418	24.14	23.94
Sydney	599,000	15,461	25.81	25.42
Brisbane	140,374	3,511	25.01	24.96
Adelaide	182,870	4,588	25.09	24.71
Perth	53,772	1,975	36.73	37.48
Hobart	38,532	1,138	29.53	29.22
Wellington	75,043	1,983	26.42	27.76

Although the birth rate in Adelaide was slightly higher, and that in Perth considerably higher, than in their respective States, the average ratio of the six capitals—25.53 births per 1,000 of the population—was over 4 per cent. lower than the rate obtaining in the remainder of Australia.

The birth rate of Melbourne for 1909 was lower than that of any of the other State capitals. It was also below the rate obtaining in the same year in 18 of the 31 under-mentioned cities for which

Birth rates in various cities.

this information is given in the English Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1909:—

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Cities.	1881 to 1885.	1901 to 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Montreal ...	?	35·2	37·4	36·1	38·4	—
Moscow ...	37·0	33·8	33·7	32·4	35·6	31·8
Toronto ...	29·2	23·6	26·3	29·7	34·6	33·6
Trieste ...	34·7	32·4	33·6	31·6	32·5	32·7
Rotterdam ...	37·4	34·9	33·3	33·5	32·3	30·8
Dublin ...	31·9	31·6	32·4	31·2	31·8	31·9
Bucarest ...	?	28·1	28·8	29·0	30·8	30·5
Breslau ...	36·5	31·9	30·9	29·2	29·9	28·7
Belfast ...	31·8	31·4	31·0	30·3	29·7	28·3
Copenhagen ...	37·6	29·0	27·8	28·3	28·7	27·3
St. Petersburg	30·3	29·6	29·5	30·4	28·5	27·8
The Hague ...	38·7	28·5	29·3	29·2	28·2	26·6
Glasgow ...	37·9	31·3	29·4	28·3	27·7	26·5
Rio de Janeiro	?	25·2	25·2	25·1	27·1	26·0
Munich ...	36·6	33·4	29·1	27·2	26·9	25·1
Budapest ...	35·4	29·3	27·0	26·4	26·6	28·2
Hamburg ...	36·4	26·5	25·8	25·2	25·7	24·4
London ...	34·3	28·1	26·5	25·6	25·2	24·2
Christiania ...	35·9	31·7	26·6	25·3	24·2	25·5
Stockholm ...	32·9	23·8	24·3	24·2	25·0	23·8
Dresden ...	34·1	30·6	27·5	25·8	24·7	23·2
Rome ...	29·2	24·4	23·6	23·5	24·4	22·7
Milan ...	34·0	26·8	25·7	25·8	24·4	23·2
Venice ...	27·1	24·3	—	23·3	26·4	23·2
Amsterdam	37·1	27·9	25·8	25·5	23·6	23·9
Vienna ...	36·6	29·2	26·4	24·8	23·7	22·1
Berlin ...	36·5	25·4	24·9	24·3	23·4	21·6
Prague ...	39·2	26·5	24·0	23·4	23·1	22·1
Edinburgh ...	30·7	24·2	22·4	21·7	21·3	20·9
Turin ...	28·7	20·4	19·6	22·2	20·4	19·2
Paris ...	27·4	20·2	18·8	18·6	18·5	17·7
Brussels ...	33·0	21·6	18·5	17·6	16·6	16·8

A comparison of the birth rates prevailing in nearly all the above cities in 1909 with those for the period 1881-5 shows that a very serious decline has taken place in the intervening years, amounting to over 29 per cent. in the rate for London, nearly 35½ in that for Paris, about 39½ in the rate for Vienna, 41 in that for Berlin, and almost 50 per cent. in that for Brussels.

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1905 ...	336	4
1906 ...	355	...
1907 ...	330	7
1908 ...	288	3
1909 ...	314	6

Twin and
triplet
births.

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 92 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 7,666 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were considerably higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, 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. Advantage was taken of this section to legitimate 279 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, and 51 in 1909. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provides that if the parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

Children legitimized under Legitimation Act.

The number of illegitimate births registered in Victoria during the year 1909 was 1,867, which gives a proportion of 5.92 to every 100 births registered, being a ratio slightly above that of the previous year. This proportion was much lower than in New South Wales and Queensland, slightly higher than in Tasmania, and much higher than in either of the other two Australian States or New Zealand; it was also lower than in Scotland, but much higher than in the other portions of the United Kingdom. The following are the proportions of illegitimate births to every 100 children born in the Australian States and New Zealand, for the year 1909, and in the United Kingdom for 1908:—

Illegitimate births and rates.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

Queensland	7.05	New Zealand	4.61
Scotland	6.60	Western Australia	4.55
New South Wales	6.58	South Australia	4.21
Victoria	5.92	England and Wales	3.99
Tasmania	5.10	Ireland	2.50

The higher percentage of illegitimate births to total births (5.67) in the past nine years, as compared with the ratio (5.51) in the preceding decennium was almost wholly due to the lower number of legitimate births. It is thus seen that the ratio of illegitimate births to total births is not a satisfactory indication of the degree of illegitimacy, as it does not take into account the relative proportions of married, unmarried, and widowed women of conceptive ages at different periods. A more satisfactory method of expressing the degree of illegitimacy in the community is to state the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years

1891 and 1901, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Period.	Single Women Aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	142,443	2,064	14·49
1901	167,760	1,729	10·31

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was higher in 1901 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14·49 in 1891 to 10·31 in 1901, which was equal to a decrease of 29 per cent. in the intercensal period.

Illegitimate
births
per 1,000
unmarried
women in
European
countries.

The morality of the community, as indicated by the proportion of births to single and widowed women of reproductive ages, compares very favorably with that of nearly all of the following European countries, for which the English Registrar-General has published these particulars:—

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 Victoria the illegitimate births—10·31—per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-45 were fewer than in all of the above countries, except Ireland, The Netherlands, England and Wales, and Switzerland at the latest census date for which this information is obtainable.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

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 1909, in the metropolitan area, slightly more than 1 birth in every 11, in other urban districts 1 in 20, and in the rural districts only 1 in 44 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1900-4 were 1 in 11, 1 in 18, and 1 in 38 respectively.

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 1905-9. Deaths.

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September	December.	
1905 ..	14,676	8,273	6,403	3,912	3,540	3,710	3,514	12·10
1906 ..	15,237	8,342	6,895	3,896	3,550	3,875	3,916	12·42
1907 ..	14,542	7,980	6,562	3,285	3,391	4,011	3,855	11·66
1908 ..	15,767	8,815	6,952	4,349	3,760	4,130	3,528	12·46
1909 ..	14,436	8,070	6,366	3,580	3,453	3,860	3,543	11·24
Average	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·98

The number of deaths in 1909 was 14,436, which was 487 below 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 March, and that the second quarter of the year was least fatal. This was similar to the average experience of the previous five years. For every 100 female there were 125 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement, for a period of five years from 1905 to 1909:— Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1905 ..	12·10	10·13	10·47	10·15	10·83	10·28	10·82	9·27
1906 ..	12·42	9·89	9·56	10·34	11·87	11·17	10·83	9·31
1907 ..	11·66	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·46	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
1909 ..	11·24	9·75	9·68	9·19	9·85	10·01	10·15	9·22
Average	11·98	10·09	10·06	9·88	10·88	10·84	10·71	9·66

In Australia the year 1909 was specially marked by its favorable mortality rate. All the States, except Queensland, experienced the lowest death rates ever recorded, and the rate for Queensland has been lower only once (in 1906) than in the year under review.

The death rate in Victoria, taking the average of the five years, 1905-9, was higher than in any other State, but this result was due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the last census when Victoria had 798 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 558 in New South Wales, 482 in Queensland, 633 in South Australia, 326 in Western Australia, 608 in Tasmania, 623 in Australia, and 676 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1909, 38.1 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 28.6 in New South Wales, 24.3 in Queensland, 33.6 in South Australia, 16.9 in Western Australia, 30.6 in Tasmania, 31 in Australia, and 30.8 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that though Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards, than any other State or New Zealand.

The following were the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries during the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all, 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.

Country.	Five Years, 1904-1908.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max	Min.	Mean.	
Province of Ontario (1902-6)	14.8	12.6	13.8	11.3*
Norway	14.8	13.6	14.2	16.4
Denmark	15.0	13.5	14.3	18.1
Sweden	15.6	14.4	15.0	16.8
The Netherlands ..	15.9	14.6	15.2	20.1
England and Wales ..	16.2	14.7	15.3	18.9
United Kingdom ..	16.5	15.1	15.6	18.8

* 1881-1901.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Five Years, 1904-1908.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
United States (registration states)	16.4	15.3	16.0	?
Scotland	16.9	15.9	16.2	19.1
Belgium (1903-7) ..	17.0	15.7	16.5	19.9
Switzerland (1903-7) ..	17.9	16.8	17.4	20.3
Ireland	18.1	17.0	17.5	18.2
Prussia	19.6	17.8	18.5	23.5
Germany (1903-7) ..	20.0	18.0	19.1	23.9
France	20.2	19.0	19.6	21.8
Japan (1903-7) ..	22.0	19.8	20.8	20.5*
Italy	22.6	20.7	21.4	26.2
Austria (1903-7) ..	25.0	22.4	23.5	28.4
Spain	25.6	23.3	24.7	30.2
Hungary	27.8	24.8	25.5	31.8
Roumania	27.7	24.3	25.6	28.2*

* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than that in Norway—the lowest in Europe. And although, owing to the fact that emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter, the death rates, calculated on the total population, would naturally be on a higher level in Europe than in Australasia, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The usual place of residence of those who died in hospitals throughout the State in 1909 shows that the number of extra-metropolitan residents who died in these institutions in Greater Melbourne was 230, of whom 185 were from rural districts, 20 were from urban areas, and 25 resided outside the State. The non-residents of large towns who died in hospitals situated therein numbered 442. Of that total, 419 lived in rural districts, 13 were from Melbourne and suburbs, and 10 were from outside Victoria. Only 5 persons who usually resided in Melbourne, 2 from urban centres, and 6 from outside Victoria, 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 185 died in the metropolis, and 419 in other towns in the year under review.

Usual residence of persons who died in hospitals 1909.

Death rates among Metropolitan, Urban, and Rural residents.

The extent to which the metropolitan and urban death rates are increased by residents of country districts dying in hospitals situated in these centres was ascertained for the first time in 1909. The investigation showed that when such deaths were distributed according to the usual residence of deceased the resulting death rates among residents in the Metropolitan, Urban, and Rural Districts of the State in 1909 were 12.08, 15.00, and 8.70 per 1,000 of the population respectively, as compared with rates of 12.47, 16.97, and 7.55 when calculated according to the place of death. The metropolitan and urban death rates, based upon place of death, were therefore .39 and 1.97 per 1,000 higher, and the rural rate, similarly based, was 1.15 per 1,000 lower than the rates in these divisions based upon the usual residence of deceased. The figures for the year under review 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 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. It is probable that an unfavorable age distribution of population in the urban division accounts in some measure for its high death rate. This, however, can only be ascertained, and its effect upon the mortality rate computed, after the next census.

Death rates in principal country towns.

The death rates in the principal country towns for the years 1905-9 are shown in the following table, also the average of the rates for that period:—

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1905 ...	17.68	18.25	15.41	19.84	20.50	17.42	17.88
1906 ...	17.48	19.46	14.26	19.46	17.61	13.23	16.15
1907 ...	15.65	17.86	13.21	18.99	16.94	15.15	16.23
1908 ...	16.96	17.23	13.79	15.29	19.06	16.57	15.27
1909 ...	16.75	17.94	13.20	14.76	17.15	13.73	16.18
Average of 5 years ...	16.90	18.15	13.97	17.67	18.25	15.22	16.34

On the average of the five years, 1905-9, 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. On the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Geelong, followed by Warrambool, Stawell, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Maryborough, in that order.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1909 numbered 6,928, or 12.47 per 1,000 of the population. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and other public institutions, which numbered 2,287, the rate was 8.42 for the same period. The rates for each district, exclusive of hospitals, &c., for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

DEATH RATES IN DISTRICTS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
EXCLUSIVE OF HOSPITALS, 1905-9.

Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Melbourne City	10.25	10.49	9.54	9.83	8.80
Fitzroy City	9.67	11.02	9.71	10.81	9.58
Collingwood City	9.31	8.72	8.95	8.75	7.45
Richmond City	8.68	8.83	8.88	8.92	8.13
Brunswick City	10.41	10.28	9.73	8.67	9.07
Northcote Town	9.05	9.74	8.32	9.02	7.77
Prahran City	9.71	9.31	9.04	10.00	8.53
South Melbourne City	9.26	9.49	8.31	9.32	8.46
Port Melbourne Town	8.35	8.79	7.85	10.42	7.75
St. Kilda City	9.72	9.39	8.27	10.94	8.05
Brighton Town	8.95	10.23	10.09	10.90	8.28
Essendon City	7.48	8.24	8.01	9.47	8.74
Hawthorn City	7.68	9.19	8.02	7.28	7.67
Kew Borough	8.73	7.49	8.17	9.44	6.13
Footscray City	8.74	11.84	8.21	7.51	8.70
Williamstown Town	10.39	10.41	9.42	11.48	9.86
Oakleigh Borough	9.23	11.35	11.61	16.27	13.81
Caulfield Town	7.18	8.16	7.76	6.88	8.65
Malvern Town	7.38	7.69	7.47	9.09	9.46
Camberwell Town	8.59	7.80	5.73	9.79	7.04
Preston Shire	11.90	10.84	9.69	10.61	10.97
Coburg Borough	8.30	9.28	10.91	10.73	8.74
Remainder of District	9.11	8.79	7.58	9.80	6.98
Greater Melbourne, excluding Hospitals	9.26	9.58	8.80	9.47	8.42
Greater Melbourne, including Hospitals	12.88	13.59	12.82	13.77	12.47

The death rate of Melbourne and suburbs in 1909 was the lowest ever recorded. It was about 5 per cent. below the average rate for the preceding five years, and over 23 per cent. lower than the rate—16.25—for the decennium ended 1900, although the higher proportion of aged people in the community in recent as compared with earlier years has had an unfavorable effect upon the mortality rate. For the past five years much lighter rates have prevailed in the principal centres of population in Greater Melbourne than formerly, thus indicating that the effects of improved sanitation are being reflected in the general health of the community. This is strikingly evidenced by comparing the death rates in certain districts in different periods. On the average of the five years, 1905-9, the ratio of deaths to population was nearly 24 per cent. lower in Collingwood, 20 per cent. lower in Richmond, about 19 per cent. lower in Footscray, over 15 per cent. lower in Brunswick, 16 per cent. lower in Fitzroy, and 11 per cent. lower in Prahran than in the period 1900-5. Taking the mean of the latest five years, the highest death rate—12.45—prevailed in Oakleigh, followed by 10.80 in Preston Shire, 10.31 in Williamstown, and 10.16 in Fitzroy; the lowest rates were 7.73 in Caulfield, 7.79 in Camberwell, 7.97 in Hawthorn, and 7.99 in Kew.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.

During 1909 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 3,818, of which 2,287 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,531 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 14,436, 6,928, and 7,508 respectively, it follows that slightly more than 1 in every 4 deaths within the State, 1 in every 3 in Greater Melbourne, and 1 in every 5 in extra-metropolitan districts, occurred in public institutions. Slightly less than 1 in every 5 deaths in England and Wales took place in public institutions during 1908.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1909.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Other Public Institutions—	
Melbourne	723	Victorian Homes for Aged and	111
Alfred	200	Infirm	
St. Vincent's	132	Benevolent Asylum ...	131
Homœopathic	55	Convent of the Little Sisters	34
Austin	207	of the Poor	
Children's	253	Old Colonists' Home ...	6
Women's	105	Foundling Hospital and Infants	26
Infectious Diseases' ...	42	Home	
Queen Victoria	7	Foundling Hospital, Broad-	14
Eye and Ear	6	meadows	
Williamstown	6	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum	98
		Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum...	94
		Receiving Depôt	33
		Protestant Refuge	2
		Other Institutions	2
Total Hospitals	1,736	Total Hospitals and other	2,287
		Institutions	

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 1909:—

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1909.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	6,928	12·47	13,418	6,490	94
Sydney ...	6,149	10·27	15,461	9,312	151
Brisbane ...	1,521	10·84	3,511	1,990	131
Adelaide ...	2,149	11·75	4,588	2,439	113
Perth ...	768	14·28	1,975	1,207	157
Hobart ...	541	14·04	1,138	597	110
Wellington ...	684	9·11	1,983	1,299	190

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 18,056, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1909. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 290 births in Wellington, 257 in Perth, 251 in Sydney, 231 in Brisbane, 213 in Adelaide, 210 in Hobart, and 194 in Melbourne, giving an average of 224 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

Although the death rate of Melbourne—12·47—was higher than that of Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Wellington in 1909, it was lower than the average of the rates for the last three years in all of the 35 cities for which similar information is available:—

Death rates in various cities.

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1907-9.

City.	Death Rate.	City.	Death Rate.
Moscow ...	28·4	Paris ...	17·8
St. Petersburg ...	26·0	Vienna ...	17·2
Bucarest ...	25·1	Philadelphia ...	17·1
Trieste ...	24·7	New York ...	17·1
Rio de Janeiro ...	24·0	Edinburgh ...	15·6
Dublin ...	23·4	Copenhagen ...	15·4
Venice ...	21·3	Berlin ...	15·3
Breslau ...	21·0	Hamburg ...	14·9
Toronto ...	20·9	Stockholm ...	14·8
Belfast ...	19·7	Dresden ...	14·7
Milan ...	19·7	Chicago ...	14·5
Prague ...	19·7	London ...	14·1
Budapest ...	19·6	Brussels ...	14·0
Boston ...	18·7	Rotterdam ...	13·5
Rome ...	18·7	The Hague ...	13·3
Glasgow ...	17·9	Christiania ...	13·3
Munich ...	17·9	Amsterdam ...	13·2
Turin ...	17·8		

In 1909 the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 11.5 per 1,000 of their combined populations, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities on the average of the last three years.

Index of
mortality,
1909.

The misleading results arrived at by a comparison of the ordinary death rates of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, unless the age distribution is identical, have been pointed out in former editions of this work. This applies particularly to a comparison of newly-settled communities—such as the Australian States—with one another, and with the old-established communities of (say) Europe. In the former the population is, on the average, younger than in the older countries, and is, moreover, constantly being strengthened by immigrants at the younger adult ages, at which the mortality is low; whereas, in the latter, not only is the age distribution more constant from year to year, but there is relatively a much larger proportion of elderly people, amongst whom the death rate is very high, concurrently with a smaller proportion of young and middle-aged adults, at the most vigorous period of life. Considerable disparity exists between the proportions of the population at certain ages in the different States, and this accounts in a large measure for the inequalities in their ordinary death rates. When the age distribution of the people is taken into consideration, as is done in computing an "index of mortality," the results approximate much more closely than the ordinary death rates for the Australian States. The Victorian "index of mortality," has been computed by applying the ascertained death rates in the age groups specified below to a population whose age distribution corresponds with that of Sweden in 1890, this standard having been accepted by the Conference of Statisticians. The result for the year 1909 is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR VICTORIA IN 1909.

Age.	Standard Population per 1,000. (Sweden, 1890.)	Death rate per 1,000 at each age in Victoria in 1909.	Index of Mortality for Victoria, 1909.
0-1	25.5	75.54	1.70
1-20	398.0	2.79	1.11
20-40	269.6	4.20	1.13
40-60	192.3	13.55	2.61
60 and over	114.6	61.47	7.04
Total	1000.0	11.24	13.59

In 1909 the "index of mortality" for all ages was 13.59 as against 15.30 in 1908, and 15.63 in 1901. The ratio for each of the five age groups was considerably lower than in the preceding year.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria for the decennial periods 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and for the three years 1900-1902, are given in the subjoined table:—

Death rates at various ages.

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Groups.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1900-1902.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44.79	39.29	34.07
5 to 10	...	...	...	4.06	3.36	2.70
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.65	2.20	2.10
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.03	3.28	3.11
20 to 25	...	...	...	6.35	4.79	4.90
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.72	6.60	6.25
35 to 45	...	...	...	11.23	9.03	8.81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19.28	15.32	15.34
55 to 65	...	...	...	33.25	32.90	29.86
65 to 75	...	...	...	61.13	62.99	61.57
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137.18	145.05	141.59
All ages	...	...	...	16.55	15.47	14.80
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39.46	34.09	29.10
5 to 10	...	...	...	3.92	3.12	2.63
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.56	2.06	1.92
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.17	3.43	2.92
20 to 25	...	...	...	5.81	4.81	4.10
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.90	6.89	6.00
35 to 45	...	...	...	10.93	8.68	8.32
45 to 55	...	...	...	14.84	12.12	11.48
55 to 65	...	...	...	23.49	23.64	21.49
65 to 75	...	...	...	50.32	45.87	45.07
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129.00	124.33	122.77
All ages	...	...	...	13.56	12.36	11.43

Excepting the male death rates for the age groups, 20-25 and 45-55, a lower mortality was experienced for both sexes at each group during 1900-1902 than in the ten years 1891-1900, and a still more favorable death rate for all age groups up to 65, than in the ten years 1881-1890. The rates, other than those for very old ages, are comparable, and point to continuously improving hygienic conditions, and consequently to a general improvement in the health of people in later years.

Death rates at different ages in Europe and Australasia.

Interesting information in regard to death rates in various countries for males and females at eleven age groups, and in regard to corrected death rates for all ages based upon the age distribution of the people in England and Wales at the last census, are given in the English Registrar-General's Report for 1908, from which the two following tables are copied :—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AUSTRALASIA.

Countries arranged in order of their corrected Death Rates at all Ages—Persons.	Deaths per 1,000 Living.											75 years and upward.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
MALES.												
Russia, European (1896-8)	29.80	144.25	12.88	5.37	5.59	7.45	8.14	11.18	18.44	32.31	65.66	116.59
Spain (1900-02)	27.37	109.85	8.49	4.03	6.93	10.07	9.07	11.76	18.04	35.07	80.43	210.22
Hungary (1899-01)	24.96	98.40	11.13	4.90	5.98	8.55	7.61	10.78	17.80	34.00	70.69	169.05
Austria (1899-01)	23.86	93.95	6.88	3.52	4.89	7.47	7.85	11.10	18.68	34.54	72.53	170.53
Bulgaria (1899-01)	20.89	80.45	12.74	5.94	6.67	10.15	8.67	10.55	16.06	23.87	41.35	85.58
Italy (1900-02)	20.09	76.86	5.98	3.15	4.68	6.73	6.73	8.44	13.59	26.99	65.56	177.30
Prussia (1899-01)	21.03	79.84	4.94	2.69	4.19	5.74	6.13	10.38	18.32	33.28	69.47	164.11
German Empire (1901)	20.78	80.33	4.47	2.59	4.06	5.57	6.16	10.10	17.69	32.49	67.56	161.97
Finland (1899-01)	19.98	68.02	11.18	5.24	5.45	7.48	7.34	9.27	14.30	27.96	64.28	152.00
Scotland (1900-02)	18.56	52.13	4.34	2.82	4.64	6.14	7.55	11.68	19.50	37.95	71.61	159.22
France (1900-02)	18.56	51.74	4.69	3.00	5.08	8.10	8.19	11.56	17.54	31.50	69.50	183.78
England and Wales (1900-02)	18.37	58.29	4.06	2.28	3.49	4.77	6.38	10.94	18.67	34.80	70.25	158.18
Switzerland (1899-01)	17.57	50.62	3.80	2.39	3.90	5.75	6.58	10.40	18.83	34.30	70.79	160.83
Belgium (1899-01)	17.80	59.39	4.02	2.19	3.72	5.64	6.17	9.14	16.37	30.11	66.52	162.40
Ireland (1900-02)	16.25	39.36	3.90	2.86	4.83	7.19	8.96	10.62	15.63	29.52	63.07	169.19
Western Australia (1900-02)	17.80	53.81	2.47	2.00	3.66	7.24	7.54	10.93	17.82	32.03	65.07	169.16
The Netherlands (1898-00)	16.03	55.43	3.59	2.28	3.96	5.82	5.70	7.60	12.92	25.40	59.15	142.15
Sweden (1899-01)	14.45	40.30	5.62	3.52	4.96	6.93	6.91	8.28	12.42	21.95	48.98	134.95
Denmark (1900-02)	14.41	42.13	3.67	2.52	3.55	5.34	5.52	8.10	13.54	24.71	55.43	148.53
Queensland (1900-02)	14.88	31.84	2.21	2.11	5.24	8.55	8.95	10.83	16.49	29.31	61.97	132.06
New South Wales (1900-02)	13.79	34.23	2.18	2.02	3.46	4.76	5.62	8.86	14.71	27.86	60.82	151.02
Victoria (1900-02)	13.99	34.01	2.69	2.10	3.11	4.90	6.27	8.82	15.38	29.88	61.58	141.57
South Australia (1900-02)	12.33	32.18	2.81	1.85	2.90	4.21	5.24	7.61	11.96	24.76	54.71	122.31
Tasmania (1900-02)	11.55	26.50	1.71	2.34	2.66	4.11	4.23	7.36	11.27	23.32	52.52	156.07
New Zealand (1900-02)	11.12	25.02	2.35	1.72	2.89	3.90	4.55	6.88	11.94	22.04	51.34	137.86

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AUSTRALASIA—*continued.*

Countries arranged in order of their corrected Death Rates at all Ages—Persons.	Deaths per 1,000 Living.											
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 years and upwards.
FEMALES.												
Russia, European (1896-8)	27.49	125.05	12.61	5.48	6.04	7.74	8.81	11.10	16.07	32.54	66.52	116.88
Spain (1900-02)	25.74	98.29	8.70	4.60	7.31	8.70	9.38	10.60	13.99	30.02	76.36	211.06
Hungary (1899-01)	24.79	85.84	11.40	6.25	7.73	9.42	9.75	11.36	15.86	34.11	74.36	172.10
Austria (1899-01)	22.42	79.59	7.43	4.33	5.57	7.46	8.66	10.62	14.96	31.18	72.51	165.83
Bulgaria (1899-01)	20.96	73.19	12.31	6.60	7.58	11.04	11.53	12.61	14.18	22.12	43.75	93.80
Italy (1900-02)	20.36	72.93	6.55	3.76	5.43	6.92	7.77	8.87	11.24	24.13	65.72	182.17
Prussia (1899-01)	18.45	68.08	5.06	2.94	3.71	4.76	6.23	8.11	11.79	25.37	62.16	156.19
German Empire (1901)	18.34	68.07	4.58	2.75	3.72	4.86	6.43	8.24	11.73	25.13	60.60	154.67
Finland (1899-01)	18.32	59.44	10.97	5.93	5.95	6.69	7.37	8.78	10.74	21.54	56.07	141.87
Scotland (1900-02)	16.73	43.91	4.77	3.23	4.69	5.59	7.25	10.04	15.56	30.47	60.17	142.78
France (1900-02)	16.51	43.55	4.81	3.55	5.27	6.88	7.75	9.08	12.72	24.35	58.81	163.58
England and Wales (1900-02)	16.04	48.76	4.16	2.40	3.21	3.94	5.44	8.84	14.26	27.45	59.03	143.48
Switzerland (1899-01)	16.20	41.50	3.87	2.71	4.45	5.62	6.61	8.46	12.80	28.32	68.85	160.35
Belgium (1899-01)	15.82	50.11	4.14	2.49	4.08	5.49	6.24	7.76	11.25	22.70	54.98	149.89
Ireland (1900-02)	16.90	35.01	4.82	3.92	5.99	6.65	8.58	10.81	14.98	29.65	67.15	168.01
Western Australia (1900-02)	14.00	42.38	2.03	2.05	3.42	6.18	6.88	9.29	10.44	21.56	41.18	126.17
The Netherlands (1898-00)	14.81	47.01	3.59	2.52	3.71	4.42	5.86	7.82	10.29	21.69	52.22	139.31
Sweden (1899-01)	13.36	34.58	5.75	4.21	5.24	6.00	6.52	7.51	9.78	17.35	42.71	126.30
Denmark (1900-02)	12.90	34.21	3.69	3.25	4.21	4.52	5.53	7.09	10.05	18.74	46.36	133.97
Queensland (1900-02)	11.80	27.69	1.92	1.76	2.55	3.75	5.83	8.32	10.98	20.60	47.81	117.25
New South Wales (1900-02)	12.44	30.58	2.01	1.69	2.51	3.84	5.48	7.58	10.43	20.15	46.49	155.21
Victoria (1900-02)	12.22	29.06	2.63	1.92	2.92	4.10	6.00	8.33	11.46	21.50	44.64	122.82
South Australia (1900-02)	11.16	27.25	2.03	1.62	3.47	4.16	5.30	7.35	9.34	17.03	43.33	118.06
Tasmania (1900-02)	11.33	22.13	2.30	1.62	3.97	4.78	4.86	7.74	9.13	18.28	51.52	136.03
New Zealand (1900-02)	10.51	21.36	1.93	1.80	2.97	3.74	4.74	6.56	10.11	18.95	43.48	122.87

The low mortality rate at each age in Australia, by comparison with the rates prevailing in European countries, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the Commonwealth. A striking feature of Australian and Victorian mortalities is the light rate among infants and children of school age. The foregoing tables show that for Victoria the corrected death rate for each sex for all ages is lower than that for any of the European countries mentioned. The rate for each sex is lower in Victoria than in England for all age groups, except 20-25 and 25-35 for females, and 25-35 for males. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age groups 0-5 and 5-10, but is less marked for the next ten years of life; for the age period 20-35 the difference between the Victorian and English rates is small, and is in favour of the latter, but for ten-year age periods after 35 the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter than in England.

Death rates
of aged
people.

The proportion of deaths per 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in the Commonwealth, is of special interest now, in view of recent legislation relating to old-age pensions, and the following table has been constructed, showing, in age groups, the proportions for the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1900-2 :—

DEATH RATES OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Ages at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in Age Groups in							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
60 to 65	30.1	29.8	29.8	25.3	32.1	25.2	29.3	24.3
65 to 70	43.9	45.4	47.7	41.1	51.4	41.0	44.5	39.9
70 to 75	69.5	71.7	72.1	58.9	67.8	66.2	68.9	64.4
75 to 80	104.5	105.8	124.4	88.8	127.4	106.0	101.8	97.8
80 & over	181.7	195.2		162.4	186.8	199.1	185.0	182.0
Total ..	62.2	58.9	52.1	54.5	56.6	65.1	58.4	49.2

The experience of the three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in Australia, 58.4 died during the year, a rate lower than that of Tasmania, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that of each of the other States and New Zealand. As the average age of persons over 60 years tends to increase in young countries, it may be expected that the rates will become higher, until the normal, or settled conditions of older countries are reached.

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

Infantile
mortality
in 1900 and
previous
years.

born in the five years 1905-9, 8.12 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 4,633 infant lives. The deaths of infants in 1909 numbered 2,251, and, as there were 31,549 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 7.13 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 35 per cent. in 1909, and by 33 per cent. in the period 1904-8. 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 the 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 1873-1909:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1909.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80	16.85	10.16	66
1881-90	17.14	9.50	80
1891-1900	13.36	9.60	39
1901	12.41	8.89	39
1902	12.74	9.55	33
1903	12.43	9.42	32
1904	9.27	6.81	36
1905	9.48	7.57	25
1906	11.35	7.92	43
1907	8.57	6.34	35
1908	9.83	7.72	27
1909	8.39	6.20	35

In 1909 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year per 100 births was 8.39 in Melbourne, as compared with 8.16 in Sydney, 9.26 in Brisbane, 7.02 in Adelaide, 9.01 in Perth, 7.12 in Hobart

Infantile death rates in various cities in 1909.

and 8.42 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals and 24 other cities in 1909 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1909.

City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.	City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.
St. Petersburg ...	24·9	Copenhagen ...	10·9
Breslau ...	21·2	London ...	10·8
Trieste ...	20·6	Paris ...	9·6
Munich ...	19·2	Brisbane ...	9·3
Vienna ...	17·2	Rotterdam ...	9·0
Rio de Janeiro ...	16·0	Perth ...	9·0
Budapest ...	15·9	The Hague ...	8·5
Berlin ...	15·8	Stockholm ...	8·5
Prague ...	15·0	Wellington ...	8·4
Dublin ...	14·5	Melbourne ...	8·4
Hamburg ...	14·2	Amsterdam ...	8·2
Milan ...	13·9	Sydney ...	8·2
Dresden ...	13·9	Christiania ...	8·1
Belfast ...	13·9	Hobart ...	7·1
Glasgow ...	13·3	Adelaide ...	7·0
Edinburgh ...	11·9		

Infantile
death rates
in metro-
politan
districts.

If the deaths of infants in districts of Greater Melbourne during the five years 1905-9 be compared with the births in the same districts and deaths under one year and births occurring in hospitals be excluded, some remarkable differences will be found to exist in the various metropolitan divisions:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1905-9.

Districts.	Total in five Years, 1905-9.		Deaths under 1 year per 100 births, 1905-9.
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Fitzroy City ...	3,596	422	11·74
Brunswick City ...	3,514	365	10·39
Melbourne City ...	9,953	985	9·90
Williamstown Town ...	1,614	158	9·79
Port Melbourne Town ...	1,590	151	9·50
Collingwood City ...	3,969	375	9·45
South Melbourne City ...	4,562	420	9·21
Footscray City ...	2,819	242	8·58
Richmond City ...	4,600	377	8·20
Prahran City ...	4,643	356	7·67
St. Kilda City ...	2,003	149	7·44
Essendon City ...	2,107	140	6·64
Malvern Town ...	1,352	87	6·43
Northcote Town ...	1,910	121	6·34
Hawthorn City ...	2,268	137	6·04
Caulfield Town ...	1,162	70	6·02
Camberwell Town ...	922	49	5·31
Kew Borough ...	928	41	4·42

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal metropolitan districts which have higher mortality ratios. Kew had over one-third, Camberwell, Caulfield and Hawthorn had about one-half, and Northcote and Malvern 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 more than one-half in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1905 to 1909, 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 1905-9.

Age.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1905-9.		
	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	593	41·8	3·74
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	241	17·0	1·51
3 to 6 "	445	21·7	2·59	254	17·9	1·60
6 to 12 "	600	29·3	3·50	331	23·3	2·08
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,419	100·0	8·93
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	430	39·2	2·85
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	187	17·0	1·23
3 to 6 "	385	22·6	2·35	215	19·6	1·42
6 to 12 "	528	31·0	3·23	265	24·2	1·76
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,097	100·0	7·26

In the period 1905-9, the births of boys were in the proportion of slightly over 105 to every 100 girls, but as the mortality among the former was greater than among the latter at each age group, more especially under 1 month, the proportion alive at the end of the year was reduced to 103 boys to 100 girls. The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but a large decrease is shown for each of the three remaining age groups in 1905-9 as compared with 1891-1900 that for the age group 6 to 12 months amounting to 43 per cent. This 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 1905-9 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 893 boys and 726 girls died within twelve months, and 9,107 of the former and 9,274 of the latter, or 18,381 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 913 more survivors in 1905-9 than in 1881-1890, and 616 more than in 1891-1900.

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 1905-9 than in the five preceding years. The rate for last year—7.13 deaths per 100 births—was nearly 36 per cent. below that 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. This method reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-7, and for the years 1908 and 1909.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-7, 1908 AND 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-7.	1908.	1909.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms	29·66	25·19	27·01	18·48
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	12·93	13·12	11·76
Prematurity	13·13	15·32	15·63	13·44
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·84	7·68	6·85
Convulsions	6·83	3·42	2·54	2·16
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	5·14	4·02	3·65
Violence	3·16	2·61	3·05	1·93
Whooping Cough	2·60	2·71	1·61	3·23
Other causes	24·49	15·92	11·41	9·85
Total all causes	116·93	92·08	86·07	71·35

In 1909 the rates from all causes except whooping cough were much lower than in the preceding year. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that the death rates from certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects and malformations were responsible over the whole period for one-fifth of the total infantile mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to 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, concurrently with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last nine years of every 1,000 children born nearly 25 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is equal to that in England and Wales, but the 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 five years are shown in the following statement:—

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-9 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	910	315	121	416
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	87	130	293	24

The experience of the five years 1905-9 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.

On the average of the past six years, 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against slightly less than 1 in every 13 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1909 the mortality rate for legitimate infants—6.38 per 100 births—was lower than in the preceding year. The children born out of wedlock during the same period numbered 1,867, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 356, which corresponded to a rate of 19.07 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1908, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 11.57 and 23.31 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates between the two classes,

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births on the average of the years 1904-8 and for the year 1909.

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES 1904-8 AND 1909.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.			
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	1904-8.	1909.	1904-8.	1909.
Diarrhœal Diseases	19·8	15·1	72·6	71·8
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30·3	27·1	52·1	56·8
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6·9	6·5	18·6	12·8
Other causes	18·3	15·1	58·7	49·3
Total all causes	75·3	63·8	202·0	190·7

The rates for 1909 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 71·8 died from diarrhœal diseases within a year as compared with 15·1 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 following table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and in New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the average for the ten years ended with 1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1905 ..	8·33	8·06	7·55	7·30	10·42	7·97	6·75
1906 ..	9·29	7·45	7·47	7·59	11·00	9·09	6·21
1907 ..	7·26	8·86	7·76	6·59	9·77	8·28	8·88
1908 ..	8·61	7·58	7·07	6·97	8·46	7·52	6·79
1909 ..	7·13	7·43	7·19	6·13	7·80	6·49	6·16
Average 1905-9..	8·12	7·83	7·41	6·92	9·49	7·87	6·96

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in South Australia, followed by that in New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1891-1900, the rate for 1909 showed a decline of nearly 36 per cent. in Victoria, 34 in New South Wales, 30 in Queensland, 42 in South Australia, 46 in Western Australia, and 32 per cent. in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1909 was equivalent to a saving of 4,531 infant lives, of which 1,257 were in Victoria.

The following table shows the infantile death rates for various foreign countries for the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and for the Australian States and New Zealand for the average of the years 1905-9:—

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 ...	12.9
Austria ...	21.5	United Kingdom ...	12.6
Roumania ...	21.3	The Netherlands ...	12.6
Hungary ...	20.7	Scotland ...	11.6
German Empire ...	19.3	Denmark ...	11.3
Prussia ...	18.0	Western Australia ...	9.5
Spain ...	17.0	Ireland ...	9.5
Italy ...	16.3	Sweden ...	8.5
Japan ...	15.3	Victoria ...	8.1
Servia ...	15.0	New South Wales ...	7.9
Bulgaria ...	15.0	Tasmania ...	7.9
Belgium ...	14.8	Norway ...	7.4
Ontario, Province of ...	14.2	Queensland ...	7.4
France ...	13.9	New Zealand ...	7.0
Switzerland ...	13.0	South Australia ...	6.9

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and South Australia and New Zealand have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the two latter only about 1 in every 14 infants dies within its first year.

In 1909 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,694, and the deaths of female children under that age numbered 1,284—the former being in the proportion of 20.99 per cent., and the latter of 20.17 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at 5 ages. These proportions are below the

average of the previous eight years. Comparing the averages of the three decades ended with 1900, and the deaths during the nine subsequent years, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages. 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	1,788	317	90	77	58	2,330	25·79
1902	1,793	345	106	67	37	2,348	25·65
1903	1,694	271	100	76	47	2,188	25·36
1904	1,299	192	85	55	50	1,681	21·03
1905	1,446	210	73	69	39	1,837	22·20
1906	1,563	255	82	38	32	1,970	23·62
1907	1,286	193	72	53	32	1,633	20·50
1908	1,497	246	81	58	38	1,920	21·78
1909	1,302	232	72	46	42	1,694	20·99
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890.. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900.. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901	1,404	308	100	61	48	1,921	28·11
1902	1,515	285	110	52	51	2,013	28·65
1903	1,452	267	103	67	51	1,940	27·84
1904	1,020	169	79	49	56	1,373	21·45
1905	1,062	183	79	52	40	1,416	22·11
1906	1,303	235	80	51	31	1,700	24·65
1907	990	167	59	44	21	1,281	19·52
1908	1,180	200	68	36	28	1,512	21·75
1909	949	169	76	49	41	1,284	20·17

Proportion of infants surviving their fifth year.

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved in the past twenty-nine years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1900. The increasing ratio of survivors is marked at each year of age, but is especially noticeable between ages 1 and 5 during the nine years 1901-9. 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 are associated with high

mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years. The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria for the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and the nine years 1901-9.

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1901-9.

Age.	Survivors at each year of age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of—					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1909.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1909.
1 year	8,652	8,805	9,031	8,816	8,960	9,189
2 years	8,351	8,540	8,853	8,529	8,713	9,028
3 "	8,252	8,459	8,791	8,430	8,629	8,965
4 "	8,180	8,396	8,747	8,361	8,577	8,926
5 "	8,121	8,349	8,716	8,305	8,534	8,894

According to the experience of the period 1901-9 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,031 of the former and 9,189 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,853 boys and 9,028 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,791 and 8,965 at the end of the third year, 8,747 and 8,926 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,716 and 8,894 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,805 per 10,000 births—a proportion very much larger than either of those deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,122 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 1901-9 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,464 boys and 4,338 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.

Ages at
Death.

The ages of males and females who died in 1909 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1907-9.

Ages.	1907.			1908.			1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,286	990	2,276	1,497	1,180	2,677	1,302	949	2,251
1 to 2	193	167	360	246	200	446	232	169	401
2 ,, 3	72	59	131	81	68	149	72	76	148
3 ,, 4	53	44	97	58	36	94	46	49	95
4 ,, 5	32	21	53	38	28	66	42	41	83
5 ,, 10	123	125	248	150	149	299	111	108	219
10 ,, 15	98	115	213	125	89	214	108	75	183
15 ,, 20	166	149	315	196	208	404	178	173	351
20 ,, 25	193	234	427	231	223	454	167	210	377
25 ,, 30	195	254	449	223	229	452	201	244	445
30 ,, 35	210	274	484	215	253	468	199	216	415
35 ,, 40	292	311	603	306	262	568	257	283	540
40 ,, 45	372	293	665	414	293	707	326	293	619
45 ,, 50	393	293	686	457	361	818	460	319	779
50 ,, 55	349	271	620	426	282	708	438	241	679
55 ,, 60	342	254	596	349	264	613	385	237	622
60 ,, 65	419	341	760	445	339	784	410	313	723
65 ,, 70	578	467	1,045	618	499	1,117	588	473	1,061
70 ,, 75	806	623	1,429	767	586	1,353	722	573	1,295
75 ,, 80	899	612	1,511	913	643	1,556	882	633	1,515
80 ,, 85	553	362	915	651	439	1,090	608	385	993
85 ,, 90	281	225	506	309	232	541	255	219	474
90 ,, 95	50	58	108	73	68	141	66	70	136
95 ..	12	3	15	3	7	10	4	4	8
96 ..	2	2	4	9	9	18	1	2	3
97 ..	2	1	3	4	1	5	5	2	7
98 ..	2	3	5	6	1	7	1	4	5
99 ..	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2
100 ..	..	4	4	3	..	3	1	3	4
101 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
102 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
103 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Unstated ..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,980	6,562	14,542	8,815	6,952	15,767	8,070	6,366	14,436

Of the 44,745 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 5,022 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 19—nine males and ten females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age recorded in 1907-9 was that of a man whose years were given as 110. To every 100 female deaths there were 127 male deaths in 1909 and in the preceding year, as against 122 in 1907.

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 1907, 1908, and 1909 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 1907-9 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.

Altered classification of causes of deaths.

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 a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification referred to in the preceding paragraph, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, such as diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., a re-arrangement of the mortalities is made which permits a comparison with different years and preserves the value of earlier Victorian mortalities as comparative records. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

Death rates from certain diseases.

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Typhoid Fever	369	100	132	71	137	103
Scarlet Fever	34	8	3	2	17	33
Measles	2	65	6	33	16	3
Whooping Cough	129	16	201	103	54	132
Diphtheria and Croup	552	73	48	79	88	69
Influenza	381	110	198	221	131	86
Hydatids	51	24	23	34	21	26
Cancer	584	786	755	796	794	802

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Phthisis	1,365	1,019	988	958	955	847
Other Tubercular Diseases	379	282	273	209	200	192
Syphilis	39	35	50	63	56	44
Diabetes	38	82	85	110	98	102
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia	23	50	60	45	85	90
Meningitis and Encephalitis	113	119	145	161	164	152
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord	43	50	50	65	80	75
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain	344	401	404	463	467	415
Epilepsy	74	35	43	32	43	39
Convulsions	353	99	90	87	88	63
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis and Pericarditis)	950	1,099	1,177	1,254	1,381	1,491
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis	691	425	477	343	374	321
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	853	850	884	780	918	768
Pleurisy	96	83	86	46	46	41
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	140	45	50	54	69	66
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema	70	70	66	43	56	60
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhœal Diseases	1,342	813	943	718	1,061	756
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	124	96	131	125	100	122
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	175	100	108	101	113	86
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted)	329	182	175	165	163	149
Biliary Calculi	11	33	33	28	22	31
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. .. .	..	72	96	66	80	74
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	106	61	61	52	48	41
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease	294	559	551	596	614	518
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	86	103	127	107	88	91
Calculi of the Urinary System	8	9	10	6	8	6
Old Age	631	1,041	928	982	1,111	988
Suicide	109	115	90	95	92	92
Accidental Violence	811	574	535	568	647	493
Homicide	34	33	16	17	15	12

The striking feature of the preventable mortality in 1909, as compared with the previous year, was the great decrease in deaths of infants from diarrhoea and enteritis. The lower general death rate was largely due to the lighter mortality among children in 1909, when 454 fewer deaths under 5 years of age were recorded than in the previous year. Phthisis, other tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, kidney diseases, and accidental violence, furnished lower rates, and scarlet fever, whooping cough, cancer, hernia, and diseases of the circulatory system, were responsible for higher 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 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	1905 ...	67
1900 ...	67	1906 ...	67
1901 ...	62	1907 ...	67
1902 ...	53	1908 ...	67
1903 ...	71	1909 ...	68
1904 ...	69		

During the past five years about two-thirds of the children born were vaccinated. This was slightly higher than the proportion in 1900-4, but lower than the ratio—72 per cent.—in the period 1876-1899. Allowing for the deaths of unvaccinated infants in each year since 1875, it is probable that about one in every five of the Victorian born population under 35 years of age has not been vaccinated.

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. Since 1853 only 25 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 2 have taken place in the twenty-five years ended 1909. 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.
Spain ...	1906-8	176.8	The Netherlands...	1906-8	.8
Belgium ...	1905-7	15.7	England and Wales	1906-8	.4
Italy ...	1906-8	11.7	Scotland ...	1905-7	.4
Hungary ...	1906-8	8.1	Sweden ...	1905-7	.2
Switzerland ...	1905-7	5.5	Denmark ...	1905-7	.1
United States ...	1905-7	4.3	Roumania ...	1906-8	.1
Japan ...	1905-7	2.6	Ireland ...	1906-8	.1
Ontario, Province of	1904-6	1.5	Victoria ...	1907-9	} No deaths.
Prussia ...	1906-8	1.2	New South Wales	1907-9	
Western Australia	1907-9	1.2	Queensland ...	1907-9	
Austria ...	1904-6	.9	South Australia ...	1907-9	
Norway ...	1905-7	.9	New Zealand ...	1906-8	
German Empire ...	1905-7	.8			

Typhoid
fever.

Typhoid fever, which is really a preventable disease and is most fatal between 15 and 50 years of age, was responsible in 1909 for 132 deaths, which represented a mortality rate of 103 per million of population, as against 137 in 1908, 71 in 1907, 132 in 1906, 100 in 1905, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for the latest year was 72 per cent. lower than that for the period 1890-2, and slightly below the average of the preceding four years. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the ratio for 1905-9 having been less than one-third of that for the decennium 1891-1900. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State it is notable that the reported cases in the metropolitan area furnish a lower "attack rate" in proportion to population than those in the remainder of the State on the average of the last five years. Comparing the deaths in Greater Melbourne from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1905-9, the fatality rate was slightly less than 1 in every 10 cases, which was only two-thirds of the fatality experienced in London in the period 1904-8. The typhoid mortality rate on the average of the past three years was lower in Victoria than in any other Australian State except South Australia. 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	1906-8	36·0	Japan	1905-7	12·8
Western Australia	1907-9	34·2	Belgium	1905-7	12·6
United States ...	1905-7	30·2	Victoria	1907-9	10·4
Ontario, Province of	1904-6	27·4	South Australia...	1907-9	9·8
Italy	1906-8	26·9	Ireland	1906-8	8·3
Hungary	1906-8	25·9	Scotland	1905-7	8·0
Tasmania	1907-9	20·1	England and Wales	1906-8	7·8
Roumania	1906-8	17·9	Sweden	1905-7	7·5
France	1905-7	17·7	The Netherlands	1906-8	6·9
Austria	1904-6	17·3	New Zealand ...	1906-8	6·9
Queensland	1907-9	16·8	German Empire...	1905-7	5·6
New South Wales	1907-9	16·4	Switzerland ...	1905-7	4·9
Servia	1906-8	14·3	Norway	1905-7	4·2

Scarlet
fever.

The mortality from scarlet fever was comparatively heavy in the last two years. The deaths referred to this cause in 1909 numbered 42, and corresponded to a rate of 33 per million of the population, as compared with 17 in the previous year, 2 in 1907, 3 in 1906, 8 in 1905, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne during the period 1905-9 was 13 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 Victoria and the other

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 following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1906-8	151·8*	Scotland ...	1905-7	4·7
Hungary ...	1906-8	55·4	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	4·5
Roumania ...	1906-8	44·6	The Netherlands	1906-8	4·2
Austria ...	1904-6	34·6	Norway ...	1905-7	3·9
Prussia ...	1906-8	21·6	France ...	1905-7	3·7
German Empire ...	1905-7	16·6	New Zealand ...	1906-8	3·7
Belgium ...	1905-7	11·8	Ireland ...	1906-8	2·4
Spain ...	1906-8	10·1	New South Wales	1907-9	2·0
England and Wales	1906-8	9·1	Victoria ...	1907-9	1·7
Italy ...	1906-8	9·0	Tasmania ...	1907-9	·4
United States ...	1905-7	8·3	South Australia	1907-9	·3
Sweden ...	1905-7	7·7	Western Australia	1907-9	·2
Switzerland ...	1905-7	5·8	Queensland ...	1907-9	·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 eighteen years, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1909 there were only 4 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 3 per million of the population, as compared with ratios of 16 in the previous year, 33 in 1907, 6 in 1906, and 65 in 1905. 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 ...	1906-8	45·0	United States ...	1905-7	10·1
Spain ...	1906-8	38·5	Japan ...	1905-7	5·9
Belgium ...	1905-7	31·8	Sweden ...	1905-7	4·9
Scotland ...	1905-7	30·0	New Zealand ...	1906-8	4·8
Austria ...	1904-6	29·4	Western Australia	1907-9	4·6
Italy ...	1906-8	29·1	Norway ...	1905-7	3·8
England and Wales	1906-8	28·7	Queensland ...	1907-9	3·5
The Netherlands ...	1906-8	26·0	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	3·3
Prussia ...	1906-8	20·4	New South Wales	1907-9	2·4
German Empire ...	1905-7	18·6	South Australia	1907-9	1·9
Switzerland ...	1905-7	17·5	Victoria ...	1907-9	1·8
Roumania ...	1906-8	16·6	Tasmania ...	1907-9	1·1
Ireland ...	1906-8	13·9			

The average rate of the last three years in Victoria was greatly below that experienced in European countries, being only one-sixteenth of that in England and one-twenty-fifth of the rate in Hungary in the period 1906-8.

Whooping
cough.

There were 169 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1909, which equalled a rate of 132 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 54 in the previous year, 103 in 1907, and 201 in 1906, when the mortality was exceptionally heavy. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 102, or over 60 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and 161, or 95 per cent., were of children less than five years of age. As in previous periods the sex incidence of this disease shows that it is more fatal to girls than to boys, the rate amongst the former having been about 23 per cent. higher than among the latter during 1909. 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	Norway ...	1905-7	16·7
Scotland ...	1905-7	43·0	Switzerland ...	1905-7	16·6
Austria... ..	1904-6	39·9	Western Australia	1907-9	15·0
Hungary ...	1906-8	37·7	Sweden ...	1905-7	14·3
Belgium ...	1905-7	34·9	New South Wales	1907-9	14·2
Prussia ..	1906-8	27·3	New Zealand ...	1906-8	13·6
England and Wales	1906-8	27·1	Tasmania ...	1907-9	13·0
German Empire ...	1905-7	27·1	Queensland ...	1907-9	13·0
Roumania ...	1905-8	23·7	United States ...	1905-7	12·5
Spain ...	1906-8	21·8	Victoria ...	1907-9	9·6
Ireland... ..	1906-8	20·4	South Australia...	1907-9	9·4
The Netherlands	1906-8	19·6	Ontario, Province of	1904-6	8·0
Italy ...	1906-8	17·6	Japan ...	1905-7	6·4

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was only about 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.

Diphtheria
and croup.

On the average of the past five years the mortality rate from diphtheria and croup was considerably less than in earlier years. For 1909 the number of deaths was 89, which equalled a rate of 69 per million of the population, being one-eighth of the proportion—552—for 1890-2. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 89 deaths attributed

to this disease in the latest year, 82 were of children under 10 years of age of whom 58 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 58 in every 1,000 ended fatally in 1905-9, as against 90 in every 1,000 in London in the period 1904-8. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was nearly five 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	Switzerland ...	1905-7	16.3
Austria ..	1904-6	38.9	Italy ...	1906-8	15.6
Hungary ..	1906-8	38.2	Scotland ...	1905-7	15.0*
Western Australia	1907-9	33.5	New South Wales	1907-9	10.1
Prussia ...	1906-8	25.4	Japan ...	1905-7	8.5
German Empire ...	1905-7	24.9	Queensland ...	1907-9	8.2
United States ...	1905-7	24.8	Victoria ..	1907-9	7.9
Ontario, Province of	19 4-6	23.1	Ireland	1906-8	7.6*
Sweden...	1905-7	23.1	The Netherlands	1906-8	6.3
Norway ...	1905-7	20.8	Roumania ..	1906-8	5.6
Spain ...	1906-8	18.6	Tasmania ...	1907-9	5.5
England and Wales	1906-8	16.6*	New Zealand ...	1906-8	4.5
Belgium ...	1905-7	16.5*	South Australia	1907-9	3.5

* Excluding croup.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1909 numbered 33, being equivalent to a rate of 26 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 21 in the preceding year, 34 in 1907, 23 in 1906, 24 in 1905, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 157 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 83 were males and 74 females; only 1 was under 5 years of age. In 1909, 50 per cent. of the fully defined cases were of the liver and 38 per cent. were of the lungs. Hospital returns for the latest five years show that 576 cases of hydatids were treated therein, and that 1 in every 10 ended fatally. Hydatids.

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 116 deaths in 1909, which corresponded to a rate of 90 per million of the population. This was 50 per cent. above the average rate of the preceding four years—60—and nearly 47 per cent. higher than the death rate experienced from these causes in England and Wales in 1908. Anæmia,
chlorosis,
leucæmia.

Diabetes.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and on the average of the past three years it was the heaviest ever experienced in the State. In the year under review—1909—there were attributed to this cause 56 male and 75 female deaths, representing a rate of 102 per million of the population, which was 11 above the average of the previous five years, and the same as the rate for England and Wales in 1908. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1907-9, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

Age Groups.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.
0-10	·02	·09	·15	·02	·05	·15
10-20	·17	·24	·25	·14	·26	·15
20-30	·29	·17	·19	·14	·36	·46
30-40	·21	·32	·66	·30	·51	·47
40-50	·58	·49	1·40	·49	·42	·53
50-60	1·18	1·38	1·98	1·31	1·42	3·42
60-70	1·49	2·67	4·09	2·49	3·19	8·44
70-80	2·87	4·36	4·67	1·88	5·01	11·33
80 and over	1·65	4·11	4·61	4·44	3·54	5·00
All Ages	·40	·56	·88	·36	·60	1·19

Among males under 30 years of age the mortality rate from diabetes was fairly stationary and low at each period, but the rates for succeeding ten-year age groups showed substantial increases between 1890-2 and 1907-9. Between the same periods the rates among females increased at each age group. 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 1909 numbered 110, corresponding to a rate of 86 per million of the population, which was only half of the average of the previous five years. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved more fatal at the extremes of life than in middle age. About one-half of the deaths in 1909 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 the last four census dates, and shows that during the latest two periods the proportion of deaths resulting from the disease was eleven times as great as in the two preceding ones:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

Age-Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·52	·34	1·86	1·15
15-20 ...	...	·07	·64	·34	...	...	·92	·83
20-25 ...	...	...	1·20	·59	...	...	1·28	·69
25-35 ...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·07	·07	2·35	·89
35-45 ...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	...	·08	4·11	1·86
45-55 ...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·17	...	5·39	2·02
55-65 ...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	·39	·62	11·46	5·53
65 and upwards	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02
All ages ...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	·28	·24	3·72	2·13

Since 1890 there have been two severe epidemic outbreaks of influenza—in 1891 and 1899—resulting in 1,035 and 963 deaths respectively.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at the latest four census dates, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

Age Group (Years).	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
0-15 ...	23·34	29·36	31·02	17·63
15-20 ...	3·05	3·37	3·56	3·04
20-25 ...	5·70	5·34	6·08	5·44
25-35 ...	5·74	8·38	8·35	6·73
35-45 ...	10·33	15·80	16·59	10·80
45-55 ...	20·52	26·83	30·30	21·24
55-65 ...	42·46	51·89	69·16	43·62
65 and upwards	109·20	138·90	168·20	129·40
All ages ...	17·62	24·73	28·24	20·96
<i>Females.</i>				
0-15 ...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00
15-20 ...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17
20-25 ...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03
25-35 ...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64
35-45 ...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·51
45-55 ...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82
55-65 ...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95
65 and upwards	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80
All ages ...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41

Excepting the age group 15-20 during 1890-2 and 1900-2 the proportion of deaths of males from influenza and respiratory diseases combined was greater in every instance at each census period than that for females. The mortality rates showed a considerable decrease for both sexes at the last census period, as compared with the two preceding ones, such decrease amounting to 26 per cent. in male, and 28 per cent. in female rates.

Respiratory
Diseases.

In 1909 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,690, which represented a rate of 1,316 per million of the population, as compared with 1,531 in 1908, 1,343 in 1907, 1,622 in 1906, 1,552 in 1905, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 103 were referred to acute bronchitis, 309 to chronic bronchitis, 358 to broncho-pneumonia, 627 to pneumonia, and 52 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for nearly 86 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of these maladies is evidenced by the large proportion of deaths, amounting to 38 per cent., resulting from them in the months of July, August, and September in the latest year. Complaints of this nature are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex during four census periods, when the age and sex constitution of the population were accurately known.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX
LIVING.

Age Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	22·65	29·02	28·52	16·53	18·50	24·18	24·13	13·85
15-20 ...	3·05	3·30	2·92	2·70	1·88	2·02	3·52	2·34
20-25 ...	5·70	5·34	4·88	4·85	3·54	4·23	3·05	3·34
25-35 ...	5·69	8·31	6·85	5·94	4·51	5·72	5·65	3·75
35-45 ...	10·28	15·80	13·55	9·49	7·94	12·53	11·55	7·68
45-55 ...	20·43	26·59	25·18	18·04	7·87	13·63	17·01	11·80
55-65 ...	41·79	51·65	56·51	38·37	22·97	29·15	32·10	27·42
65 and upwards	108·11	136·54	141·07	112·38	73·10	116·12	112·38	86·78
All ages ...	17·29	24·48	24·30	18·66	12·63	17·08	17·62	13·28

An examination of the above table shows that the proportion of males dying from diseases of the respiratory system exceeded that of females at each census period. The average mortality per 10,000 of each sex for the four census periods was 21·18 deaths for males and 15·15 for females, and in each age group (except 15-20 in 1890-2), the mortality rate of males was heavier than that of females. There was a considerable decrease during 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2, not only in the proportionate mortality of each sex, but in the rate for nearly every age group.

The very satisfactory decrease in the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in the period 1904-7 was continued in the year under review. In 1909 there were 1,661 deaths from digestive ailments (excluding hydatids), representing a proportion of 1,294 per million of the population, which was below the average of the period 1904-8, and slightly more than one-half of the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2. The large reduction in the general mortality rate from complaints of this character in 1904-7 was coincident with a comparatively light mortality amongst infants. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhœal nature. In 1909 diarrhœal complaints were responsible for 970 deaths, equivalent to 756 per million, which was 44 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, the rates per million were 813, 943, 718, and 1,061 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 970 deaths in the year under review, 712, or 73 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality is much more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as is evidenced by the fact that 54 per cent. of the deaths of children under 2 years from diarrhœa and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, whilst at other ages the proportion was only slightly higher for that quarter than for the others.

Diseases
of the
digestive
system.

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system in 1909 about 1 in every 18 was due to appendicitis. The experience of the five years 1905-9 showed that this disease was more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality was greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 95 in 1909, 101 in 1908, 82 in 1907, 118 in 1906, and 87 in 1905, and corresponded to rates of 74, 80, 66, 96, and 72 per million of the population respectively, as against 60 in England and Wales in 1908. An idea of the fatality of appendicitis may be obtained by comparing the number of deaths therefrom in the past five years in general hospitals—229—with the total cases treated therein—3,333—which shows that less than 1 case in every 14 ended fatally.

Appendicitis

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 increasing rates, which are now in excess of the proportions in England and Wales. In the year under review—1909—827 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a ratio of 644 per million of the population, as against 408 in 1890-2, or to an increase of 58 per cent. in the intervening years. Bright's disease, uræmia, and nephritis were responsible for 664 deaths, or 80 per cent., complaints of the bladder for 69 deaths, or over 8 per cent., and ailments of the prostate for 48 deaths, or nearly 6 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system, which furnish a male death rate nearly double that of the female rate. The deaths

Diseases of
urinary
system.

per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1907-9 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.	1907-9.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.
0-10	1·16	·93	·75	·97	·59	·69
10-20	·43	·45	·62	·58	·82	·57
20-30	1·45	1·83	1·79	1·82	1·59	1·52
30-40	3·05	3·55	2·92	4·72	4·21	3·37
40-50	7·36	8·12	9·66	6·63	7·26	9·37
50-60	11·90	17·43	18·10	5·91	11·36	14·53
60-70	27·42	39·62	39·03	9·62	21·49	21·44
70-80	58·98	80·68	84·50	14·62	27·70	44·67
80 and over	74·07	128·48	165·32	22·21	27·15	46·67
All Ages	5·25	8·05	8·97	2·84	4·28	5·29

For each age group over 30-40 the mortality rates for both sexes from diseases of the urinary system were considerably higher in 1907-9 than in 1890-2.

Phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis in 1909 numbered 1,087, and equalled a rate of 847 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, 988 in 1906, 1,019 in 1905, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 650 lives during 1909. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at the last five census periods.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex Living.				
	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
0 to 15	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38
15 " 20	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06
20 " 25	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35
25 " 35	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31
35 " 45	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07
45 " 55	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05
55 " 65	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75
65 and upwards	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07
All Ages	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2—continued.

Ages (Years).	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex Living.				
	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Females.</i>					
0 to 15	3.70	.98	1.76	1.43	.93
15 " 20	14.07	12.37	12.50	9.51	8.18
20 " 25	18.95	19.28	21.00	18.49	12.79
25 " 35	24.76	22.02	26.56	21.77	18.15
35 " 45	25.62	21.65	24.06	22.53	17.74
45 " 55	25.01	19.60	20.72	16.13	14.41
55 " 65	22.59	10.51	14.26	12.35	12.52
65 and upwards	18.03	12.61	13.12	8.25	8.18
All Ages	14.46	10.62	12.75	11.51	9.72

It will be seen that the male death rates from phthisis were greater at the latest four census periods than those of females; but the proportion of deaths of females under 20 years of age was nearly twice as great as that of males at each period, whilst the death rates of males, aged 45 years and upwards, were considerably greater than those of females at all periods except the first. The figures for 1900-2, show that there was a decline in the rates at every age group (excepting 65 and upwards amongst males, and 55-65 amongst females) as compared with those for 1890-2.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries for the latest year for which this information is available, and in the Australian States for 1909, are given in the following table:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries.

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Austria (1906)	31.5	The Netherlands (1908)	12.0
Servia (1908)	31.2	England & Wales (1908)	11.2
Norway (1907)	20.2	Belgium (1907)	10.1
Ireland (1908)	19.5	Victoria	8.5
Switzerland (1907)	17.2	South Australia	8.3
German Empire (1907)	15.7	Western Australia	7.2
Japan (1907)	15.4	Tasmania	6.8
Spain (1908)	13.5	New Zealand (1908)	6.4
Scotland (1907)	13.5	New South Wales	6.3
Ontario, Province of (1906)	13.1	Queensland	5.8

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.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly that of 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 those divisions of the State. The rates show that during the past nine 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 shown in the following table for the decennium 1891-1900 and for each of the last nine years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1909.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901 ..	15·5	16·0	22·0	4·4	3·4	6·6	19·9	19·4	28·6
1902 ..	14·3	15·6	27·0	3·9	4·6	4·2	18·2	20·2	31·2
1903 ..	14·0	16·4	20·4	4·2	3·3	3·5	18·2	19·7	23·9
1904 ..	13·5	17·1	22·3	4·4	5·3	5·2	17·9	22·4	27·5
1905 ..	12·2	11·5	21·8	3·9	3·2	3·9	16·1	14·7	25·7
1906 ..	11·5	13·2	21·7	3·9	2·3	2·5	15·4	15·5	24·2
1907 ..	11·6	10·5	20·2	3·4	1·8	2·0	15·0	12·3	22·2
1908 ..	11·5	13·3	18·4	2·6	2·1	1·3	14·1	15·4	19·7
1909 ..	9·9	9·4	22·9	2·6	1·9	3·2	12·5	11·3	26·1
Average of 1901-9 ..	12·7	13·7	21·9	3·7	3·1	3·6	16·4	16·8	25·5

During the period embraced in the above table a steadily diminishing rate from all tuberculous diseases is shown for Greater Melbourne. In the last nine years the Ballarat rate has varied from 22.4 to 11.3, and has shown on the whole a substantial decline, the rate for 1909 having been 4.1 per 10,000 lower than in the previous year, and 9.3 below the average rate of the decade 1891-1900. The tubercular rate for Bendigo in 1909 was 6.4 above that of the preceding year, and was the heaviest since 1904.

In the next table are given the numbers of deaths from tubercular diseases in the last five years in the principal districts of Greater Melbourne, exclusive of Hospitals; also the numbers of deaths from all causes (including tubercular diseases) during the same period; and the rates per 1,000 of the population in each case.

Tubercular deaths in districts of Greater Melbourne.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE (EXCLUDING HOSPITALS) 1905 TO 1909.

Districts.	Total Deaths in Five Years— 1905-1909, from—				Deaths per Thousand of the Population. Average of 1905-9.	
	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Causes.	From all Tubercular Diseases.	From all Causes.
Footscray City	87	26	113	857	1.18	8.97
Camberwell Town	53	9	62	408	1.18	7.79
Coburg Borough	34	13	47	381	1.18	9.60
Fitzroy City	135	38	173	1,672	1.05	10.16
Northcote Town	52	13	65	552	1.03	8.74
Collingwood City	151	26	177	1,496	1.02	8.63
Brunswick City	98	31	129	1,287	.96	9.60
Essendon City	76	16	92	817	.95	8.41
South Melbourne City	149	43	192	1,858	.93	8.96
Melbourne City	365	84	449	4,822	.91	9.78
Richmond City	138	34	172	1,691	.88	8.69
Hawthorn City	73	23	96	950	.80	7.97
St. Kilda City	70	17	87	1,017	.79	9.26
Malvern Town	42	10	52	543	.79	8.24
Brighton Town	39	5	44	542	.79	9.19
Prahran City	139	27	166	1,992	.78	9.32
Kew Borough	28	7	35	360	.77	7.99
Williamstown Town	33	14	47	713	.68	10.31
Caulfield Town	35	4	39	451	.67	7.73
Port Melbourne Town	31	11	42	546	.66	8.63

It is probable that the mortality from tuberculosis in each district does not correspond with the ratio of infection in that centre, as many persons do not reside in the district in which they are employed, and the locality or nature of employment, may have been the place or source of infection. It is also probable that many persons who died from tuberculosis did not, during the course of the disease, reside in the districts where the deaths occurred. It is noticeable that there is no correlation between the ordinary and the tubercular death rates in the above districts on the experience of the past five years.

Death rates
from
phthisis in
various
occupations
in England
and Wales.

The occupational incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Victoria has not yet been thoroughly investigated, but it is intended to examine the statistical data relating to this important subject after the census of 1911, when the numbers and ages of persons in different occupations will be known. It has long been recognised that the conditions of occupation have a marked effect upon the mortality rate from tuberculosis, and recent research has confirmed the view that in certain trades, particularly those in which industrial dusts are present in a marked degree, the incidence of the disease is very heavy. In Victoria this is clearly shown by the high tubercular death rate among quartz miners in Bendigo, which, on the average of the past four years, was about five times as heavy as that among males aged 21 years and upwards in the whole community. The significance of this high rate will be apparent when it is pointed out that among coal miners in England and Wales the death rate from the disease was at the last census period only about one-half of that among occupied males. English experience shows that the mortality rate from phthisis among tool, file, and saw makers was four times, and that among brush and broom makers, and hair and bristle workers, nearly four times that among farmers and farm labourers. In the United States the death rate from the disease among marble and stone cutters was about four times as heavy as that prevailing in the two agricultural occupations referred to. Interesting data, bearing upon the inter-relation of occupation and mortalities from certain diseases in England and Wales are given in Part II., Supplement to the Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the English Registrar-General. The figures show, for England and Wales, in 1900-2, the numbers and ages of males in over 100 occupations who died from phthisis, and the years lived by males at various age groups in each industry. From those data were computed in this office the death rates from phthisis for all ages—15 and upwards—and for seven sub-divisional

age groups in 78 of the principal occupations. The results are shown in the following table:—

MALE DEATH RATES (PER 10,000) FROM PHTHISIS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1900-2.

Occupation.	Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 Males at each Age.							65 years and upwards.
	15 years and upwards.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	
Hawker	55·12	8·27	25·36	56·93	87·91	87·76	59·93	14·65
General labourer	50·84	10·59	31·84	49·59	76·23	80·57	46·87	15·49
Hotel servant	44·43	7·96	21·53	54·17	96·07	95·79	55·96	59·52
Tool, scissors, file, saw, needle maker	37·57	1·69	15·68	29·43	59·05	71·27	52·56	19·74
Musician, music teacher	37·20	7·25	26·04	33·84	42·88	54·54	46·73	8·45
Dock, wharf labourer	36·18	3·62	16·83	31·16	48·54	55·73	29·09	16·71
Brush, broom maker, hair, bristle worker	35·79	7·53	25·89	38·82	48·65	62·17	21·95	27·55
Chimney sweep	35·45	8·87	19·34	16·88	53·16	46·32	44·05	8·73
Printer	33·07	10·34	34·07	36·47	48·49	42·74	34·18	15·97
Innkeeper, publican, spirit, wine, beer dealer	32·59	5·09	16·47	38·39	43·54	29·47	19·63	10·41
Hatter	32·42	6·10	34·71	36·98	41·08	47·57	21·71	
Bookbinder	32·12	4·75	37·94	33·91	47·01	38·10	32·88	20·02
Seaman, &c., merchant service	31·35	8·52	29·72	36·51	35·54	37·99	25·08	11·07
Shoemaker	29·99	10·12	29·04	31·77	42·37	41·83	25·74	15·89
Wood turner, cooper	28·79	6·26	15·38	28·88	37·91	55·15	29·61	13·55
Brewer	28·02	6·07	11·83	21·06	40·60	48·68	37·07	11·83
Hairdresser	27·22	7·29	25·03	29·83	41·19	44·09	26·55	17·99
Potter; earthenware, &c., manufacture	27·18	6·17	13·44	20·03	37·92	71·35	43·70	9·73
Tailor	26·85	7·64	20·78	25·95	39·97	41·55	26·46	11·98
Glass manufacture	26·64	5·65	18·12	28·76	45·57	48·73	29·72	
Saddler, harness maker	25·23	6·35	23·38	25·75	34·89	35·58	22·36	6·02
Law clerk	25·02	7·47	18·37	28·85	33·27	39·04	36·98	6·57
Coach, cab, omnibus service, groom	24·11	4·68	12·19	22·18	35·83	39·53	27·52	9·81
Stationery manufacture, stationer, news agent	24·09	9·79	23·95	28·21	29·96	32·89	17·69	6·81
Tanner, currier, furrier, skinner	23·97	8·40	19·17	19·94	30·91	35·80	33·65	20·09
Tramway service	23·89	7·34	20·93	28·80	26·67	24·66	20·12	
Cabinetmaker, &c.	23·75	6·94	16·52	21·80	37·95	38·29	27·14	18·64
Stone, slate quarrier	23·00	5·35	17·15	15·05	21·17	43·02	41·65	32·54
Watch, clock maker	22·76	11·57	18·89	27·24	22·34	35·62	16·96	12·08
Plumber, painter, glazier	22·61	4·72	14·23	21·80	29·83	38·27	29·90	11·33
Lock, key, gasfittings maker; gas fitter	22·46	4·91	10·81	21·57	27·88	46·06	33·46	4·39
Copper, tin, zinc, lead, brass, &c., manufacture	22·46	6·22	18·31	23·78	32·30	36·75	24·13	14·82
Paperhanger, plasterer, white washer	22·27	4·06	10·56	12·21	39·76	36·17	40·05	15·30
Commercial clerk, insurance service	21·56	7·41	23·89	25·47	30·45	28·77	19·85	8·13
Draper, linen draper, mercer	21·45	6·17	21·97	26·55	26·39	26·15	26·58	13·47
Bricklayer, mason, builder	21·25	2·36	8·70	14·45	32·04	39·12	28·50	14·05
Cotton manufacture	21·04	8·20	16·53	20·15	28·86	36·66	27·55	21·34
Textile dyer, bleacher, printer, finisher	21·03	5·71	18·77	19·53	29·77	35·17	21·39	13·18
All textile manufactures	20·85	7·38	18·58	20·08	26·99	33·64	26·22	16·52
Commercial traveller	20·64		13·50	17·64	23·93	28·63	24·79	10·19
All building trades	20·31	4·13	11·77	17·08	29·54	34·87	26·51	13·69
Railway official, clerk	20·24	9·10	27·71	23·96	19·22	23·88	21·60	9·13
All metal workers	20·14	5·21	14·90	20·13	27·66	32·72	25·65	15·34
Nail, anchor, chain, other iron and steel manufacture	20·14	5·03	11·83	20·10	27·51	35·19	22·05	19·80
All occupied males	19·80	5·45	15·52	20·32	27·43	30·40	21·60	11·05
Wool, worsted manufacture	19·67	6·88	23·82	18·11	22·48	28·37	22·70	18·58
Watch, clock, scientific instrument maker; jeweller	19·49	6·09	14·74	20·42	25·32	34·59	27·84	14·58

MALE DEATH RATES (PER 10,000) FROM PHTHISIS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1900-2—*continued.*

Occupation.	Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 Males at each Age.							
	15 years and upwards.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65	65 years and upwards.
Domestic coachman, groom ..	19.16	4.61	13.25	21.72	24.91	30.22	20.72	10.29
Carman, carrier ..	18.19	4.87	10.47	17.86	29.09	29.72	19.38	14.73
Artist, engraver, sculptor, architect	18.12	7.92	18.27	21.23	17.40	22.15	14.47	15.25
Engine, machine, boiler maker; fitter ..	18.08	6.05	17.27	18.16	23.20	26.59	24.00	14.55
All shopkeepers ..	17.61	5.44	17.02	20.62	22.85	22.75	17.69	8.06
Civil servants (officers and clerks), including retired ..	17.40	12.93	23.64	19.61	22.80	15.12	9.05	9.95
Domestic, indoor male servant ..	17.20	3.70	15.25	20.84	31.01	32.82	12.55	28.01
Baker ..	17.04	3.48	14.83	18.25	24.06	27.64	18.83	10.18
Chemist, druggist ..	16.99	6.72	19.10	22.11	15.28	21.67	13.01	7.72
Blacksmith, striker ..	16.59	2.63	9.22	17.76	22.75	24.42	24.21	11.80
Butcher ..	16.55	2.11	6.18	20.01	28.75	29.77	17.53	8.30
Carpenter, joiner ..	16.25	4.07	12.55	15.87	21.25	25.71	21.93	13.55
Wheelwright ..	15.64	4.59	11.74	16.48	22.73	18.79	21.26	9.28
Paper manufacture ..	15.27	5.41	12.89	19.54	21.30	17.75	18.58	10.19
Miller; cereal food manufacturer ..	15.08	1.41	8.24	8.56	24.05	21.57	20.51	21.77
Ironmonger ..	14.49	4.40	17.09	20.48	17.99	9.59	17.34	3.84
Coach, carriage, railway coach, &c., maker ..	14.35	5.30	9.06	14.86	19.40	22.35	13.17	18.94
Shipbuilding ..	14.14	5.06	12.26	14.85	20.06	19.48	12.54	6.88
Schoolmaster, teacher ..	14.06	9.06	20.22	15.62	12.58	11.30	16.34	14.41
Railway guard, porter, pointsman, &c. ..	13.98	7.33	12.58	14.25	16.56	16.08	16.72	14.27
Grocer, &c. ..	13.63	5.01	15.77	17.58	16.89	15.24	12.35	7.74
Platelayer, railway labourer; navy, &c. ..	11.82	2.16	10.56	8.82	13.40	17.89	14.80	6.78
Barrister and solicitor ..	11.43	..	..	11.08	13.21	14.42	10.38	2.33
Coal miner ..	10.06	4.09	10.08	9.14	10.52	14.73	18.43	16.33
Gardener, nurseryman, seedsman ..	9.90	3.69	9.08	11.29	10.99	13.15	11.82	5.59
Farmer, grazier, farmer's son ..	9.34	5.97	9.66	10.21	9.80	10.99	8.63	8.37
Farm labourer, farm servant ..	9.20	3.03	10.23	10.81	11.91	13.29	10.43	6.06
Railway engine driver, stoker ..	8.89	7.80	9.74	6.73	10.95	11.32	6.87	15.91
Brick, plain tile, terra cotta maker ..	8.84	4.89	10.54	9.28	8.93	14.34	8.37	1.86
Physician, surgeon (occupied and retired) ..	8.75	..	..	6.60	10.75	14.56	4.14	3.73
Clergyman, priest, minister ..	7.23	..	..	7.72	6.77	7.12	8.40	6.86

The death rates for the two age groups 15-20 and 65 years and upwards are in many instances based upon somewhat limited data, and are, consequently, less reliable than those for the other five groups, and for the whole working period of life, which are based upon much larger numbers, and may, therefore, be considered as giving a fair indication of the probable future experience. A general analysis of the table shows that in England and Wales in the three-year period 1900-2 the mortality rates from phthisis among occupied males aged 15 and upwards (column 1) ranged from 55.12 per 10,000 for hawkers, 50.84 for general labourers, 44.43 for hotel servants, 37.57 for tool, scissors, saw, needle-makers, to 9.34 for farmers and graziers, 9.20 for farm labourers, 8.89 for railway engine-drivers and stokers, 8.75 for physicians and surgeons, and 7.23 for clergymen. A striking feature of the figures is the great disparity between the rate—50.84—for general labourers, who chiefly reside

in cities and large towns, and the rate—9.20—for farm labourers, who reside in rural districts. As the latter are almost wholly, and the former are mainly, engaged in outdoor work, it would appear that the city environment is responsible for a large portion of the excess of the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis. On the other hand, the death rate from phthisis varies so considerably among males who are engaged in skilled occupations of diverse natures but are subject to similar home surroundings, that the differences can only be accounted for by the conditions under which their respective trades are carried on. A close examination of the foregoing table shows that in occupations where trade dusts are very prevalent the tubercular death rate is heavy at all periods of active adult life. Tool, scissors, saw, and needle makers are seriously affected by the prevalence of metallic dusts; wood-turners, coopers, and cabinetmakers are subject to wood fibre dusts; persons engaged in glass manufacture, and stone and slate quarriers, are exposed to mineral dusts; bootmakers, hatters, saddlers, and harness makers are affected by organic and fibre dusts, and cab, coach, omnibus, and tramway men are exposed to road dusts; in each of these occupations the tubercular mortality rate is high. With the view of showing more clearly the differences between the death rates from phthisis in many of the occupations in the foregoing table, the respective rates at each of five age periods have been compared with those for farm labourers, the death rate for the last mentioned class having been taken as 100 at each age group. The resulting figures, which have merely a comparative value, and do not indicate actual death rates, are given below.

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULAR MORTALITY FIGURES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS (RATES FOR FARM LABOURERS TAKEN AS 100 AT EACH AGE GROUP).

Occupation.	Age Groups.				
	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Farm labourer, farm servant	100	100	100	100	100
General labourer	311	459	640	606	449
Tool, scissors, saw, needle makers	153	272	406	536	504
Brush, broom maker, hair, bristle worker	253	359	408	468	210
Printer	333	338	408	322	328
Innkeeper, publican; spirit, wine, beer dealer	161	355	366	222	188
Shoemaker	284	294	356	315	247
Wood turner, cooper	150	267	318	415	284
Tailor	208	240	336	313	254
Glass manufacture	177	266	383	367	285
Saddler, harness maker	277	238	293	268	214
Coach, cab, omnibus service, groom	119	205	301	297	264
Tramway service	205	266	224	186	193
Cabinetmaker, &c.	161	202	319	288	260
Stone, slate quarrier	168	139	178	324	399
Draper, linen draper, mercer	215	246	222	197	255
All textile manufactures	182	186	227	253	251
All building trades	115	158	248	262	254
All metal workers	146	186	232	246	246
All shopkeepers	166	191	192	171	170
Coal miner	99	85	88	111	177
Farmer, grazier, &c.	94	95	82	83	83

According to the experience of England and Wales in 1900-2 the relative ratios of deaths in each year from phthisis out of a given number of persons aged 35-45 in each occupation will be as follows:—Farm labourers, 100; general labourers, 640; tool, scissors, and other instrument makers, 496; brush, broom-makers, and hair and bristle workers, and printers, 408; hotelkeepers, 366; shoemakers, 356; wood-turners, coopers, 318; tailors, 336; persons engaged in glass manufacture, 383; textile workers, 227; metal workers, 232; coal-miners, 88; and farmers and graziers, 82. Adopting a similar comparison for the age period 45-55 the following will be the number of deaths:—Farm labourers, 100; tool, scissors, and other instrument makers, 536; stone and slate quarriers, 324; coach, cab, and omnibus drivers, and grooms, 297; all building trades, 262; coal-miners, 111; and farmers and graziers, 83. An examination of the comparative figures in the above table and of the actual mortality rates in the preceding one shows that the occupations in which occur the highest death rates from phthisis are mainly those which are distinguished by the prevalence of dusts—especially metallic and mineral dusts. In some occupations other factors have probably had an important influence. General labourers may, through lack of constant employment, be reduced to straitened circumstances, and so be unable to obtain sufficient nourishment. In this class also are included many persons who were at some period of their lives engaged in unhealthy occupations. In the case of hotelkeepers there may be impairment of constitution due to the risks attaching to the trade. In some of the other occupations there may be contributing causes of a special nature, but allowing for such causes it is evident that the prevalence of dust is highly deleterious, and that any measures which may be taken for the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis should include provision for reducing, as far as possible, the dusts prevalent in many trades and in the streets.

Tubercular
diseases
(phthisis
excepted).

In 1909 there were in Victoria 246 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 192 per million, as compared with rates of 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, 273 in 1906, 282 in 1905, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age

groups are shown in the following table for the latest four census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
0-15	7.53	7.98	10.36	5.64
15-20 ... ..	.64	.81	1.17	1.12
20-25	1.80	1.23	.89	1.77
25-35 ... ..	.70	.66	.84	1.91
35-45 ... ..	.77	.88	.77	1.39
45-55 ... ..	.95	.85	.67	1.64
55-65 ... ..	.88	1.07	.78	2.40
65 and over	1.09	2.36	.56	1.17
All ages	3.46	3.55	4.02	2.99
<i>Females.</i>				
0-15	5.89	7.28	8.43	5.33
15-20 ... ..	.82	1.30	1.27	1.95
20-25 ... ..	.52	.69	1.23	2.09
25-35 ... ..	.54	.41	.88	1.98
35-45	1.04	.70	.42	1.77
45-55 ... ..	.17	.67	.34	1.01
55-65 ... ..	.39	.62	.69	.71
65 and over	1.69	1.19	.64	.71
All ages	3.10	3.39	3.58	2.91

It will be noticed that the proportion of persons under fifteen years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2, showed a decline of 45 per cent. for males, and of nearly 37 per cent. for females. As reductions of 58 and 35 per cent. for males and females respectively occurred also in the proportions of deaths of persons of the same age from phthisis, there is evidence of a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates from all tubercular diseases amongst children in the last decennial period.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1909 slightly less than one-half per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 1.3 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Deaths from cancer in 1909 numbered 1,030, and represented a ^{Cancer} death rate of 802 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 794 in the previous year, 796 in 1907, 755 in 1906.

and 786 in 1905. Cancer rates, computed in proportion to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Age Group (Years).	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex Living.		
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>			
Under 5	·29	·18	·30
5 to 10	·24	·10	·42
10 " 15	·18	·11	·20
15 " 20	·07	·17	·22
20 " 25	·25	·32	·33
25 " 35	·80	·81	1·26
35 " 45	4·12	4·29	3·69
45 " 55	10·16	14·33	14·14
55 " 65	22·01	31·92	36·00
65 " 75	34·55	52·75	59·04
75 and over	45·12	58·55	74·04
All ages ...	4·29	6·16	7·52
<i>Females.</i>			
Under 5	·12	·09	·26
5 to 10	·12	·10	·04
10 " 15	·06	·06	...
15 " 20	·26	·12	·28
20 " 25	·39	·22	·23
25 " 35	2·65	1·68	1·61
35 " 45	7·32	7·43	6·05
45 " 55	15·07	18·00	18·13
55 " 65	29·35	31·79	33·05
65 " 75	32·68	53·96	51·18
75 and over	27·56	49·55	62·70
All ages ...	4·27	5·57	6·64

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the rates for females under 25 years of age at the three census periods shows that there was no increase in mortality in the two later

periods, whilst the rates for males and females aged 25 to 45 showed an appreciable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2. In the age groups over 55 a marked increase was shown in the later periods, but, probably a superior diagnosis of the disease, and a higher average age of persons within these groups—particularly that of 75 and upwards—would account in a large measure for the higher rates in the years 1890-2 and 1900-2 as compared with 1880-2.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1909:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1909.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the mouth	95	6	101
„ the stomach and liver	234	157	391
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum	79	69	148
„ the female genital organs ... ..	...	105	105
„ the breast ... ..	...	80	80
„ the skin	22	13	35
„ the other organs	100	70	170
Total Deaths	530	500	1,030

Over one-third of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach and liver. Of the total females dying from the disease more than one-third were affected in the genital organs and the breast. Cancer of the mouth accounted for about sixteen times as many deaths among males as among females.

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 Population.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Switzerland ...	1907	12.5	New Zealand ...	1908	7.0
The Netherlands ...	1908	10.3	New South Wales	1909	7.0
Norway ...	1907	10.0	Western Australia	1909	6.6
Scotland ...	1907	9.6	Italy ...	1908	6.4
England and Wales	1908	9.2	Ontario, Province of	1906	6.4
Victoria ...	1909	8.0	Tasmania ...	1909	6.2
Austria ...	1906	7.8	Belgium ...	1907	6.0
Ireland ...	1908	7.6	Queensland ...	1909	5.9
South Australia ...	1909	7.5			

Death Rates from Cancer in various countries.

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than five of the above European countries, but a higher one than the other Australian States. The higher rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community amongst whom the mortality is greatest.

Senile
decay.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased were 65 years of age or over. During the year 1909, 734 male and 533 female deaths were ascribed to this cause. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,506—3,136 males and 2,370 females. It is thus seen that 23.4 per cent. of the male and 22.5 per cent. of the female deaths for ages 65 years and upwards were ascribed to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1900-2, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4.39 aged 65 to 70, 6.95 aged 70 to 75, 10.45 aged 75 to 80, and 18.17 aged 80 and upwards.

Accidental
violence.

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 1909 there were 466 male and 173 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 498 per million of the population. This proportion was the lowest during the past five years and about 40 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was 90 per million in 1909, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning, 87 were those of males, and 28 of females. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 287 male and 40 female deaths, and furnished a death rate of 255 per million as against 329 in 1890-2. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rates per million for the year 1909 having been 560 and 416 respectively. In the year under review 3 male and 8 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. Chloroform was used in 9 of these cases, while in the other 2 cases the anæsthetic used was not stated. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate. Of the 11 persons who died from this cause only one was over 45 years of age.

Suicide.

During the year 1909, 93 males and 25 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 92 per million of the population as compared with rates of 92 in the previous year, 95 in 1907, 90 in 1906, 115 in 1905, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was below that for Australia—112—and that for England and Wales—107—in 1908. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former having been only about one-fourth of that for the latter in 1909.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1909 numbered 16, of which ^{Homicide.} 7 were of males and 9 of females. These represented a rate of 12 per million of the population, which was the lowest during the past five years, and only about one-third of the proportion in 1890-2, but was considerably higher than the rate—9 per million—which prevailed in England and Wales in 1908. Of the deaths referred to homicide in the last five years, about half were of infants, of whom nearly all were born out of wedlock and were less than one month old.

The experience of the period 1906-9 shows that the death rate ^{Deaths of married women in childbed.} 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 four years 1906-9 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS,
1906-1909.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	3,057	10	3.27
20 to 25 "	23,481	65	2.77
25 " 30 "	32,481	118	3.63
30 " 35 "	27,513	144	5.23
35 " 40 "	20,446	130	6.36
40 " 45 "	8,415	65	7.72

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 four years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5.43, as against an average of 4.36 for subsequent ones.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by ^{Deaths in childbed.} comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of childbirth, but if it should arise from puerperal fever or puerperal septicæmia it is placed under puerperal fever. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women fell decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 56 in 1891-00. In the years 1901 and 1902,

however, the rate was as high as in the decade 1871-80. The proportions which prevailed in the last nine years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Women who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56·01
1901 ..	130	71	201	64·82
1902 ..	131	68	199	65·30
1903 ..	136	53	189	63·92
1904 ..	113	46	159	53·42
1905 ..	119	53	172	57·13
1906 ..	115	51	166	53·82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51·64
1908 ..	80	48	128	41·16
1909 ..	97	36	133	42·16

Deaths in childbed from septic diseases.

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 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 1908 the proportion was 1.45.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the years 1905 to 1909, and also for the mean of that period, is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1905	12·73	16·59	15·45	13·51	19·47	19·04	15·30	17·95
1906	12·72	17·15	16·75	13·20	18·15	18·35	15·52	17·77
1907	13·50	16·58	16·52	13·95	18·15	18·46	15·58	16·35
1908	12·12	16·64	16·48	14·75	18·16	18·85	15·29	17·88
1909	13·33	17·19	17·55	15·19	17·81	19·89	16·07	18·07
Mean	12·88	16·83	16·55	14·12	18·35	18·92	15·55	17·60

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1905-9, viz., 15.55 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—15.55—would enable a population to double itself in 45 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 12.88 per 1,000 of population a period of 54 years would be required.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1905-9 is higher than in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria, Russia, and Servia, 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 popula-
tion in
various
countries.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Bulgaria	20.8	Victoria	12.9
Tasmania	18.9	Norway	12.7
Western Australia	18.3	England and Wales	11.7
New Zealand	17.6	Scotland	11.6
Russia (European)	17.6	Austria	11.1
New South Wales	16.8	Italy	11.0
Queensland	16.5	Sweden	10.7
Servia	15.8	Hungary	10.7
Australia	15.5	Japan	10.2
The Netherlands	15.3	Switzerland	10.0
Prussia	15.1	Belgium	9.8
Roumania	14.7	Spain	9.1
Germany	14.2	Ontario, Province of	8.7
Denmark	14.2	Ireland	5.9
South Australia	14.1	France	8

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 each of the five years 1905 to 1909, together with the mean excess for the same period:—

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.
1905 ...	105	164	148	133	180	185	141	194
1906 ...	102	173	175	130	153	164	143	191
1907 ...	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908 ...	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
1909 ...	119	176	181	166	181	199	158	196
Mean...	108	167	165	144	169	175	145	183

Taking the average of the period 1905-9, 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 208 births in Victoria, 267 in New South Wales, 265 in Queensland, 244 in South Australia, 269 in Western Australia, 275 in Tasmania, 245 in Australia, and 283 in New Zealand.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
districts.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 436, 358, and 310 births respectively, as against 194 births in the Metropolitan, 213 in the Central, and 195 in the North Central districts. The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the average of the period 1905-7 and for the years 1908 and 1909.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.		
	1905-7.	1908.	1909.
Metropolitan	81	74	94
Central	121	96	113
North Central	87	87	95
Western	110	101	118
Wimmera	179	175	210
Mallee	305	331	336
Northern	122	113	134
North Eastern	133	114	173
Gippsland	235	205	258
State	108	97	119

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Excess of births over deaths in various countries.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand	183	Germany	74
Tasmania	175	Sweden	72
Western Australia	169	Scotland	71
New South Wales	167	Ontario, Province of	63
Queensland	165	Belgium	60
Australia	145	Switzerland	57
South Australia	144	Russia (European)	56
Victoria	108	Italy	51
The Netherlands	101	Japan	49
Denmark	100	Austria	47
Bulgaria	94	Hungary	42
Norway	89	Spain	37
Prussia	81	Ireland	34
England and Wales	76	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 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 245 births in Australia, as compared with 201 in The Netherlands, the highest in Europe, 200 in Denmark, 194 in Bulgaria, 189 in Norway, 181 in Prussia, 176 in England and Wales, 174 in Germany, 171 in Scotland, 156 in Russia, 149 in Japan, and only 104 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

The average annual rate of increase in population in Victoria was lower for the period 1901-9 than in any of the other Australian States except Tasmania. It was also below the rates in New Zealand, Canada, the United States, England and Wales, Scotland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan, Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Prussia, and Denmark. The following statement shows the annual

Annual increase per cent. in population in various countries.

rates of increase in population in various countries, also the period required for each population to double itself if its rate remain unchanged:—

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.	Period required to double Population.
			Years.
Western Australia ...	1901-9	4·84	15
Canada ...	1901-9	3·63	19
New Zealand ...	1901-9	2·82	25
New South Wales ...	1901-9	2·17	32
South Australia ...	1901-9	1·75	40
United States ...	1901-8	1·67	42
Prussia ...	1901-8	1·55	45
Queensland ...	1901-9	1·53	46
The Netherlands ...	1901-8	1·48	47
German Empire ...	1901-7	1·45	48
Japan ...	1901-7	1·30	54
Denmark ...	1901-8	1·28	54
Belgium ...	1901-8	1·19	59
England and Wales ...	1901-8	1·15	61
Scotland ...	1901-8	1·06	66
Austria ...	1901-7	1·02	68
Hungary ...	1901-8	1·02	68
Switzerland ...	1901-7	·96	73
Spain ...	1901-8	·84	83
Victoria ...	1901-9	·81	86
Tasmania ...	1901-9	·74	94
Italy ...	1901-8	·71	98
Sweden ...	1901-8	·67	103
Norway ...	1901-8	·55	127
France ...	1901-8	·11	634
Ireland ...	1901-8	-·24	...

The very high rate of increase in population in Western Australia was almost wholly due to the large number of immigrants—55,061—during the period 1901-5. It is probable that the future rate of increase will be considerably less than that for the past eight years.

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 total amount received from the Government has been £863,817—£177,117 for building and apparatus, £563,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £123,200 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the 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; £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 certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examinations.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1909:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1909.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary	304	104	34.2
Junior, Public	1,517	605	39.8
„ Commercial	49	18	36.7
Senior, Public	230	125	54.3

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 39.8, was about the same as that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1909 was 200, 199 of which were direct and 1 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 776 for the preceding five years, or an average of 155 per annum for that period. During these five years 743 persons obtained direct and 33 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 4,477 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 408 have been conferred on women, 404 of which were direct and 4 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—184 Bachelor of Arts, 90 Master of Arts, 48 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 46 Bachelor of Surgery, 3 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Doctor of Science, 21 Bachelor of Science, 10 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 1909—the years 1908 and 1909 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1908.			During 1908.			During 1909.			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 ...	895	110	1005	20	2	22	36	1	37	951	113	1064
Master of Arts ...	501	169	670	15	...	15	14	...	14	530	169	699
Doctor of Letters ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine ...	733	15	748	45	...	45	45	...	45	823	15	838
Doctor of Medicine ...	127	107	234	5	...	5	8	...	8	140	107	247
Bachelor of Surgery ...	648	4	652	45	...	45	42	...	42	735	4	739
Master of Surgery ...	15	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws ...	340	9	349	8	...	8	13	...	13	361	9	370
Master of Laws ...	67	3	70	1	...	1	1	...	1	69	3	72
Doctor of Laws ...	15	21	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	21	37
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	143	2	145	5	...	5	5	...	5	153	2	155
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	9	...	9	2	...	2	3	...	3	14	...	14
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Master of Engineering ...	71	...	71	3	...	3	...	...	...	74	...	74
Bachelor of Science ...	53	3	56	10	...	10	11	...	11	74	3	77
Master of Science ...	24	1	25	1	...	1	5	...	5	30	1	31
Doctor of Science ...	5	8	13	2	...	2	2	...	2	9	8	17
Bachelor of Music ...	4	2	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	2	8
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	5	8	...	8
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Total ...	3651	457	4108	167	2	169	199	1	200	4017	460	4477

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past six years, the total in 1909 having been 1,121 as compared with 615 in 1904, an advance of over 80 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 75 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1905 ...	156	39	195	586	216	802
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121

Of the number attending lectures in 1909—1,121—324 were students in Arts and Education, 111 in Laws, 67 in Engineering, 356 in Medicine, 29 in Science, 123 in Music, 62 in Dentistry, 1 in Public Health, 20 in Agriculture, and 28 in Veterinary Science.

University finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 51 per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1909. The Government grant amounted to 47 per cent. of the receipts, and only the very small proportion of 2 per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Receipts—					
Government grant	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 21,000	£ 19,250
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	15,594	18,918	18,839	20,029	21,286
Other sources ...	461	558	622	824	973
Total ...	37,055	40,476	40,461	41,853	41,509
Expenditure ...	32,271	35,301	37,543	38,348	39,715

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 newly-instituted Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The
affiliated
colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. Fresh additions are now contemplated in consequence of the great increase in the number of students seeking admission, many of whom it is necessary to refuse each year. The Warden of the college is Dr. A. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of nine tutors and lecturers. There is a resident chaplain (Rev. J. Norman), and a resident medical tutor (Dr. Harvey Sutton, late Rhodes scholar).

Trinity
College.

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.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of accommodating about 50 students and tutors. The "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, and accommodation for more 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. In 1904 there were eight centres, eight courses of lectures, and 950 students enrolled. In 1905 and 1906 respectively only five centres were active, and five courses of lectures were delivered. In 1907 and 1908, the number of active centres was only four, but the attendance was well maintained. In 1909, a pleasing revival of interest was secured; no less than ten centres took courses of lectures, which were generally successful.

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, and Act No. 2005 passed in December, 1905. Before the inception of the present system, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to

University extension.

The educational system of Victoria.

the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a 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.

compulsory
clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age (up to 31st December, 1905, the statutory age was from six to thirteen years), are required to cause such children to attend a State school for not less than eight half-days in any week, in which the school is open for ten (10) half-days. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the four following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) is twelve years of age, and has been educated up to the standard, or has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) that there is no State school within 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.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school. Conveyance allowance.

There are at present 381 school districts, in each of which a Board of Advice is elected every three years by the ratepayers in the district, the members of such boards being seven or five in number, according to the size or importance of the district. The main functions of a Board of Advice are:—
To report on the condition of schools and premises, as to whether new ones are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances or other requirements; to suspend teachers for misconduct, and report cause to the Minister; to visit schools, record the number present, and express its opinion as to the general condition and the management of the schools in the district; also to endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance with the roll, and to report names of parents who fail to comply with the compulsory clauses. Boards of Advice.

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. To cover the cost of the latter for paper work and cardboard modelling, 1d. per week is charged, and for woodwork 2d. per week. For instruction in other subjects, known as "extra" subjects, fees are charged to the parents, and the teacher is entitled to such fees if the inspector is satisfied with the instruction imparted. Free subjects.

In the latter half of 1902, a revised programme of free instruction was issued, the provisions of which are such as to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants were also made such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been New free subjects.

displayed in the training of teachers for the new work. During the past few years hundreds of teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study. In addition, classes have been held in these subjects at various centres throughout the State.

Drill,
swimming,
school gar-
dens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1909, 29 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for more than 6,000 boys; and seventeen cookery centres, having accommodation for 2,000 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in cadet corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department, and one day in each year—Arbor Day—is specially set apart for the planting of trees, and lessons on their value.

Special
days.

In addition to Arbor Day, two other special days—Empire Day and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the former promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in 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 the day mentioned in that year lessons were given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions were 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.

Extra
subjects.

The following are the extra subjects and the fees chargeable:—Latin, French, German, painting—for which the fee must not exceed 1s. weekly; natural science (other than that provided in the course of free instruction), Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, fancy work, elocution, shorthand, and typewriting, fee not exceeding 6d. weekly; bookkeeping and calisthenics, fee not exceeding 3d. weekly; and such other subjects as may be approved by the Director. The instruction in extra subjects must be given so as not to interfere with the ordinary free instruction.

Standard of
education.

Yearly examinations are held to determine the quality of the work done by teachers, to award merit certificates, and to grant certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance to children who present themselves. The subjects of examination for the latter certificates are:—Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic, as prescribed for Class V.; and any child over 12 years of age who wishes exemption from further compulsory attendance may be so exempt on passing this test. Half-yearly examinations are also held for the examination of children not attending State schools who desire to prove that they are educated up to the standard.

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. The appointees are:—Dr. Harvey Sutton, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc.; Miss Mary Booth, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.; and Miss Jane S. Greig, M.B., Ch.B. They will 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 on medical matters to teachers.

Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2175 passed on 2nd March, 1909, male teachers are divided into seven and female teachers into six classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

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 eight years, and to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1909.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898 ...	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ...	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ..	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ..	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808*	233,337	146,106	205,278

* In addition to these teachers, about 350 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1909.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1909.

Fluctuations in the number of schools and scholars.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of each 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 71 days out of each 100 school days.

The decrease in the number of schools and of scholars (*i.e.*, as compared with the number for the year ended 30th June, 1902) has arisen from several causes. Between 1890 and 1898, and between 1902 and 1904, many very small schools were closed or worked on the part-time system. In cases where the schools were closed, an allowance of 3d. to 4d. per day was made to enable parents to have the children of school age conveyed, where practicable, to neighbouring schools. The fluctuations in the enrolment and average attendance were due to such causes as sickness or variation in the birth rate, with consequent variation in the number of children of school age in any given year.

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 1908-9:—

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 ...	10,000	4·9	...	...	10,000	4·9
6 to 14 „ ...	168,414	82·4	...	...	168,414	82·0
14 years and upwards ...	25,898	12·7	966	100	26,864	13·1
Total ...	204,312	100·0	966	100	205,278	100·0

Children of school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1909, was 205,485, and of these 198,407 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 7,078, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1908, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the mean population, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools, and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.56 (15.07 per cent. in State, and 3.49 in private schools), and in New Zealand 17.97 (15.64 per cent. in State, and 2.33 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 20.20 per cent., Tasmania coming next with 19.58 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908.

State.	Mean Population.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
		State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria ..	1,265,223	205,541	50,058	255,599	16·24	3·96	20·20
New South Wales ..	1,584,263	233,124	58,675	291,799	14·72	3·70	18·42
Queensland ..	555,171	94,193	12,898	107,091	16·97	2·32	19·29
South Australia ..	401,603	51,293	10,633	61,926	12·77	2·65	15·42
Western Australia ..	268,347	30,010	8,041	38,091	11·18	3·01	14·19
Tasmania ..	184,916	27,760	8,448	36,208	15·01	4·57	19·58
Total Australia	4,259,523	641,921	148,793	790,714	15·07	3·49	18·56
New Zealand ..	945,063	147,788	22,012	169,800	15·64	2·33	17·97

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1908, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 os. 4d., and in New Zealand £5 8s. 4d. The cost for 1907 was—Australia, £5 9s. 10d.; New Zealand, £5 9s. 8d.

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1908.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—				
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings and Rent.	Total.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
					Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	143,551	702,673	106,983	809,656	5 12 10	4 17 11
New South Wales ..	156,000	938,303	146,715	1,085,018	6 19 1	6 0 4
Queensland ..	67,309	299,227	44,333	343,560	5 2 1	4 8 11
South Australia ..	33,257	152,950	22,726	175,676	4 11 10	4 0 0
Western Australia ..	25,141	163,436	34,299	197,735	7 17 4	6 10 0
Tasmania ..	15,952	62,137	11,587	73,724	4 12 5	3 17 11
Total Australia	446,210	2,318,723	366,643	2,685,371	6 0 4	5 3 11
New Zealand ..	127,160	530,898	157,969	688,867	5 8 4	4 3 6

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
1908-9.

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 1908-9.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1898	945	2,440	43,926
1899	901	2,417	48,854
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145

Scholars
attending
State and
private
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1908-9 attended private schools, and the balance, 81 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 have to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consists 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 are (1) to see that only qualified persons are employed in private schools; (2) to see that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters.

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 and a special staff. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years, and is the recognised standard for registration under the Registration Board.

Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or 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 will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (female students, three years) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only; or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, to the course for the Kindergarten certificate. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Registration Board. 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.

CONTINUATION AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Continuation schools.

The first continuation school was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a continuation 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 continuation school is the possession of the merit certificate. Provision is also made for the training of winners of Government scholarships, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. There are continuation schools at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, and agricultural high schools at Ballarat, Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the training of holders of scholarships and of junior teachers. Besides the day classes, there are formed at continuation schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance.

UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

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. Forty 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. 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.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Scholarships.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 120 scholarships. Of these, 80 are tenable for four years at a continuation 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 two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a continuation 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 continuation 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.

The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed seventeen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding two years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 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 for three years at technical schools, or for four years at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining or agriculture. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Education of
the people,
census
1901.

The following statement, taken from the returns of the census of 1901, shows the number and percentage of persons (excluding Chinese and aborigines) in the State at different ages who could read and write, who could read only, or who were unable to read:—

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

Ages.	Numbers in 1901.				Number in every 100 at each age in 1901.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years ..	4,811	5,237	146,796	156,844	3·07	3·34	93·59
6 to 13 ..	175,797	8,046	11,251	195,094	90·12	4·12	5·76
13 „ 15 ..	50,547	65	220	50,832	99·44	·13	·43
15 „ 25 ..	222,076	239	1,245	223,560	99·34	·10	·56
25 „ 35 ..	187,879	288	1,512	189,679	99·05	·15	·80
35 „ 45 ..	155,206	650	1,994	157,850	98·32	·41	1·27
45 „ 55 ..	76,480	1,120	2,350	79,950	95·66	1·40	2·94
55 „ 65 ..	52,808	1,986	2,994	57,788	91·38	3·44	5·18
65 years and upwards	54,809	3,776	4,865	63,450	86·38	5·95	7·67
Unspecified adults ..	1,647	27	45	1,719	95·81	1·57	2·62
All ages ..	982,060	21,434	173,272	1,176,766	83·46	1·82	14·72
15 years and upwards	750,905	8,086	15,005	773,996	97·02	1·04	1·94
21 „ „ „	613,018	7,936	14,335	635,289	96·49	1·25	2·26

The number of children from 6 to 13 years of age includes those children whose ages were not specified, the total figures exclude those whose educational attainments were not returned, and in the ages 15 years and upwards, and 21 years and upwards, are included the adults whose ages were unspecified.

The numbers of persons in every 10,000 of the population who could both read and write, and of those who were unable to read, at the last two enumerations, were as follows:—

	In 1891.	In 1901.
At all ages	8,318	8,528 could read
„	8,029	8,346 could write
„	1,682	1,472 could not read
Between 6 and 13 (school age*) ..	9,389	9,424 could read
„	8,769	9,012 could write
„	611	576 could not read
At 15 and upwards	9,771	9,806 could read
„	9,573	9,702 could write
„	229	194 could not read
At 21 and upwards	9,728	9,774 could read
„	9,491	9,649 could write
„	272	226 could not read

* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education,
1891 and
1901.

A marked improvement is noticeable at all ages, and in regard to children of school age the proportion entirely illiterate in 1901 was only 576 per 10,000.

A comparison of the census records of 1891 and 1901 for children of school age,* *i.e.*, between 6 and 13 years of age, shows that the educational attainments of both boys and girls had materially improved during the intervening period, as there were proportionately more children of each sex able to read in 1901 than in 1891. This will be readily seen by an examination of the following figures:—

Education of boys and girls, 1891 and 1901.

1891.			1901.	
Boys.	Girls.	..	Boys.	Girls.
9,357	9,421	..	9,398	9,454 could read
8,686	8,852	..	8,971	9,056 could write
643	579	..	602	546 could not read

It is always a noticeable fact that in Victoria girls are much further forward in the rudiments of education than boys. Whether this is owing to a closer application to lessons, to less distractions caused by sports and games, or to quicker natural abilities, it is hard to determine. This relative backwardness of boys is not a condition peculiar to Victoria, but is just as noticeable in the other States.

The degree of education of children differs somewhat according to religious denomination, as will be seen by the following figures taken from the census records of 1901:—

Education of children of different sects.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1901.

Religious Denominations.	Number aged 5 to 15 years.			Proportion per cent.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England ..	84,406	4,797	9,914	85·16	4·84	10·00
Presbyterian ..	36,808	2,032	4,232	85·46	4·72	9·82
Methodist ..	40,769	2,036	4,102	86·92	4·34	8·74
Other Protestants ..	18,022	858	2,028	86·20	4·10	9·70
Total Protestants	180,005	9,723	20,276	85·72	4·63	9·65
Roman Catholics ..	46,468	2,849	6,253	83·62	5·13	11·25
Jews ..	1,026	56	79	88·37	4·82	6·81
Residue ..	3,657	198	497	84·03	4·55	11·42
Total ..	231,156	12,826	27,105	85·27	4·73	10·00

In addition to these, there were 5,770 children between the ages of 5 and 15 whose education was unstated.

* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education,
of children
at census
1901.

At the census of 1901 the number of children of school age (over 6 and under 13 years*) resident in Victoria was 197,704, and of these 184,200 were receiving instruction, whilst the balance, 13,504, were not under instruction nor receiving any education whatsoever. There were also 43,353 children either above or below the school age, making a total of 241,057 children under instruction. Of every 1,000 of these, 783 were being educated at State schools, 33 at colleges and grammar schools, 72 at denominational schools, 63 at private schools, and 10 at unspecified schools, whilst the balance of 39 were being educated at home. Of the 13,504 of school age who were returned as not receiving any instruction at all, 4,608 were in Melbourne and suburbs, 2,209 in country cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6,687 in rural districts. Of the children of school age resident in Melbourne and suburbs, 6·13 per cent., of those in the country towns, &c., 7·03 per cent., and of those in rural districts 7·34 per cent. were not receiving instruction.

Education
of children
progress
and com-
parison
with other
States.

As a measure of the progress of education under the free, compulsory, and secular system, it may be mentioned that 90·12 per cent. of children of school age (6 to 13 years*) at the census of 1901 were able to read and write, as against 87·69 in 1891, 81·70 in 1881, and 65·60 in 1871, just before the introduction of the system. The percentage just mentioned as being able to read and write at the census of 1901 (viz., 90·12) is considerably higher than the percentages at that date for other States, these being, at the 1901 census, 84·42 in Queensland (Australian born children only), 82·05 in Western Australia, 82·00 in South Australia, 80·35 in New South Wales, and 78·77 in Tasmania.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with
marks.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1909:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1909.

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
1901	·56	·50	·53
1902	·67	·54	·60
1903	·69	·50	·59
1904	·65	·40	·52
1905	·50	·38	·44
1906	·43	·44	·43
1907	·47	·29	·38
1908	·33	·40	·36
1909	·32	·29	·30

* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has almost now been reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3·18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3·23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·81 for males and ·45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1.42, 1.89, and 6.78 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—		
Church of England (including Protestant, so stated)	432,704	36·52
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	190,725	16·09
Free Presbyterian	778	·07
Methodist	180,272	15·21
Independent or Congregational	17,141	1·45
Baptist	32,648	2·75
Evangelical Lutheran	13,935	1·18
Unitarian	788	·07
Church of Christ	10,682	·90
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	1,257	·11
Society of Friends	251	·02
United Brethren or Moravian	144	·01
Australian Church	964	·08
Seventh Day Adventists	1,086	·09
Free Christian Church	71	·01
Other Protestant Churches	12,658	1·06
Total Protestant Churches	896,104	75·62

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS
OF 1901—*continued.*

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Roman Catholic Church	263,710	22·26
Other Denominations—		
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	146	·01
Catholic Apostolic Church	460	·04
Christian Israelites	258	·02
Spiritualists	913	·08
Salvation Army	8,830	·74
Greek Orthodox Church	367	·03
Jews	5,907	·50
Other Religions	3,293	·28
Sceptics	4,969	·42
 Total specified	 1,184,957	 100·00
Unspecified	16,384	..
 Grand Total	 1,201,341	 ..

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant
sects.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists had in 1901 improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England had remained almost stationary. The Independents had decreased from 22,100 to 17,141.

Salvation
Army.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901.

Ministers
and
Churches.

At the end of 1909, there were 2,880 regular churches and chapels, and 1,977 other buildings, where religious services were

held—a total of 4,857 places of public worship throughout the State—and these were attended by 1,895 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1909.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	339	632	649	1,281
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	250	502	402	904
Free Presbyterian ...	4	10	9	19
Methodist ...	235	840	477	1,317
Independent or Congregational ...	55	77	47	124
Baptist ...	71	105	62	167
Other Protestant ...	80	141	65	206
Roman Catholic Church ...	259	479	188	667
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	5	...	5	5
Salvation Army ...	577	80	69	149
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	7	1	8
Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints ...	10	3	3	6
Total ...	1,895	2,880	1,977	4,857

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,972; the teachers, 20,445; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 212,391—94,146 males and 118,245 females. Sunday Schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of Technical schools.

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1908-9, there were altogether seventeen technical schools in the State. Seven of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; two in art and science; and four in art and trade; while three schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the schools of mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitors. Science and art classes for State school children have been established at the Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, 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 1908-9, an average enrolment of 3,963 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. 6d. to £8 8s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1908-9 amounted to £27,039. The students paid in fees £10,883 during the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1908-9:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1908-9.

Name.	Amount.
<i>Schools of Mines and Technical Schools.</i>	
Bairnsdale	£ 750
Ballarat	4,000
Bendigo	2,300
Castlemaine	550
Daylesford	350
Eastern Suburbs Technical College ..	300
Gordon Technical College, Geelong ..	1,000
Horsham	350
Kyneton	250
Maryborough	750
Sale	400
Stawell	750
<i>Schools of Art.</i>	
Echuca	300
Nhill	200
Warrnambool	150
<i>Working Men's College.</i>	
Melbourne	10,000
<i>College of Domestic Economy.</i>	
Melbourne.. .. .	331
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	4,308
Total	27,039

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 qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by 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.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1909:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	629
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	915
Dental students	...	...	319
Extra Laboratory students	...	...	369
Bacteriological students	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	...	...	30
Veterinary students, Melbourne University	...	...	9

2,333

Number of Candidates Examined.

Preliminary examination	2,554
Intermediate examination	1,363
Modified examination	164
Final qualifying examination	1,002
Medical students	797
Dental students	310
Bacteriological students	22
Urine Analysis	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	12
Veterinary students	9
	6,244

Finance.

(1880-1909.)

Revenue—	£
Grants from Government	12,460
Fees received from students	15,088
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	5,495
Total Revenue	33,043
Expenditure—	£
Ordinary	29,644
On Buildings	3,399
Total Expenditure	33,043

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.

FEEES PAYABLE.

	Full Day Course.	Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—		
First year		£5 per term
Second year		£6 „
Third year		£8 „
Metallurgy—		
First year		£5 „
Second year		£6 „
Third year		£8 „
Applied Chemistry —		
First year		£5 „
Second year		£6 „
Third year		£7 „
Fourth year		£8 „
Building and Contracting—		
First year		£4 „
Second year		£5 „
Third year		£6 „

EVENING CLASSES.

Preliminary year for Science Courses	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses	... ..
Arithmetic	... ..
Algebra	... ..
Practical Geometry	... ..
Freehand Drawing	... ..
Painting	... ..
Modelling	... ..
Applied Mechanics	... ..
Applied Electricity	... ..
Architecture	... ..
Building Construction	... ..
Woolsorting	... ..
Chemistry	... ..
Cookery	... ..
Millinery	... ..
Dressmaking	... ..
Mechanical Drawing	... ..
Photography	... ..
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	... ..

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the

Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1909, amounted to £11,143.

Over 170 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Building and Contracting, (7) Metallurgy, and (8) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters, and house decorators. 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 1905 to 1909:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,313	2,276	2,453	2,441	2,423
Males over 21	363	377	436	416	434
" under 21—Apprentices ..	195	334	569	594	625
" " Others	1,325	1,184	1,091	1,099	1,036
Females	430	381	357	332	328
Fees received during the year £	7,475	7,526	8,150	8,669	8,693
Average fee per student	64s. 8d.	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.	71s.	71s. 9d.
Number of classes	168	169	170	173	175
" instructors	62	66	73	73	73
Salaries paid instructors	£ 8,163	8,528	9,228	10,673	11,545

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £240,631. 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 £1,255,525, at the end of 1909. At that date the Reference Library contained 188,695 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 1909 by about 366,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,976 volumes were purchased, 2,519 volumes presented, 290 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 43,510 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 177,996 volumes during 1909, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,692. Of these volumes 48 per cent. related to fiction, 17.5 to history, 8.9 to general literature, 13.3 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 8.4 to arts and trades, and 3.5 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1909 was 26,825, of which 1,118 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, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1909 contained 17,953 works of art, viz., 518 oil paintings, 3,565 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,870 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 14 female students, and the school of design by 46 male and 64 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

Industrial
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1909, 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 1909 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £1,000. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,456.

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 printed patent specifications of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, &c. Patent, designs, trade mark, and copyright records, &c., from Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Tasmania, United States of America, and West Australia are also included. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific textbooks, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; all the specifications accepted sub-

sequent to October, 1905, have now been printed, and weekly additions are printed as soon as possible after acceptance. These are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one arranged chronologically and numerically, the other classified according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

Supreme
Court
Library.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1909 being £8,045. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 435 furnished returns in 1909, which show that they possessed 778,738 volumes, and received £52,998 in revenue, also that 2,685,585 visits were paid to the 403 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free
libraries.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and
Museum.

year 1909 it is stated that all the buildings are in a good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,355, consisting of rents, £2,217, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,138. The expenditure totalled £4,989, viz., £1,704 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £3,285 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 £907.

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 new 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. Mr. J. Cronin is now Acting 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.

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. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns—as, for instance, those in and around the rather extensive fern-gully, which has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. There are, besides, hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs.

An extensive "System Pavilion" is 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, which are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., are largely visited by students connected with botanical classes in colleges and schools.

A *Nymphæa* or Water-lily lake 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 old and dilapidated propagating and plant houses and nurseries, which for so many years occupied a position in the eastern part of the garden at the rear of the present tea-house site, were recently pulled down, and a new set of such houses and plant frames was erected on the western side of the grounds in proximity to the plant classification pavilion. This change led to the entire remodelling of the area in the vicinity of the tea pavilion and the improvement of the lake margin in that locality. A large ornamental rotunda, known as the "Tea Kiosk," and a summer-house, known as the "Tea Chalêt," have been constructed near that spot. Both of these buildings, while being useful as rest-houses for ordinary visitors, will also serve as valuable adjuncts in connexion with the tea pavilion.

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 daily opened from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

It will be seen from the facts quoted that the Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many

thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, whilst being on week days much used by citizens and others, including visitors from other States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

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, distant nearly 2 miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The 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 present director is Mr. D. Le Souëf.

Royal
Zoological
and Acclimatisation
Gardens.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarkson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of “Royal,” and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the

Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole auspices of the Department.

Since relinquishing the sole control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents (one amateur and one professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. James R. A. Milligan, at the office, Batman House, 103-5 William-street, Melbourne.

There are 30 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £285 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1909.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,445 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres in 1909. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1909.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28

Other Societies.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1909—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Botanic Garden and Domain	178
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64
"	Spring	21
"	Flagstaff	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain	3½
"	Darling	2
"	Lincoln	3¼
"	Macarthur	1
"	Murchison	1
"	University	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	Recreation Reserve 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	5½
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2½
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7½
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1909—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	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 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malvern Town	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,445 $\frac{3}{8}$

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:—

Public reserves in country towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS
IN VICTORIA, 1909.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat	4	36½
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	6	1,153
Ballarat East	11	188½
Beechworth	5	161
Bendigo	10	168
Buninyong	4	114
Burrumbeet	1	100
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes	5	117½
Colac	3	78
Creswick	3	54½
Daylesford	5	235
Dromana	3	274¾
Dunolly	5	312
Eaglehawk	4	42½
Echuca	4	336
Flinders	1	14½
Geelong	5	261
Hamilton	4	58
Horsham	3	142½
Koroit	1	13
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31½
Learmonth	4	76
Majorca	2	185
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Mortlake	2	65
Portland	5	103
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	48
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	4	123½
St. Arnaud	2	68
Stawell	3	71½
Wangaratta	3	140
Warrnambool	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act 1890* and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Valuations of friendly societies.

These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Every Society which carries on the business of a friendly society must be registered and provide in its rules for a scale of payments certified by the Government Statist to be adequate to provide the benefits set forth therein. Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 89,469, in 1898, to 136,340 at the close of 1909—an increase during the eleven years of 46,871 members; 6,881 members were added in 1907, 6,605 in 1908, and 6,292 in 1909. The funds increased during the eleven-year period from £1,221,210 to £2,012,417—an addition of £791,207. These are well invested, the return from the Sick and Funeral Fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1909. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1909 these had a membership of 8,914, and funds amounting to £23,890.

Registration, &c.,
of Friendly
Societies.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1906-1909:—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1906	116,562	436,161	354,370	1,708,346
1907	123,443	452,323	367,483	1,793,186
1908	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891
1909	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417

It will be seen that these societies are in a progressive condition, and as recent legislation will tend to improve the financial position of all the institutions, further numerical and financial progress may be anticipated.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1905 to 1909:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1905 TO 1909.
(Including Female Societies.)

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of societies ...	26	26	27	42	48
Number of branches ...	1,306	1,351	1,376	1,422	1,441
Average number of members	110,063	114,039	120,002	126,746	133,194
Number of members sick	20,951	22,394	24,456	24,099	24,158
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	180,986	185,537	190,702	197,618	199,150
Deaths of members ...	1,035	1,052	1,068	1,171	1,198
Deaths of registered wives	413	424	431	414	436
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	225,790	239,172	246,045	263,151	298,829
Income of incidental fund	183,881	193,095	202,116	210,555	216,738
Other Income ...	3,710	3,894	4,162	7,491	8,304
Total Income ...	413,381	436,161	452,323	481,197	523,871
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	152,434	161,991	165,426	173,898	180,252
Expenditure of incidental fund	182,234	190,498	198,113	206,582	212,266
Other Expenditure ...	2,077	1,881	3,944	6,012	6,827
Total Expenditure...	336,745	354,370	367,483	386,492	399,345
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,510,746	1,587,927	1,668,546	1,757,799	1,876,376
Amount to credit of incidental fund	57,679	60,276	64,279	68,252	72,724
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,451,359	1,530,569	1,608,510	1,700,283	1,804,720
Amount invested—incidental fund	48,549	48,754	50,678	55,112	59,535
Amount invested—other funds	50,971	54,647	56,500	53,783	57,307
Total invested ...	1,550,879	1,633,970	1,715,688	1,812,181	1,921,562
.. funds ...	1,626,555	1,708,346	1,793,186	1,887,891	2,012,417

Sickness
and death
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1909 by males was about the same as in recent years. The days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed were equal to an average of 11.2 in each of the five years 1905-1909, which was little different from the average for the 22 years ended 1904, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1909 was also about the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, 9.75 in 1905, 9.64 in 1904, and 10.32 for the 32 years ended 1909. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed averaging only 7.0 yearly during the five years ended 1909. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3.71 per 1,000 members in 1909, 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.

OCCUPATIONS.—CENSUS RETURNS.

Occupations, 1901.

The occupations of the people in 1901 were ascertained at the last census. The various divisions of employment, under 28 heads, were as follows:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to—			
Government, Defence, &c.	6,719	165	6,884
Religion, Charity, Science, Education, &c.	13,664	14,676	28,340
Board, Lodging, and Attendance ...	13,129	53,686	66,815
Dealing in—			
Money and Real Property	10,039	2,760	12,799
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	3,720	934	4,654
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous	6,374	2,452	8,826
Materials			
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	18,217	3,428	21,645
Animals, and Animal and Vegetable Sub-	3,977	198	4,175
stances			
Metal or Minerals (other than those used	2,044	162	2,206
for Fuel and Light)			
Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and	2,794	34	2,828
Light			
Engaged in—			
General Dealing and Mercantile Pursuits	16,091	4,446	20,537
Speculating on Chance Events ...	284	1	285
Storage	1,093	...	1,093
Transport and Communication ...	30,318	1,198	31,516

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901—*continued.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturers of—			
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	20,676	1,748	22,424
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	10,664	28,450	39,114
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	10,251	1,402	11,653
Animal and Vegetable Substances ...	5,281	85	5,366
Metals and Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	14,315	88	14,403
Materials used for Heat, Light, or Energy	1,035	37	1,072
Constructors of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,392	17	27,409
Engaged in Disposing of the Dead or Refuse	1,260	24	1,284
Ill-defined Industrial Workers (chiefly Labourers)	22,653	855	23,508
Engaged on Land or with Animals, and in Obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources	140,149	24,998	165,147
Persons—			
Of Independent Means ...	7,242	2,824	10,066
Dependent upon Natural Guardians ...	203,279	444,931	648,210
Dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support	7,701	6,444	14,145
Occupation not stated (chiefly Breadwinners)	3,522	1,415	4,937
Total	603,883	597,458	1,201,341

The numbers of breadwinners and dependents were:—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1901.

Breadwinners and dependents, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners	389,381	144,668	534,049	65	24	45
Dependents ...	210,980	451,375	662,355	35	76	55
Total ...	600,361	596,043	1,196,404	100	100	100

The proportion of breadwinners was 100 to every 124 dependents, which was almost the same as at the previous census, when 100 breadwinners supported 125 dependents. It will be seen, too, that nearly one-fourth of the females in Victoria were returned as earning their own living.

Proportion of breadwinners and dependents.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Factory legislation.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act No. 2177, 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, Hairdressers, Butchers and Bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. Regulations for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday may be made on receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected.

Until such a Regulation is made the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 are required to be closed at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. 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 required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 11 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are :—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employes.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or 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 employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, unless they were employed in a factory or work-room prior to 2nd March, 1909, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts. is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint a special Board, if

Wages
Boards.

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 employes), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, also the lowest wages rates, and may determine the number of improvers who may be employed. There are 71 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 64 have made determinations affecting over 68,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board | 36. Ice Board |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board | 37. Ironmoulders Board |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board | 38. Jam Trade Board |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board | 39. Jewellers Board |
| 5. Boot Board | 40. Leather Goods Board |
| 6. Brassworkers Board | 41. Malt Board |
| 7. Bread Carters Board | 42. Men's Clothing Board |
| 8. Bread Board | 43. Millet Broom Board |
| 9. Brewers Board | 44. Milliners Board |
| 10. Brick Trade Board | 45. Ovenmakers Board |
| 11. Brushmakers Board | 46. Organ Board |
| 12. Butchers Board | 47. Painters Board |
| 13. Candlemakers Board | 48. Paper Bag Trade Board |
| 14. Cardboard Box Trade Board | 49. Pastrycooks Board |
| 15. Carpenters Board | 50. Picture Frame Board |
| 16. Carriage Board | 51. Plate Glass Board |
| 17. Carters Board | 52. Plumbers Board |
| 18. Cigar Trade Board | 53. Polish Board |
| 19. Clothing Board | 54. Pottery Trade Board |
| 20. Confectioners Board | 55. Printers Board |
| 21. Coopers Board | 56. Quarry Board |
| 22. Cycle Trade Board | 57. Rubber Trade Board |
| 23. Drapers Board | 58. Saddlery Board |
| 24. Dressmakers Board | 59. Shirt Board |
| 25. Electroplaters Board | 60. Soap and Soda Board |
| 26. Engravers Board | 61. Starch Board |
| 27. Farriers Board | 62. Stone Cutters Board |
| 28. Fellmongers Board | 63. Tanners Board |
| 29. Flour Board | 64. Tinsmiths Board |
| 30. Furniture Trade Board | 65. Tuckpointers Board |
| 31. Glass Workers Board | 66. Underclothing Board |
| 32. Grocers Board | 67. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 33. Ham and Bacon Board | 68. Wire Workers Board |
| 34. Hairdressers Board | 69. Wicker Board |
| 35. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal Board | 70. Woodworkers Board |
| | 71. 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 last Session (1909-10) 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 repairs; 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.

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1909 stated that determinations, made by 60 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employes (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 5s. 4d. in 1909, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the boot trade increased from £1 3s. 2d. in 1896 to £1 9s. 3d. in 1909, and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 15s. 8d. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was £1 16s. 11d., and in 1909, when the determination was in force, it was £2 2s. 4d., there being an increase of 5s. 5d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1909, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 14s. 5d., thus showing an average increase of 6s. 4d. for each employe engaged in the trade. In the brewing trade the average wage in 1901 was £1 14s. 4d., while in 1909, under the Wages Board determination, the average was £2 4s. 5d., being equivalent to an increase of 10s. 1d. for each employe.

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.

Government
Labour
Bureau.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these

are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied when work is available according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1909 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.
1909—January	1,833	} 4,050
February	1,926	
March	1,842	
April	1,755	
May	2,154	
June	2,138	
July	1,879	
August	1,644	
September	1,600	
October	645	
November	834	
December	574	

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

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, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1909 the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,305, valued at £973, of which £691 has been refunded. During the past nine and a quarter years 7,849 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £6,311, of which £3,991 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 1909, was 248. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 179. The total receipts of all the institutions was £965,400, of which the Government contributed £695,775, and £269,625 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,000,141. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,529, and there were no less than 130,747 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of

persons under care in 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, 1908-9.

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	47	2,241	67,353	£ 52,060	£ 95,656	£ 150,716	£ 159,630
Women's Hospital	1	89	1,129	7,400	5,872	13,272	20,039
Children's Hospital	1	113	12,534	2,000	14,050	16,050	16,295
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	18	3,110	500	3,263	5,763	2,504
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	68	..	4,091	166	4,257	4,257
Convalescent Homes	2	41	..	370	1,392	1,762	2,002
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	247	6,413	3,900	10,398	14,798	15,832
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	11	5,088	..	178,714	22,176	200,890	200,890
Foundling Hospitals	2	193	..	1,000	2,786	3,786	3,320
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	1	118	..	2,174	4,392	7,166	6,541
Total	70	8,221	90,539	252,209	166,251	418,460	431,310
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,421	1,780	30,100	13,604	43,704	63,865
Old Colonists' Association	1	67	4	..	6,073	6,073	4,574
Freemasons' Home	1	16	..	..	985	985	562
Benevolent Societies	98	..	16,536	7,074	19,742	26,816	26,646
Orphan Asylums	10	1,593	..	4,500	13,272	22,772	22,985
Total	118	4,097	18,320	41,674	63,676	105,350	118,636
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	452	5,510	79,754	2,725	82,479	82,479
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	21	..	1,958	700	2,658	2,658
Female Refuges	10	656	..	2,025	21,325	23,350	30,389
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	156	..	250	4,792	5,042	5,120
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	315	195	526	721	763
Goals and Penal Establishments ..	18	884	..	50,733	..	50,733	50,733
Total	54	2,169	5,825	134,915	30,068	164,983	172,642
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	12,368	206,877	5,855	272,732	272,732
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	42	..	..	1,183	1,183	1,978
Night Shelters (Dr. Singleton's) ..	2	..	..	..	24	24	69
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	2,101	2,101	2,139
Free Dispensaries	2	..	3,695	100	467	567	635
Total	6	42	16,063	206,977	9,630	276,607	277,553
Grand Total	248	14,529	130,747	695,775	269,625	965,400	1,000,141

Charitable
institutions
—accom-
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1909, 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 1909, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1909. 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, 1908-9.

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 ...	47	432	4,283,306	3,202	1,338
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	106	1,363
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	141,815	112	1,266
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	14	76,777	84	914
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	22	1,086
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	12	83,872	110	762
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	11	...	90	...
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	62	247
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	...	88	...
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,673	36	741
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,315	3,254,512	4,401	739
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	308	371
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	216	2,608,840	2,608	967
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	818,264	1,564	523
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refuges...	10	141	523,913	755	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	20	119,250	205	582
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	10	41,900	40	1,048
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	50	1,216
Total	124	2,499	12,897,048	14,877	867

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

Charitable
institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1908-9.

Description of Institution	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals	25,190	2,241	2,590	Per cent. 10·3
Women's Hospital	2,141	89	26	1·2
Children's Hospital	1,525	118	182	11·9
Eye and Ear Hospital	869	61	8	·9
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	290	18	11	3·8
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1,275	118	37	2·9
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	135	81	15	11·1
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	200	112	30	15·0
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	390	68	1	·3
Receiving House for the Insane ...	484	28	2	·4
Hospitals for the Insane	5,797	4,747	360	6·2
Idiot Asylum	343	313	11	3·2
Benevolent Asylums	4,083	2,421	448	11·0
Convalescent Homes	1,148	41	...	...
Blind Asylum	101	94	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	102	92	...	...
Orphan Asylums	2,030	1,593	4	·2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	7,047	5,962	83	1·2
Female Refugees	1,066	656	7	·7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	739	156	...	...
Old Colonists' Association	68	67	10	14·7
Lara Inebriates' Institution ...	123	21	1	·8
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ...	69	42	2	2·9
Freemasons' Home	17	16	1	5·9
Total	55,232	19,155	3,829	6·9

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 75 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 129 infants in the Female Refugees, and 118 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1908-9 amounted to £641,935, of which £378,165, or 59 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £676,676. Of the Government contribution, £264,517 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, 1908-9.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	52,060	98,656	150,716	159,630
Women's Hospital	7,400	5,872	13,272	20,039
Children's Hospital	2,000	14,050	16,050	16,295
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,300	4,127	5,427	7,800
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	500	5,263	5,763	2,504
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	2,174	4,992	7,166	6,541
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,497	1,497	941
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,000	1,289	2,289	2,379
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,091	166	4,257	4,257
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	178,714	22,176	200,890	200,890
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums				
Convalescent Homes	30,100	18,604	48,704	63,865
Blind Asylum	370	1,392	1,762	2,002
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,700	3,370	5,070	3,991
Orphan Asylums	900	3,401	4,301	4,041
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	4,500	18,272	22,772	22,985
Female Refuges	79,754	2,725	82,479	82,479
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	2,025	21,325	23,350	30,889
Old Colonists' Association	250	4,792	5,042	5,120
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	6,073	6,073	4,578
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	...	985	985	562
Charity Organization Society ...	195	526	721	763
Benevolent Societies ... ..	...	2,101	2,101	2,139
Free Dispensaries	7,074	19,742	26,816	26,646
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters ...	100	467	567	635
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	...	24	24	69
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1,958	700	2,658	2,658
	...	1,183	1,183	1,978
Total	378,165	263,770	641,935	676,676

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

Charitable institutions—average cost per inmate.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1908-9.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.	
		£	£	s. d.
General Hospitals	2,241	136,670	60	19 9
Women's Hospital	89	8,282	93	1 1
Children's Hospital	118	11,430	96	17 3
Eye and Ear Hospital	61	4,753	77	18 4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	18	1,777	98	14 5
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	118	5,950	50	8 6
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	81	941	11	12 4
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	112	2,370	21	3 3
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	68	3,892	57	4 8
Receiving House for the Insane				
Hospitals for the Insane	5,088	159,576	31	7 3
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums	2,421	35,913	14	16 8
Convalescent Homes	41	1,591	38	16 1
Blind Asylum	94	3,856	41	0 5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	92	3,851	41	17 2
Orphan Asylums	1,593	20,280	12	14 7
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,962	79,480	13	6 7
Female Refuges	656	20,308	30	19 2
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	156	4,496	28	16 5
Old Colonists' Association	67	2,724	40	13 2
Lara Inebriates' Institution	21	1,849	88	0 11
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	42	1,679	39	19 6
Freemasons' Home	16	562	35	2 6
Total	19,155	512,230	26	14 10

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 £17 5s. 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. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for

occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 5,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 21,606 persons were treated last year, including 9,745 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 76,299.

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 1909 no fewer than 2,620 operations were performed. 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 205,952; the out-patients, 895,498.

In 1908-9 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £801; private contributions amounted to £3,311; proceeds of entertainments to £106; bequests to £3,156; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,150; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £1,541; and out-patients' fees to £1,132; interest yielded a revenue of £2,297; and £2,254 was received from all other sources. The total receipts for the twelve months were £26,748, which included £1,505, bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £29,679—£29,111 for maintenance, &c., and £568 for extraordinary repairs and purchase of X-rays apparatus, &c.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It has been decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) recently made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. The plans are now ready, and building operations are to be proceeded with at once.

Alfred
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888, a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2, further additions were made. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of 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, 1909, the daily average number of in-patients was 164. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1899, was 6,966, while during the year 1908-9 11,631 were treated. The total revenue from all sources was £13,130—£4,000 from the Government; £451 municipal grants; £1,682 private contributions; £59 proceeds of entertainments; £2,789 legacies, bequests, &c.; £974 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,366 contributions by in-door patients; £945 by out-door patients; £450 from interest; and £414 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £15,626. The management has provided sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, at a cost of about £3,000, and thereby absorbed all the funds in the building account. An extensive scheme for bringing the hospital up to date as regards its kitchen, laundry, mortuary, system of steam production and hot water supply, &c., has been elaborated, for the carrying out of which several thousands of pounds will be required.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1909, 169,191 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 9,462 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 22,517. The average stay of in-patients was 22 days for males and 25 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average; 883 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 2,040 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for the past year was 7.05 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £4,912, made up of £1,250 Government grant; £317 municipal grants; £1,127 private contributions; £489 legacies, bequests, &c.; £422 Hospital Sunday collections; £499 contributions by in-door, and £502 by out-door patients; interest, £261; and £45 from all other sources. The expenditure was £5,229—£154 for buildings; £5,006 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £69.

Homoeopathic Hospital.

The institution has accommodation for 84 patients. On 30th June, 1909, there were remaining under care 32 men and 35 women. A new operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which will provide accommodation for 28 children. A new building for nurses' accommodation, a new laundry, new mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms are being constructed. Towards these works one donor has given £5,000, and the Government has allotted £2,500. The board of management has to raise the additional funds to complete the buildings.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This

Austin Hospital for Incurables.

building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has recently been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution are being entirely remodelled. Up to 30th June, 1909, 2,992 patients were admitted; of this number 2,064 died in the institution, 716 were discharged, and 212 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 at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1908-9 numbered 476, of whom 265 were new admissions, and the daily average was 219. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1908-9—£10,200—£513 was spent on buildings, and £9,687 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £10,535; made up of £3,075 Government grant; £255 municipal grants; £2,822 private contributions; £13 proceeds of entertainments; £1,979 legacies and bequests; £829 Hospital Sunday collections; £650 contributions from in-door patients; £906 interest; and £6 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 121 males and 91 females under care on 30th June, 1909.

St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy. The present building forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 125 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that during the past year 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 has been carried out, and is now fully equipped and ready for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 1,873 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 103 upon the previous year. The number of out-patients who received treatment was 15,570, an increase of 2,231 upon the last figures, making a total of 17,443. The number of casualties treated was

1,646, as against 1,391 during the preceding 12 months. 1,628 surgical operations were performed on patients, of whom 29 died, the death rate after operations thus being only 1.2 per cent. The total receipts were £9,729, made up of £3,000 Government grant; £155 from municipalities; £1,634 private contributions; £1,063 proceeds of entertainments; £1,026 bequests; £633 Hospital Sunday fund; £2,060 patients' contributions; and £158 from other sources. The expenditure was £9,708, of which £914 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £8,794 on maintenance, &c.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. Recently the management has caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters to take the place of those existing, which have fallen far behind modern requirements, is now nearly completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. 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 gynecology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1909, the number of patients admitted was 52,041, of which 37,665 were confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 195,336. During the year ended on that date, 1,516 midwifery and 535 gynecological patients were admitted, which, together with 90 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,141 treated. There were also in the same period 2,742 attendances of 1,129 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 106 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts for maintenance were £7,549, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £341 municipal grants; £1,320 private contributions; £30 entertainments; £1,439 bequests and donations; £652 Hospital Sunday collections; £724 from patients; £546 medical students

Women's
Hospital

and pupil nurses; £60 interest; and £37 from other sources. The receipts for the building fund were £5,723—special Government grant, £5,000; bequests donated, £363; theatrical performances, £204; interest on debentures, £118, and rent of cottage, £38. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £8,542. The expenditure on buildings was £11,497. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital
for Women
and
Children.

In this establishment 16 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1908. During the year 1908-9 274 were admitted, making a total of 290 treated; 248 were cured or relieved, 10 left at their own request, and 11 died, leaving 21 in the hospital on 30th June, 1909. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,110, the attendances numbering 12,632. The income for 1908-9 was £5,763, made up as follows:—Government grant, £500; municipal grant, £113; private contributions, £258; legacies, bequests, &c., £4,060; Hospital Sunday collections, £187; out-patients' contributions, £375; in-patients' fees, £129; interest, £63; and miscellaneous receipts, £78. The expenditure was £2,504.

Children's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 39th year of useful progress. It was first established in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, provides accommodation for 115 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. The Convalescent Cottage, at Brighton, was burnt down recently, but a new building capable of accommodating 30 patients is being erected in the same district. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1909, there were 1,422 cases admitted, which, with 103 in the hospital on 1st July, 1908, makes a total of 1,525 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,209 were discharged relieved, 182 died, and 134 were in the institution on 30th June, 1909. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 28,668. In the out-patients' department during the year 1908-9 12,534 children attended 79,412 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,416,408 attendances of 280,393 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £11,530, which, with £4,765 expended on the building.

&c., gave a total expenditure of £16,295. The revenue was £16,050, made up of £2,000 Government grant; £408 municipal grants; £2,230 private contributions; £1,006 proceeds of entertainments; £7,037 bequests; £1,293 Hospital Sunday collections; £368 schools and church collections; £1,028 contributions by patients; £459 interest; and £221 miscellaneous revenue.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which 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. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1909 numbered 829, making, with 40 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 869 treated. The patients discharged numbered 815, of whom 759 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 37 to be incurable; 11 were discharged at their own request, and 8 died. Besides these, there were 6,413 out-patients treated, 97 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 126 were from various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 58 were wards of the State, of whom 12 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 34,729, and of operations, 916. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and a considerable addition to them has recently been made. The increased accommodation thus obtained whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 84, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The receipts for the year 1908-9 were £5,427, made up of £1,300 Government grant; £287 from municipalities; £572 private contributions; £1,082 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,123 out-patients' fees; £339 in-patients' fees; £218 interest; and £506 from other sources. The expenditure was £7,800, of which £2,908 was spent on buildings and extraordinary repairs.

Eye and
Ear
Hospital.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of

Institute or
Blind.

training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. With the object of giving employment in the institution to candidates awaiting admission the Board has made arrangements to commence a new industry—that of millet broom making, this being the employment most in vogue in America for the blind. It is hoped that six to eight hands will shortly be occupied in this manner. 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, and examinations are held annually by the Education Department. 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, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management 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 5 dormitories, with 112 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1908, 95 persons; 6 were admitted during the year, and 5 were discharged, leaving 96 at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods realized £7,288. There is now no debt on the institution. The total receipts in 1908-9 were £5,070, comprising—£1,700 Government grant; £190 municipal grants; £1,665 private contributions; £638 legacies and bequests; £602 interest; and £275 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,991. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a loss for the year of £220.

At the census of 1901 there were 1,082 blind persons in Victoria, viz., 645 males and 437 females, and of these nearly one-fourth (242) were inmates of charitable institutions.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on St. Kilda Road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or

nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 90 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 12 new pupils were admitted, and 9 discharged, leaving 93 on the roll, the largest in the institution's history. Since the institution was established 501 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties.

The receipts for the year amounted to £4,301, made up of £900 Government grant, £233 municipal grants, £1,264 private contributions, £413 interest, and £1,491 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,041, viz., £166 for buildings and extraordinary repairs, and £3,875 for maintenance, &c.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1908, was 2,418; the number admitted during the year was 1,665; and the total discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,610; leaving under care on 30th June, 1909, in all the institutions, 2,473. The Government grant in aid for the year 1908-9 was £30,100; from municipalities a sum of £1,289 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,586; proceeds of entertainments to £443; legacies, bequests, and special donations, to £5,932; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,153; and payments by patients to £2,527; interest was £2,624; and from all other sources £1,050 was received, making a total income of £48,704. The expenditure was £63,865, of which £27,693 was spent on buildings.

Ninety-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1909. 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 16,536; the receipts amounted to £26,816, of which £7,074 was from Government, £1,634 from municipalities, and £18,108 from private sources; the expenditure was £26,646.

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, 1908, was 1,574, the number admitted during

the 12 months was 456; the total discharged and died, 444, leaving under care on 30th June, 1909, 1,586. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,593, and the number of beds only 1,564. 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 total receipts were £22,772—made up of £4,500 Government grant; £371 municipal grants; £4,919 private contributions; £551 proceeds of entertainments; £5,831 legacies and bequests; £188 Hospital Sunday contributions; £1,775 payments on account of orphans maintained; £3,896 interest; and £741 other receipts. The total expenditure was £22,985—£2,391 for buildings, and £20,594 for maintenance and other expenses.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIUM.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Department of Public Health. During the year ended 31st December, 1909, 396 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 67 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 226 did very well, 75 were classed as incurable, and 113 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 64 patients remaining under care. 1,189 patients have now received the benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the Sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1908-9 was 43; 1,105 were admitted during the year, 1,095 were discharged, and 53 remained under care on 30th June, 1909. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; and municipal grants to £79; the revenue from private contributions was £473; from legacies, bequests, &c., £233; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £311; from relatives, £106; and from interest and other sources, £190—a total of £1,762. The expenditure was £249 on buildings, &c.; and £1,753 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £2,002.

Greenvale
Consumption
Sanatorium.

Convalescent homes.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1909—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1909, numbered 3,695. The visits to or by these persons numbered 20,368. The total receipts amounted to £567, of which £100 was from Government and £467 from other sources. The total expenditure was £635.

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, 1908, was 85; 50 were admitted during the year, 15 died, 43 were discharged or adopted, and 77 were under care on 30th June, 1909. The institution contains 11 dormitories and 90 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, 200 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 47 were discharged to friends or relations, 3 were adopted, 66 were boarded out, 30 died, and 54 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1909. Two new day nurseries and a foundling ward, with necessary nurses' duty-rooms, &c., were opened in September, 1905, and the extra accommodation is taxed to the uttermost. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £2,289, of which £1,000 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £2,379.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1909, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,025; £16,948 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £4,377 from other sources, making the total receipts £23,350.

The expenditure amounted to £30,889—made up of £10,161 spent on buildings, and £20,728 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1908-9:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1908-9.

Female Refuges.	Number admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1909.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	17	2	17	15	12	24	30
Bendigo Rescue Home	10	8	...	9	8	5	3
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	45	...	...	51	...	25	...
Geelong ...	6	...	6	9	9	7	4
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	144	...	...	122	...	333	...
Carlton Refuge ...	50	27	2	34	26	48	27
South Yarra Home ..	41	...	...	47	...	18	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	39	8	...	39	6	8	4
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	21	...	...	17	...	8	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	45	...	...	47	...	150	...
Total ...	418	45	25	390	61	676	68

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 205 beds on 1st July, 1908, when there were under care 150 adults and 22 children. During the year 589 adults and 96 children were admitted; 245 were placed at service or restored to friends; 291 were discharged at their own request; 21 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 16 infants died; and there were 20 adults discharged for various reasons, with 78 children. The Army received £250 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £164, private contributions; and £4,628, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,042. The total expenditure was £5,120.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 8,907 cases were accommodated during the year 1908-9, viz., 3,680 men, 5,220 women, and 7 children. The expenses were £69, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1908-9 was 315. The receipts were £721, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £763.

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 have been trained to date is 18,182; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 839; 2,844 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 10,433 certificates and medallions have been issued. Three ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor street, South Yarra (Tel. Yarra 246), and one at 36 Ormond-road, Ascot Vale (Tel. Ascot 201), which may be summoned when required. A motor ambulance wagon is being built. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

St. John's
Ambulance
Associa-
tion.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional 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

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

work ; (6) To establish a loan fund ; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of the charities represented, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1909, was—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, £937 ; expenditure, £997. Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £819 ; expenditure, £804. Emergency Relief Account—Receipts, £303 ; expenditure, £328. Woodyard—Receipts, £861 ; expenditure, £816. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,764, of which 1,129 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation showed that in 931 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 73 to misconduct ; while 125 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work ; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by the advice, and with the assistance of the society seventeen years ago. The lack of suitable employment for the poor is partly met by the employment office of the society, through which a large number of persons have been given work, permanent in some cases, and temporary in others, which otherwise would not have reached them.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,525 out of the 11,294 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, 1910, 293 men were admitted, a weekly average of 59 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 8 weeks, 88 left looking for work, 85 left with engagements, 76 left without notice, 26 were discharged for various reasons, 8 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 8 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 65 were at work on 30th June, 1910. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 4d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1910, it was found that there was a credit balance of £204 in trust accounts.

The total expenses for the year were £2,940, which included £239, fares and freights; £293, stores; £50, building material; £200, live stock; £210, plants and tools; £300, fodder seeds, &c.; £250, food for men; £80, tobacco; £77, nursery; £100, boots and clothes; and £600, wages.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,493, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	£549
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	...	371
Horses	...	...	...	...	65
Pigs	...	...	...	...	643
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	108
Sheep	...	...	...	...	74
Bees	...	...	...	...	7
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	146
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	...	236
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	80
Stores	...	...	...	...	20
Boots and Clothes	...	...	...	...	77
Plant	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	100

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
Total	37,362	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past five years has averaged about £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and about £450 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made. It is now almost self-supporting, and it is hoped that it will soon become entirely so.

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 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, six of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal

of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually 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 159 candidates 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 over-lapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The "fight against consumption," in particular, can thus be carried on with greater energy than before. The society receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, its work being carried on by voluntary subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 87 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 34 certificates, 20 bronze medals, 2 silver medals, and 2 gold medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £462, and the expenditure to £406. 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 1909-10, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 4 in New South Wales, 4 in Western Australia, 5 in Tasmania,

11 in Queensland, 4 in South Australia, 1 in New Zealand, and 1 in Fiji. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz. :—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1890 to 1899 ...	1,616	308	1,924
1900 to 1909 ...	1,250	268	1,518

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 12 in the later decennium as against 16 in the earlier.

Taking the ten years ended 1909, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,
1900 TO 1909.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	229	81	310
10 to 20 years	246	42	288
20 to 40 years	306	69	375
40 to 60 years	252	53	305
60 years and over	217	23	240
Total	1,250	268	1,518

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 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, 1909, 849 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 547 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 108 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 £471 and the expenditure to £422.

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 employés, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1909.

	£		£
1873 to 1898	190,104	1905	8,235
1899	5,853	1906	8,011
1900	5,901	1907	8,813
1901	6,034	1908	9,146
1902	6,669	1909	9,398
1903	7,058		
1904	7,795	Total	£273,017

Distribution of moneys collected on Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1908, and for the year 1909, are given below:—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1909.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1908.	1909.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	74,676	2,227	76,903
Alfred Hospital	32,679	968	33,647
Benevolent Asylum	22,426	663	23,089
Women's Hospital	22,474	684	23,158
Children's Hospital	30,060	1,128	31,188
Eye and Ear Hospital	12,583	456	13,039
Homœopathic Hospital	12,340	437	12,777
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	7,882	203	8,085
Richmond Dispensary	1,621	50	1,671
Collingwood Dispensary	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables	14,843	791	15,634
Convalescent Home for Women	2,805	155	2,960
" " Men	2,290	155	2,445
Melbourne District Nursing Society	1,382	150	1,532
St. Vincent's Hospital	5,113	672	5,785
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1,450	153	1,603
Melbourne Dental Hospital	279	75	354
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	86	...	86
St. John's Ambulance Association	225	100	325
Total distributed	250,265	9,067	259,332
Total collected	263,619	9,398	273,017

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, which came into force, so far as old-age pensions were concerned, on 1st July, 1909. The maximum rate of pension is not to exceed 10s. per week, and the persons to whom old-age pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under:—

Persons.—Every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who being permanently incapacitated for work has attained the age of 60 years. The Governor-General may by proclamation declare that the age at which women shall be qualified to receive an old-age pension shall be 60 years.

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, 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 has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who is or becomes a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation, and pensions may then be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

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 on the pension list on 31st December, 1909, and 2nd July, 1910, were as follows:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1909 AND 1910.

State.	State Pensions Exchanged for those of Commonwealth.	From 1st July, 1909, to 2nd July, 1910.			In Course 2nd July, 1910.	Number of Pensioners 31st December, 1909.	Number of Pensioners 2nd July, 1910.
		Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths and Cancellations.			
Victoria ...	11,944	9,953	1,229	1,679	430	19,695	20,218
New South Wales	21,619	5,690	1,047	1,834	714	25,081	25,475
Queensland ...	6,638	2,609	500	686	174	8,203	8,561
South Australia ...	...	6,314	644	360	138	5,065	5,954
Western Australia	...	2,532	317	149	166	1,948	2,383
Tasmania ...	...	3,442	205	234	127	2,914	3,208
Australia ...	40,201	30,540	3,942	4,942	1,749	62,906	65,799*

*Assuming that the rate of pension averages 9s. 6½d. per week, the annual liability in respect of these pensions will be £1,632,364.

Persons eligible to receive old-age pensions.

The following table shows the estimated number of persons aged 65 years and over in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1910, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER, AND THOSE RECEIVING
OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1910.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons aged 65 Years and upwards.	Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
Victoria	67,500	20,218	30
New South Wales	60,000	25,475	42
Queensland	14,600	8,561	59
South Australia	17,000	5,954	35
Western Australia	4,996	2,383	48
Tasmania	7,579	3,208	42
Australia	171,675	65,799	38

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Queensland (59 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (30 per cent.) The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 38 per cent.

When the Commonwealth Government took over the administration of old-age pensions there were certain pensioners in Victoria who were ineligible under the Federal Act. These were (1) persons under the age of 65 years who had been granted invalid pensions owing to their having been engaged in mining or other hazardous occupations, and (2) those who had resided 20 years in Victoria—the qualifying period under the State law—but were not entitled to a pension under the Federal law, as the original Commonwealth Act provided for a residence of 25 years in Australia. The total of all these pensioners on 30th June, 1909, was 373, and five were subsequently added. Between 1st July, 1909, and 1st July, 1910, 27 invalid pensioners died, and 226 old-age pensioners were transferred to the Commonwealth registers on the residential qualification being altered from 25 to 20 years under the provisions of Act No. 3 of 1909. There remained, therefore, on 30th June, 1910, 125 invalid pensioners who were being paid by the State Government. The amount paid by that Government during the financial year 1909-10 on account of the two classes of pensioners mentioned above was £4,140.

Invalid Pensioners, &c.

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 total 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.

Cost of State old-age pension schemes.

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 of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £50 is made. Where any part of the property of an applicant is that on which he permanently resides, and produces no income, a deduction of £150 is allowed. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. 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 following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1909:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Exclusive of Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	15,209
Annual amount payable	£372,620
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 years and upwards	45,105
Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are receiving pensions	33.72 per cent.

Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	695
Annual amount payable	£17,027

From the initiation of the system in November, 1898, to 31st March, 1910, a sum of about two and three-quarter million pounds sterling was expended on account of old-age pensions.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Public
Hospitals
for the
Insane.

At the beginning of the year 1909 there were on the registers of the Lunacy Department the names of 5,111 insane persons—of this number, 2,579 were males, and 2,532 were females. At the end of the year these numbers had increased to 2,642 males, and 2,558 females, making a total of 5,200. The numbers were distributed as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1909.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane... ..	2,386	2,250	4,636
Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane	226	235	461
In the private Licensed Houses	18	51	69
Out on trial from the private Licensed Houses	12	22	34
Total	2,642	2,558	5,200

On the same date (31st December, 1909) there were in the various Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards 19 males and 22 females—total 41.

By comparison with last year's figures, it will be seen that the number of insane persons in the State, known to the Department, has risen by 89 persons, which is almost exactly the average annual increment of the last nine years. Owing to a considerable increase in the number of those allowed out on trial leave, and of those boarded out to friends, guardians, and benevolent asylums, the number of persons confined in the State hospitals has fallen from 4,670 in 1908, to 4,636 at the end of 1909, a diminution of 34 patients. There has been a very slight rise in the number of first admissions during the year as compared with 1907 and 1908, but it is not in excess of the average of the last nine years, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that lunacy is increasing in Victoria at an alarming or disproportionate rate, in fact, the rate is this year one insane person in 249.5 of population, as against one in 248.8 at the end of 1908. Neither do inquiries into the age incidence of mental disorders reveal any serious increase in cases of insanity arising in the adolescent and early periods of life, although it is probable that there is greater attention paid nowadays to the discovery of such conditions.

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, 1908, were :—

Patients in Hospitals for the Insane in Australasia.

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1908.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,014	394
Queensland	2,190	392
New South Wales	5,673	354
New Zealand	3,367	350
Tasmania	500	269
Western Australia	707	261
South Australia	1,051	258

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 recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1908 were below the average of the eighteen years ended with 1908, the proportion in that year being 2,665 per 10,000 admitted,

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1908.

as compared with an average of 3,618 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1908 are as follows:—

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	4,007	Western Australia ...	2,864
New South Wales ...	3,994	Victoria ...	2,665
Queensland ...	2,966	Tasmania ...	2,289

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 hospitals. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1908 than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following figures:—

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	886	New South Wales ...	739
Western Australia ...	863	New Zealand ...	674
Victoria ...	816	Queensland ...	544
Tasmania ...	785		

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

There were at the end of 1909 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of them (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes 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, 1909, numbered 6,221—comprising 6,007 neglected and 214 reformatory children—and there were 42 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by

Deaths of
insane
persons in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

Neglected
and
reforma-
tory
children.

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, 1905 TO 1909.

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.	
1905 ...	3,044	761	854	148	6	4,813
1906 ...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907 ...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008
1908 ...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477
1909 ...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007

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 (Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1905 ...	151	29	54	1	...	235
1906 ...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907 ...	146	18	39	...	1	204
1908 ...	161	18	42	...	5	226
1909 ...	133	37	36	1	7	214

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.

Children boarded out, &c.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1909 were as follows:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 1,274, and in 529 cases, or 42 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 445, the mother in 39, and both parents in 45 cases. There were 745 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 454 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 3 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 4 the father was dead and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 13 both parents were dead; in 74 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support

Children committed to the care of the State, 1909.

their children; in 104 the father was an invalid and the mother poor; in 10 the father was blind and the mother poor; in 9 the father was an invalid and the mother dead; in 17 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 1 the father was poor and the mother an imbecile; in 6 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 27 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health or poverty to maintain her offspring; in 3 the father was unknown and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 4 the father was unknown and the mother an imbecile; in 15 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was poor; and in 1 the father was an imbecile and the mother was poor. The number of children placed under care in 1909, viz., 1,274, was 34 higher than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last two 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 1909 being 668, as compared with 620 in the previous year and 398 in 1907. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 158 children in 1909 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.

Cost of
mainten-
ance of
neglected
and re-
formatory
children.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1909 to £68,573, and that for reformatory school children to £4,493; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,116, making a total gross expenditure of £79,182. A sum of £2,678 was received from parents for maintenance, and £47 from other sources, making the net expenditure £76,457. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 5,692; of this total 4,110 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 5s. 3d.; 59 were in Government receiving depôts at £35 3s. 10d. per head, and 61 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £13 12s. 9d. per head; 728 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 224. Of this number 151 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £29 13s. 2d., 36 were in service earning their own living, and 37 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 5s. 10d.

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 1909:—

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

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 31.12.08.	Admissions during 1909.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.09.
		Court Commitments.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	299	4	17	1	300
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	483	..	..	39	419
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	107	..	..	..	102
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	213	4	6	40	226
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawkesburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	23	1	..	35	24
Burwood Boys' Home ..	70	..	20	7	87
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	111	..	..	34	111
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	92	2	..	92	94
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	38	5	1	17	42
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	106	2	2	18	96
Methodist Homes for Children ..	379	18	9	30	426
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	78	1	..	21	80
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	6	3	3	2	11
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	139	2	..	49	157
Total	2,149	42	58	385	2,175

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1909 reached the large number of 10,024, viz., 6,263 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,175 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,586 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,

Infant Life Protection Act.

No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant 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 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, 1909, there were 344 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 150 being under 1 year of age and 194 between 1 and 5 years of age. The

deaths during the year numbered 34. In addition, 158 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 of the Act. One hundred and seven cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Four female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1909 the illegitimate births numbered 1,867, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 356, being equal to a rate of 19.07 deaths per 100 births, as compared with 6.38 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus 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."

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 may transfer his care to the Captain-Superintendent.

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 has been docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. When in commission she will be stripped of all her running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

It is intended to moor the ship in the Bay at fixed moorings, and, when the boys are capable, first to sail her about the Bay, and, ultimately, to send her cruising at sea.

Captain R. M. Heddle, of the Loch line, has been appointed Captain-Superintendent, he having been master in other Loch ships for eight years.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. On the following day, with 25 boys on board, the instructional work was commenced.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1909, there remained seven widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,116, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £2,600 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £49 cash in hand.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
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. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per year for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to 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

The
Watson
Sustenta-
tion Fund.

by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	874	874
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	78	40	26	...	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
Total ...	...	...	215	1,500	16,438	17,938

* 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	152	1,018	1,038
1904	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909	768	129	27	924	1,665*
Total	13,990	1,826	457	16,273	-

* Of this amount £100 was lent to the general fund.

QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1909-10 was 94, to whom £523 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £72. The accumulated fund on 15th June, 1910, was £14,181.

STATE ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The Government has recently established an Advertising and Intelligence Bureau, 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 Great Britain for reduced passages, costing only £8 for each adult, and for children half that amount (see statement below). It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers.

It assists in finding employment for the latter, also for British lads on approved farms. A number of the boys referred to are being sent out by Immigration Societies and the Agent-General. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau 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. The address of the officer in charge is "H. O. Allan, Lands Department, Melbourne."

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below are obtainable:—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.

Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.

Lunds 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

Lunds Lines), £12 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, £14 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 per adult.

Children between 3 and 12 years of age travelling with their parents are charged half-fare; one child under 3 years of age, for which no berth is provided, is free of charge; if there is more than one child under 3 years of age a quarter-fare each is charged in respect of each child beyond the one taken free. Should a berth of more than £12 in value be required the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

Under nominated passages the adult passage money is £12, and 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 in the State a rebate of £4 per adult passage will be made, and a *pro ratâ* rebate on other than adult fares.

Nomination and guarantee forms have to be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, Lands Department, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which the Agent-General in London is instructed to arrange for the passages.

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, 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, votes polled, and 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 Votes 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	390,373	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	53,933	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	36·30	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.

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	23·35	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 electors who voted at four Commonwealth elections.

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	23·23	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	48·47
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	8,354	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

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

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	3·25	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.

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.

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 :—

Elections, Legislative Council, 1910.

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	38·51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,668	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	36·37
" North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24·91
" South ..	14,752	4,327	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

Women were enfranchised by the *Adult Suffrage Act 1908, No. 2185*. The numbers of males and females on the rolls in July, 1910, distinguishing ratepayers and non-ratepayers, were as follows :—

Male and female electors, Legislative Assembly.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1909-10.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1909-10.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-Ratepayers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford ..	3,799	774	4,573	992	3,219	4,211	4,791	3,993	8,784
Albert Park ..	4,588	1,279	5,867	1,180	4,093	5,273	5,768	5,372	11,140
Alandale ..	2,744	609	3,353	574	1,667	2,241	3,318	2,276	5,594
Ballaarat East ..	3,552	1,006	4,558	835	3,330	4,165	4,387	4,336	8,723
Ballaarat West ..	3,256	997	4,253	778	3,457	4,235	4,034	4,454	8,488
Barwon ..	3,834	779	4,613	626	2,313	2,939	4,460	3,092	7,552
Benalla ..	2,916	673	3,589	660	1,375	2,035	3,576	2,048	5,624

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1909-10—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1909-10.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-Ratepayers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Benambra ..	2,522	754	3,276	472	807	1,279	2,994	1,561	4,555
Bendigo East ..	3,471	942	4,413	631	2,786	3,417	4,102	3,728	7,830
Bendigo West ..	3,669	1,095	4,764	768	2,672	3,440	4,437	3,767	8,204
Boroondara ..	6,767	1,639	8,406	975	4,664	5,639	7,742	6,308	14,045
Borong ..	2,332	681	3,013	596	973	1,569	2,928	1,654	4,582
Brighton ..	4,414	1,234	5,648	566	2,771	3,337	4,980	4,005	8,985
Brunswick ..	4,983	934	5,917	922	3,916	4,838	5,905	4,850	10,755
Bulla ..	3,387	661	4,048	876	2,033	2,909	4,263	2,694	6,957
Carlton ..	3,352	1,638	4,990	1,118	2,314	3,432	4,470	3,952	8,422
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	2,837	833	3,670	514	1,774	2,288	3,351	2,607	5,958
Collingwood ..	4,067	919	4,986	930	3,235	4,165	4,907	4,154	9,151
Dalhousie ..	2,756	743	3,499	1,075	2,393	3,468	3,831	3,136	6,967
Dandenong ..	4,511	996	5,507	678	1,597	2,275	5,189	2,593	7,782
Daylesford ..	2,810	705	3,515	705	1,515	2,220	3,515	2,220	5,735
Dundas ..	2,956	973	3,959	920	1,299	2,219	3,906	2,272	6,178
Eaglehawk ..	3,220	838	4,058	789	1,937	2,726	4,009	2,775	6,784
East Melbourne ..	3,644	1,218	4,862	982	1,992	2,974	4,626	3,210	7,836
Essendon ..	6,003	1,221	7,224	927	4,852	5,779	6,930	6,073	13,003
Evelyn ..	3,644	841	4,485	434	1,125	1,559	4,078	1,966	6,044
Fitzroy ..	3,793	977	4,770	665	2,927	3,592	4,468	3,904	8,362
Flemington ..	5,134	1,066	6,200	1,261	3,757	5,018	6,395	4,823	11,218
Geelong ..	4,126	1,828	5,454	780	3,199	3,979	4,906	4,527	9,433
Gippsland East ..	2,370	646	2,916	746	824	1,570	3,116	1,370	4,486
Gippsland North ..	2,852	720	3,572	518	1,627	2,045	3,370	2,247	5,617
Gippsland South ..	3,519	845	4,364	579	944	1,523	4,098	1,789	5,887
Gippsland West ..	3,179	572	3,751	363	929	1,292	3,542	1,501	5,043
Glenglg ..	3,152	851	4,003	714	1,468	2,182	3,866	2,319	6,185
Goulburn Valley ..	2,940	605	3,545	379	1,355	1,734	3,319	1,960	5,279
Grenville ..	2,967	460	3,427	633	1,721	2,354	3,600	2,181	5,781
Gunbower ..	2,687	632	3,319	417	710	1,127	3,104	1,342	4,446
Hampden ..	3,486	756	4,242	982	1,888	2,870	4,468	2,644	7,112
Hawthorn ..	5,752	1,384	7,136	1,114	5,703	6,817	6,866	7,087	13,953
Jika Jika ..	6,194	1,073	7,267	813	4,277	5,090	7,007	5,850	12,857
Kara Kara ..	2,800	817	3,617	586	1,148	1,734	3,386	1,965	5,351
Korong ..	2,388	493	2,881	340	911	1,251	2,728	1,404	4,132
Lowan ..	2,764	664	3,428	589	988	1,577	3,353	1,652	5,005
Maryborough ..	3,340	772	4,112	500	1,377	1,877	3,840	2,149	5,989
Melbourne ..	4,852	829	5,681	934	1,521	2,455	5,786	2,350	8,136
Mornington ..	3,788	863	4,651	596	1,366	1,962	4,384	2,229	6,613
North Melbourne ..	4,387	1,788	6,175	1,321	3,612	4,933	5,708	5,400	11,108
Ovens ..	2,538	590	3,128	677	1,119	1,796	3,215	1,709	4,924
Polwarth ..	3,238	474	3,712	1,217	2,024	3,241	4,455	2,498	6,953
Port Fairy ..	2,911	485	3,396	1,030	1,707	2,737	3,941	2,192	6,133
Port Melbourne ..	4,690	1,001	5,691	852	2,583	3,435	5,542	3,584	9,126
Prahran ..	4,336	1,400	5,736	1,116	3,884	5,000	5,452	5,284	10,736
Richmond ..	4,139	954	5,093	1,263	3,724	4,987	5,402	4,678	10,080
Rodney ..	3,079	590	3,669	670	1,696	2,366	3,749	2,286	6,035
Stawell and Ararat St. Kilda ..	2,640	849	3,489	719	1,459	2,178	3,359	2,308	5,667
Swan Hill ..	4,668	1,540	6,208	867	3,898	4,765	5,535	5,438	10,973
Toorak ..	3,100	679	3,779	405	462	867	3,505	1,141	4,646
Upper Goulburn ..	4,352	1,290	5,642	1,081	4,656	5,737	5,433	5,946	11,379
Valhalla ..	3,101	754	3,855	834	1,496	2,330	3,935	2,250	6,185
Wangaratta ..	2,634	482	3,116	463	583	1,046	3,097	1,065	4,162
Wangaratta ..	3,232	796	4,028	837	1,295	2,132	4,069	2,091	6,160
Waranga ..	2,655	847	3,532	639	1,331	1,970	3,324	2,178	5,502
Warrenheip ..	2,429	315	2,744	641	1,373	2,014	3,070	1,688	4,758
Warrnambool ..	3,879	547	4,426	680	1,673	2,353	3,559	2,220	5,779
Williamstown ..	5,188	935	6,123	1,211	3,958	5,169	6,399	4,893	11,292
Total ..	234,378	57,551	291,924	50,555	145,182	195,737	284,928	202,738	487,661

INTERCHANGE.

By the Commonwealth Constitution Act the collection of Customs and Excise duties was transferred to the Federal Government on 1st January, 1901, and the departments of Posts and Telegraphs and Defence were transferred by proclamation on the 1st March following. The Commonwealth Government collects the revenue of these departments, and after deducting the expenditure of the transferred departments incurred in each State, and the State's proportion of new expenditure on a population basis, returns the balance to the State. A limit has, however, been placed on the amount which the Commonwealth Government may expend. (See page 130, Part Finance.)

Customs
and Excise
transferred
to Com-
monwealth.

One of the provisions of the Constitution Act—Section 93—relating to duties of Customs and of Excise is, that duties collected on goods imported into or manufactured in a State, and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the latter State. Monthly adjustments are accordingly made between the States by the Commonwealth Government, and under the provision referred to Victoria has refunded to the other States the sum of £3,175,784 during the eight years ended 30th June, 1910—a striking illustration of the important position Melbourne holds as a distributing and manufacturing centre for Australia.

The following table shows the net adjustments between the several States during the last eight years. The credits represent the net amounts received for duties collected in other States, and the debits represent the net refunds.

NET INTER-STATE ADJUSTMENTS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES,
EIGHT YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1910.

State.	Debits.	Credits.
	£	£
Victoria	3,175,784	—
New South Wales	1,235,253	—
Queensland	—	1,886,497
South Australia	—	421,131
Western Australia	—	1,117,015
Tasmania	—	986,394
Total	4,411,037	4,411,037

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it

practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903. The Inter-State returns for later years, while tabulated according to a uniform system, are defective to the extent that in exports they do not distinguish home produce from that brought from other States.

Imports and exports.

The total values of Victorian imports and exports and their values per head of the population for each of the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	28,735,004	23 0 11
1908 ...	27,197,696	21 10 2	27,196,201	21 10 2
1909 ...	28,150,198	21 18 6	29,896,275	23 5 8

The import and export trade of 1909 (£58,046,473) exceeded that of all previous years, and the same remark applies to exports if taken separately. Compared with 1908, there was an increase in imports equivalent to 8s. 4d. per head of the population, and in exports equivalent to £1 15s. 6d. per head; compared with 1900 there was an increase in imports of £6 11s. 9d., and in exports of £8 13s. 8d. per head. Imports exceeded exports in 1900 by 14s. 9d., in 1901 by 4s. 8d., and in 1902 by 1s. per head, but since 1902 exports have exceeded imports (except in 1908) by amounts ranging from 7s. per head in 1905 to £3 11s. 4d. per head in 1904. In 1908 the imports and exports per head were equal in value. The exports for the respective years 1900 to 1909 comprise:—

	Gold.	Merchandise.
	£	£
1900 ...	4,132,061	13,290,491
1901 ...	4,298,528	14,347,569
1902 ...	4,305,697	13,904,826
1903 ...	5,420,974	14,286,094
1904 ...	4,444,011	19,960,906
1905 ...	1,999,297	20,759,531
1906 ...	4,910,177	24,007,815
1907 ...	2,660,544	26,074,460
1908 ...	4,363,078	22,833,123
1909 ...	2,846,981	27,049,294

Trade with the other Australian States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and foreign countries in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Imports
from and
exports to
principal
countries.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,
1905 TO 1909.

Countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	9,380,031	10,379,239	11,097,235	10,764,314	11,618,217
New Zealand ...	843,264	942,339	852,470	802,847	861,313
United Kingdom ...	7,472,489	8,617,057	10,294,691	9,345,736	9,946,089
India and Ceylon ...	848,727	903,893	972,123	862,126	980,719
South Africa ...	5,581	6,163	11,609	121,284	16,663
Other British Possessions	347,307	378,151	352,408	482,761	452,736
Belgium ...	205,772	274,845	342,572	370,293	338,908
France ...	118,168	110,659	174,106	178,631	152,441
Germany ...	925,040	1,143,920	1,310,917	1,305,602	1,205,359
United States of America	1,480,809	1,604,916	1,954,102	2,081,594	1,556,997
Other Foreign Countries	710,698	873,220	836,024	882,508	1,020,756
Total ...	22,337,886	25,234,402	28,198,257	27,197,696	28,150,198
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706	12,031,170	12,053,399
New Zealand ...	552,820	1,006,466	962,932	773,557	1,117,807
United Kingdom ...	7,472,462	8,926,300	8,514,274	7,528,932	8,871,161
India and Ceylon ...	849,450	1,546,890	1,038,339	559,027	548,070
South Africa ...	917,238	807,458	608,544	444,644	643,870
Other British Possessions	246,839	291,142	329,512	215,471	243,136
Belgium ...	697,885	793,649	871,997	500,007	747,510
France ...	1,529,438	1,640,182	2,318,227	1,589,428	1,954,548
Germany ...	534,121	739,052	626,572	2,015,536	872,461
United States of America	423,979	1,056,642	936,982	575,863	1,169,762
Other Foreign Countries	804,409	1,302,239	904,919	962,566	1,674,551
Total ...	22,758,828	28,917,992	28,735,004	27,196,201	29,896,275

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. The proportion from the United Kingdom was 33 per cent. in 1905, 34 per cent. in 1906, 37 per cent. in 1907, 34 per cent. in 1908, and 35 per cent. in 1909, or an average of 35 per cent. for the period. The average contributions to Victorian imports by other countries for the five years were—New Zealand 3 per cent., India and Ceylon 3½ per cent., Belgium 1 per cent., Germany 4½ per cent., the United States of America 6½ per cent., and all other countries 5½ per cent. 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. The proportion sent to the United Kingdom was 33 per cent. in 1905, 31 per cent. in 1906, 30 per cent. in 1907, 27½ per cent. in 1908, and 30 per cent. in 1909, the exports for the five years averaging 30 per cent. of the total. Of other countries on the average of the five years New Zealand took 3 per cent. of Victorian exports, India and Ceylon 3 per cent., South Africa nearly 2½ per cent., Belgium 3 per cent., France 7 per cent., Germany 3½ per cent., the United States of America 3 per cent., and all other countries 5 per cent. British countries contributed 85 per cent. of the total imports in 1905, 84 per cent. in 1906 and in 1907, 82 per cent. in 1908, and 85 per cent. in 1909; and took 83 per cent. of the total exports in 1905, 81 per cent. in 1906, 80 per cent. in 1907, 79 per cent. in 1908, and 78½ per cent. in 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 with the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with the United Kingdom in 1906, with New Zealand in 1906, 1907, and 1909, with India and Ceylon in 1905, 1906, and 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 imports in 1905, but of exports in each of the other four years.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Since 1905, Victorian trade with the United Kingdom has increased from £14,944,951 to £18,817,250. This trade consisted equally of imports and exports in 1905; but in 1909 there was an excess of £1,074,928 in favour of imports. The principal articles

imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last three years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.			
	£	£	£
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen	1,133,056	1,064,356	1,248,104
" " Woollen	804,829	665,632	643,852
" " Velvets, &c.	300,342	358,984	448,431
" " Silk	362,008	295,572	293,066
Iron and Steel	639,285	524,988	606,430
Machines, Tools, and Implements	487,366	451,195	550,399
Apparel and Attire	571,376	464,917	494,324
Vessels (Ships)	260,000	460,000	264,000
Paper	220,133	240,761	258,270
Books	186,661	174,746	205,041
All other articles	5,329,635	4,644,585	4,934,192
Total	10,294,691	9,345,736	9,946,089
Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.			
Wool	3,472,248	3,269,901	2,905,230
Wheat and Flour	1,203,062	533,332	2,547,669
Butter	1,323,673	868,068	936,675
Hides and Skins	481,598	407,405	553,529
Meat, Frozen—			
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	467,131	407,078	414,443
Rabbits and Hares	153,421	82,335	80,729
Copper	7,297	189,991	250,882
Tin Ingots	370,524	294,358	238,184
Gold	177,412	811,160	213,020
Tallow	176,271	104,555	174,096
Leather	135,457	147,111	130,566
All other articles	544,180	413,638	426,138
Total	8,514,274	7,528,932	8,871,161

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 1909 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent more than 31 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for nearly 33 per cent., and if to its value be added that of wheat and flour 61 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with
New
Zealand.

During the last five years the value of imports from New Zealand has been fairly uniform, and in 1909 it was only 2 per cent. greater than in 1905, but exports thereto have shown considerable growth, and in 1909 were worth 102 per cent. more than in 1905. The principal articles imported and exported during the last three years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
NEW ZEALAND, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.			
	£	£	£
Gold-Bullion	397,873	342,659	407,215
Timber	122,250	160,142	134,093
Skins and Hides	122,651	105,080	110,146
Flax and Hemp	53,305	53,992	59,750
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep and pigs)	24,979	14,527	30,522
Fish	23,288	13,646	16,705
Wool	23,900	7,195	13,995
Seeds	9,287	16,425	13,952
Machines, Tools and Implements	14,008	7,224	7,083
Twine (reaper and binder) ...	...	7,516	5,254
All other Articles	60,929	74,441	62,598
Total	852,470	802,847	861,313
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.			
Gold-Specie	352,000	50,000	600,000
Tobacco, manufactured	54,320	65,699	69,435
Rubber manufactures	36,999	40,833	38,396
Machinery	46,433	34,097	35,692
Wheat and Flour	34,423	107,197	31,614
Books	19,632	22,802	24,396
Leather	21,699	25,429	22,900
Tea	17,953	22,194	18,745
Manures	10,609	22,687	14,915
Wine	16,689	15,347	15,610
All other Articles	352,175	367,272	246,104
Total	962,932	773,557	1,117,807

In 1909 the exports to New Zealand were 30 per cent. in excess of the imports therefrom. 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 52 per cent. of the total.

Trade with India and Ceylon, which was less than 3 per cent. of the Victorian total in 1909, has declined by £169,388 since 1905, the value of the exports being less by £301,380 (principally gold), but that of the imports more by £131,992. The principal articles interchanged during the last three years were as follows:—

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.			
	£	£	£
Bags, Sacks, &c.	300,540	336,739	414,848
Tea	416,697	313,122	363,165
Hessian	65,101	53,370	46,159
Skins	19,025	39,996	25,619
Coffee	9,101	10,677	16,886
Bonedust	15,369	11,855	8,866
Cotton (raw)	20,375	8,458	8,425
Oils in Bulk	12,203	8,639	8,397
Nuts	9,257	3,428	6,801
Rice	16,527	8,501	5,423
All other Articles	87,928	67,338	76,130
Total	972,123	862,126	980,719
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.			
Gold	822,265	372,889	399,602
Horses	129,121	62,796	59,116
Wheat and Flour	11,582	52,480	16,215
Wool	13,773	21,600	15,915
Soap	8,855	7,562	6,890
Hay and Chaff	9,185	4,614	4,522
Butter	5,105	4,503	4,473
Oats	3,960	2,595	4,227
Biscuits	3,467	2,754	3,862
Tallow	7,919	3,384	2,897
All other Articles	23,107	23,850	30,351
Total	1,038,339	559,027	548,070

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea and jute goods, whose value in 1909 formed 84 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of

which the export trade in horses, wheat, and wool was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1909 being responsible for only 10 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 65 per cent. in the last five years, but exports thereto have increased by only 7 per cent. in the same period. Belgium's contribution accounted for about 2 per cent. of Victoria's imports and exports in 1905, and in 1909 its proportion was 1.87 per cent. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last three years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
BELGIUM, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.			
	£	£	£
Iron and Steel	68,719	78,287	73,758
Glass and Glassware	41,857	31,845	40,531
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,712	43,105	35,567
Wire	6,364	15,958	18,106
Wine	12,528	15,472	14,819
Paper	12,429	21,545	14,499
Vehicles, and parts of	9,536	8,660	14,452
Rails, Fishplates, &c.	15,336	6,140	12,314
Copper	6,237	15,699	11,714
Piece Goods	11,195	9,296	9,815
All other articles	129,659	124,286	93,333
Total	342,572	370,293	338,908
Exported from Victoria to Belgium.			
Wool	612,551	335,589	458,475
Hides and Skins	153,338	96,999	204,490
Ores—Silver Lead, &c.	32,278	35,689	34,936
Leather	31,283	23,755	22,700
Wheat	6,415	...	9,896
Tallow	6,702	1,502	9,040
Cameos and Precious Stones	6,753	3,087	1,626
All other articles	22,677	3,386	6,347
Total	871,997	500,007	747,510

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports, of which the principal articles in 1909 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 89 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 1 per cent. is unaccounted for.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1909 Trade with France. amounted to £1,954,548, as against imports of £152,441; the increase in the total trade in the last five years was £459,383, viz., exports £425,110, and imports £34,273. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in 1907, 1908, and 1909 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from France.			
	£	£	£
Cream of Tartar	43,104	48,668	41,778
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,610	3,953	17,707
Piece Goods	7,730	10,218	11,443
Acids	11,435	14,437	6,162
Corks, Cork Mats, &c.	8,973	7,639	6,090
Seeds	1,033	4,173	5,999
Pipes (Smoking)	3,178	4,763	3,427
Wine	6,002	6,660	2,957
Brandy	980	17,835	2,222
All other articles	63,061	60,285	54,656
Total	174,106	178,631	152,441
Exported from Victoria to France.			
Wool	1,973,829	1,330,715	1,683,732
Hides and Skins	334,653	246,898	243,352
Tallow ... ..	...	4,366	10,385
Ore-Tin ... ..	...	...	5,848
Wheat ... ..	...	4,103	5,040
Horns	448	827	1,093
All other articles	9,297	2,519	5,098
Total	2,318,227	1,589,428	1,954,548

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-fourth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1909 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 476 that goods of French origin to the extent of £744,311 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for only 1 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Germany.

The trade with Germany amounted to £1,459,161 in 1905, and to £2,077,820 in 1909, or about 3½ per cent. of the whole in each of these years. The exports for 1909 were worth £245,889 more, but the imports were worth £105,558 less, than in 1907. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the last three years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from Germany.			
	£	£	£
Rubber Manufactures	32,459	57,777	95,373
Wire	112,742	119,388	88,843
Machines, Tools, and Implements	96,931	89,810	70,191
Pianos	96,812	78,784	69,753
Apparel and Attire	63,420	46,009	62,059
Piece Goods	55,753	68,819	53,956
Paper	107,104	108,233	53,306
Iron and Steel	38,653	24,213	31,662
Leather	23,802	37,233	30,129
Glass and Glassware	30,810	34,673	26,758
All other Articles	652,431	640,663	623,329
Total	1,310,917	1,305,602	1,205,359
Exported from Victoria to Germany.			
Gold-Specie ... ..	...	1,410,000	...
Wool	549,669	533,050	792,840
Hides and Skins	365	31,961	17,733
Apples—Fresh	10,971	9,630	17,405
Sausage Casings	27,206	11,698	10,596
Wheat ... ..	...	...	9,003
Rubber Manufactures	324	1,504	5,686
Eucalyptus Oil	6,379	1,415	2,155
Cameos and Precious Stones ...	4,184	1,685	2,052
All other Articles	27,474	14,593	14,991
Total	626,572	2,015,536	872,461

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, nearly three-fourths of their value was returned in merchandise in 1909. Of the exports for that year 91 per cent. consisted of wool, but in recent years Germany has also supplied a good market for Victorian hides and skins, sausage casings, and apples.

Trade with the United States amounted in 1909 to £2,726,759, of which £1,556,997 represented imports. As compared with the year 1905, this trade had increased by £821,971, of which the exports accounted for £745,783. The exports in 1909 were worth 103 per cent. more than in 1908, and 25 per cent. more than in 1907, the increase since 1908 having been entirely due to an expansion in exports of wool. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last three years were as follows:—

Trade with
United
States.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1909.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.			
	£	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Implements	353,878	316,072	275,114
Kerosene	143,451	150,610	172,817
Timber	201,524	292,139	141,269
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	183,908	190,792	140,945
Leather	38,757	50,045	54,319
Rails, Fishplates, &c.	165	109,368	53,203
Wire	84,822	78,440	51,883
Iron and Steel	51,469	58,801	51,422
Paper	77,690	95,444	50,397
Oil (lubricating)	46,823	33,411	37,873
Fish	20,501	36,666	29,409
All other Articles	751,114	669,806	498,346
Total	1,954,102	2,081,594	1,556,997
Exported from Victoria to the United States.			
Wool	501,578	496,739	1,103,807
Hides and Skins	35,204	41,025	57,867
Copper in matte	315,459	21,264	...
Gold in matte	36,487	4,138	...
Silver in matte	39,134	3,895	...
Eucalyptus Oil	1,311	1,102	1,747
All other Articles	7,809	7,700	6,341
Total	936,982	575,863	1,169,762

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 21 per cent. of the total,

and nearly one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports thereto in 1909 were equivalent to about three-fourths of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 94 per cent. of the total.

Origin of Imports.

The value of the imports from different countries is not a true indication of the produce of such countries received by Victoria; the actual value of the production of each country imported in 1908 and 1909 was as follows:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 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	10,653,517	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...	410,432	343,693	1·62	1·22
Belgium ...	251,047	280,207	·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	·80
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

Of the imports in 1909 it was previously shown that 41 per cent. came from Australian States and 35 per cent. from the United Kingdom; but the figures in the above table show that a much smaller proportion of the total is the produce of those places. On the other hand, while the imports from foreign countries in the year mentioned amounted to £4,274,461, or 15 per cent. of the total, the produce of foreign countries received was £6,787,619, or 24 per cent. of such total.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the last five years was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1905 TO 1909.

Trade with
Australian
States.

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

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 growing importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent on scrutinizing the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 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 are mainly in a manufactured form, and are for consumption in the States. They are also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items accounted for 44 per cent. of the total, and are 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 last five years the exports have shown an annual increase, and have exceeded the imports in each year excepting 1905. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £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 has taken place in imports from and exports to the other States during the last nine years, and of the two the exports show the more substantial improvement, especially in the case of trade with South Australia and Western Australia. In the trade in oversea produce, Victoria shows a great advance in its position as a distributing centre for Australia since 1901, having increased the value of exports by 77 per cent., whilst importing an excess of only 50 per cent. The State whose share of these exports has shown the greatest increase is 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	..	27,568	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	148,888	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	45,664	638,364	2,932	..	7	636,967
Coal	1901	446,053	..	..	3	..	446,053
	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	..	27,325
	1909	91,057	33,177	3,274	..	337	127,824
Fruits—Fresh	1901	60,060	18,581	2,203	278	6,368	87,490
	1909	44,107	64,678	9,682	55	6,970	124,892
Leather	1901	22,777	1,448	606	..	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	86,792	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	11,613,217

Since 1901 the increase in Inter-State imports, though substantial, has not been so great as that in exports. It has been due chiefly to larger importations from New South Wales and Tasmania, the principal articles contributing to the increase having been wool and animals received from the former and minerals from the latter State. There has also been a growth in the imports from Queensland and South Australia, the increase in the former case having been derived mainly

from wool and sugar, and in the latter from wool. The importations from Western Australia are 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	50,833	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	152,736
	1909	254,248	66,154	126,124	46,609	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	92,736
	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	204,690
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	261,832
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	17,068	26,952	224,555
Rubber Manufactures ..	1901	6,358	980	6,611	5,862	2,167	21,978
	1909	84,361	26,863	45,151	24,862	19,366	200,633
All other Articles ..	1901	1,219,181	279,358	278,256	565,353	469,483	2,811,631
	1909	2,379,812	774,770	937,531	848,532	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

Since 1901 the exports to other States have increased by 116 per cent. The greatest increase in amount has been to New South Wales, but the highest rate of increase has been to South Australia, followed by Queensland and Tasmania. The item which has shown the greatest expansion of trade during that period has been apparel and attire, followed by live stock and boots and shoes. The leading items exported to New South Wales are 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.

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.

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	1,125,031	+1,550,125	3,084,178	2,060,537	+1,024,041
Tasmania	1,372,552	1,071,829	+300,723	2,387,854	3,003,782	-615,928

It will be observed that the Victorian export trade increased from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, or by 129 per cent. in the intervening period. 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.

Victorian
produce
exported.

Since 1903 no records of Victorian produce exported to other States have been kept by the Customs Department, but information has been supplied by means of which a reliable estimate has been arrived at. The values of the principal articles of export the produce or manufactures of Victoria during each of the last five years were as follows:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,
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	480,343	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	147,212
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	373,737	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.
Percentage of Total Exports ...	11 15 6	16 4 1	15 12 7	15 11 9	16 3 8
	62·731	68·750	67·811	72·469	69·500

The exports of Victorian produce were greater in 1909 than in any other 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 following table shows the destination of Victorian produce under four principal heads for the past five years:—

Distribution
of Victorian
produce.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1905 TO 1909.

Destination.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	5,901,347	7,568,442	7,799,183	8,208,969	8,161,004
United Kingdom ...	4,454,510	6,800,243	6,140,305	5,496,630	6,848,205
Other British Possessions	1,551,420	2,884,042	2,129,754	1,576,504	1,659,920
Foreign Countries ...	2,369,684	2,628,506	3,416,202	4,426,742	4,108,759
Total ...	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845	20,777,888

Of the Victorian produce exported, 41 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1905, 38 per cent. in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, 41½ per cent. in 1908, and 39 per cent. in 1909. Thirty-one per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1905, 34 per cent. in 1906, 31½ per cent. in 1907, 28 per cent. in 1908, and 33 per cent. in 1909. Eleven per cent. was sent to "Other British Possessions" in 1905, 14½ per cent. in 1906, 11 per cent. in 1907, and 8 per cent. in 1908 and 1909. Seventeen per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1905, 13½ per cent. in 1906, 17½ per cent. in 1907, 22½ per cent. in 1908, and 20 per cent. in 1909. Compared with 1908 the total value of domestic produce exported in 1909 shows an increase of £1,069,043, or 5½ per cent.

The exports to the United Kingdom and "Other British Possessions" display considerable fluctuations in the period covered by the table, whereas the exports to Australian States and foreign countries show substantial increases year by year until 1909, when there is a decline.

The value and proportion of Victorian produce sent to countries beyond Australia in 1900 and in each of the last four years are more fully detailed in the following return:—

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,
1900, AND 1906 TO 1909.

Countries.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported in—				
	1900.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	5,559,669	6,800,243	6,140,305	5,496,630	6,848,205
Cape Colony ...	1,118,986	488,610	264,154	170,762	382,578
Ceylon ...	574,149	312,533	275,971	95,488	109,396
Hong Kong ...	76,255	145,460	174,575	96,393	102,994
India ...	664,298	864,579	441,442	427,588	349,531
Natal ...	698,316	277,245	267,393	247,225	162,219
New Zealand ...	257,781	681,646	602,178	445,987	428,092
Other British ...	40,401	113,969	104,041	93,061	125,110
Total British ...	8,989,855	9,684,285	8,270,059	7,073,134	8,508,125
Belgium ...	173,071	279,202	498,961	316,172	539,764
France ...	546,832	647,236	1,390,836	942,255	1,055,288
Germany ...	208,844	288,094	376,519	1,916,077	271,860
Japan ...	3,282	380,177	101,192	467,631	988,223
Peru ...	...	124,063	184,020	17,586	70,987
Philippines ...	27,348	73,220	115,143	106,053	127,086
Portuguese East Africa ...	...	68,853	145,306	87,594	98,973
United States of America ...	94,554	261,983	321,914	332,905	631,717
Other Foreign ...	441,423	505,678	282,311	240,469	324,861
Total Foreign ...	1,495,354	2,628,506	3,416,202	4,426,742	4,108,759
Total ...	10,485,209	12,312,791	11,686,261	11,499,876	12,616,884
	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported—				
United Kingdom ...	53·02	55·23	52·54	47·80	54·28
Cape Colony ...	10·67	3·97	2·26	1·48	3·03
Ceylon ...	5·48	2·54	2·36	·83	·87
Hong Kong ...	·73	1·18	1·50	·84	·82
India ...	6·33	7·02	3·78	3·72	2·77
Natal ...	6·66	2·25	2·29	2·15	1·28
New Zealand ...	2·46	5·54	5·15	3·88	3·39
Other British ...	·39	·92	·89	·81	·99
Total British ...	85·74	78·65	70·77	61·51	67·43

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1900,
AND 1906 TO 1909—*continued.*

Countries.	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported.				
	1900.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Belgium	1·65	2·27	4·27	2·75	4·28
France	5·22	5·25	11·90	8·19	8·36
Germany	1·99	2·34	3·22	16·66	2·16
Japan	·03	3·09	·87	4·07	7·83
Peru ... ..	...	1·01	1·58	·15	·56
Philippines	·26	·59	·98	·92	1·01
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	...	·56	1·24	·76	·78
United States of America	·90	2·13	2·75	2·90	5·01
Other Foreign	4·21	4·11	2·42	2·09	2·58
Total Foreign	14·26	21·35	29·23	38·49	32·57
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the arrest of the decline, and revival of the trade in Victorian produce with British countries in 1909, which trade, in the years 1906, 1907, and 1908, had steadily receded from the proportion existing in 1900.

Victoria imports a considerable amount of timber, including large quantities of American oregon, Baltic deals, New Zealand pine, and Western Australian jarrah. The following is a statement of the imports and exports during the five years 1905 to 1909 :—

Imports and exports of timber.

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Imports	598,486	681,075	759,433	910,019	782,320
Imports from Australian States and New Zealand	195,217	238,897	252,797	334,808	300,065
Imports of Australasian Timber	193,116	237,185	251,440	332,798	297,933
Total Exports	42,724	46,776	64,654	62,988	60,044
Exports to Australian States and New Zealand	41,611	45,504	58,830	59,085	52,990
Exports of Victorian Timber	11,788	13,046	18,198	22,114	21,529
Victorian Timber exported to Australian States and New Zealand	11,456	12,903	17,243	20,796	19,754

By deducting from the total imports the value of timber which was imported and then exported, the value of other than Victorian timber required for use within the State is obtained. Such net imports were valued at £567,550 in 1905, £647,345 in 1906, £712,977 in 1907, £869,145 in 1908, and £743,805 in 1909.

Of the Australasian timber (*i.e.*, timber produced or treated in Australasia) imported into Victoria in 1909, the contribution from New Zealand was worth £135,021. The Australasian timber imported in that year was valued at £297,933, whilst the Victorian timber exported to Australasia was only valued at £19,754. The export trade in Victorian timber has been done almost wholly with the adjoining States, very little going to oversea markets.

Net revenue
of Customs
Depart-
ment.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Hheads of Revenue.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8	1908-9.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ...	525,932	541,462	567,743	559,842	552,780
Narcotics ...	241,047	251,402	260,550	320,122	253,229
Sugar... ..	112,217	76,353	86,933	16,343	36,886
All other Articles ...	1,016,490	1,070,452	1,207,402	1,602,510	1,353,676
Total ...	1,895,686	1,939,669	2,122,628	2,498,817	2,196,571
Excise Duty—					
Spirits	88,926	94,186	94,624	114,362	68,486
Beer	169,115	170,919	173,928	187,468	181,303
Tobacco	149,187	160,091	169,862	163,938	169,842
Sugar... ..	163,247	149,119	138,982	226,638	229,409
Starch	8,662	9,447	9,943	9,237	5,748
Agricultural machinery ... ..	...	...	...	41	<i>Dr.</i> 41
Total ...	579,137	583,762	587,339	701,684	654,747
Miscellaneous	14,019	13,639	9,464	11,637	10,650
Grand Total ...	2,488,842	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968

The net revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria from all sources, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, and after making Inter-State adjustments, amounted to £2,861,968 in 1908-9, being £350,170 less than that of the previous year, but £373,126 above that of 1904-5. The revenue from Customs duties in 1908-9 was more by £300,885 than that of 1904-5, and the revenue from Excise duties was in excess of the amount for that year by £75,610.

Imported goods, other than stimulants and narcotics, on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last nine years:—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS (DRAWBACK), 1901 TO 1909.

Year.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£
1901	115,283
1902	45,022
1903	34,096
1904	18,840
1905	20,275
1906	15,962
1907	15,104
1908	26,022
1909	21,966

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1909, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £3,002,963. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but have been light during the last six years.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables which refer to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Local shipping, *i.e.*, vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast, have not been taken into consideration, but a reference to the total shipping of the port of Melbourne will be found on page 493 *post*. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,376	2,332	2,392	2,454	2,309
Tons	3,989,903	4,066,442	4,234,109	4,514,854	4,524,551
Average tonnage	1,679	1,744	1,770	1,840	1,960
Crews	121,415	126,218	129,193	138,910	138,339
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,274	2,343	2,408	2,425	2,286
Tons	3,859,098	4,070,549	4,225,942	4,493,565	4,532,216
Average tonnage	1,697	1,737	1,755	1,853	1,983
Crews	118,458	125,298	128,761	138,467	137,986

Vessels entered and cleared.

The vessels entered at Victorian ports during 1909 were fewer in number than in any year since 1903. It is in the tonnage of the vessels, however, that the best guide will be found as to the increase or decrease in the volume of shipping. Thus, the net tonnage of 1909 exceeded that of 1908 by 9,697, and that of 1905 by 534,648. The departures in 1909 represented a decrease of 139 vessels, but an increase of 38,651 in the aggregate net tonnage over the previous year, whilst in comparison with 1905 there was an increase of 12 in the number of vessels, and of 673,118 in the net tonnage.

In 1909 steamers numbered 2,104 of the vessels entered, and 2,082 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,378,007 and 4,379,411 respectively.

Shipping in ballast.

The inward shipping of 1909 included 78 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 118,356, whilst the outward shipping included 240 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 291,525.

Shipping with principal countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1909 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1909.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States	1,686	2,690,427	1,774	2,938,444
United Kingdom	197	809,061	229	869,219
New Zealand	105	188,746	93	218,962
Other British	83	177,225	76	156,943
Total British	2,071	3,865,459	2,172	4,183,568
France	14	41,787	20	64,493
Germany	67	225,075	39	147,835
United States	60	169,894	2	5,087
Other Foreign	97	222,336	53	131,233
Total Foreign	238	659,092	114	348,648
Total	2,309	4,524,551	2,286	4,532,216

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1905 to 1909 was as shown hereunder:—

Nationality
of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1905...	1,518	659	199	2,376	1,641,555	1,851,868	496,480	3,989,903
1906...	1,492	640	200	2,332	1,684,442	1,839,013	542,987	4,066,442
1907...	1,524	648	220	2,392	1,676,899	1,946,055	611,155	4,234,109
1908...	1,555	693	206	2,454	1,851,992	2,056,934	605,928	4,514,854
1909...	1,384	682	243	2,309	1,697,516	2,156,974	670,061	4,524,551
Cleared.								
1905...	1,469	619	186	2,274	1,626,601	1,753,274	479,223	3,859,098
1906...	1,492	645	206	2,343	1,663,025	1,853,334	554,190	4,070,549
1907..	1,543	655	210	2,408	1,669,113	1,971,706	585,123	4,225,942
1908...	1,528	690	207	2,425	1,850,033	2,032,916	610,616	4,493,565
1909...	1,374	673	239	2,286	1,713,443	2,152,599	666,174	4,532,216

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 1905 to 1909 are, Australian vessels, 64, 64, 64, 63, 60 per cent., Australian tonnage, 42, 41, 40, 41, 37½ per cent.; other British vessels, 28, 27, 27, 28, 29½ per cent.; other British tonnage, 46, 45, 46, 45½, 47½ per cent.; foreign vessels 8, 9, 9, 9, 10½ per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 12, 14, 14, 13½, 15 per cent. The foreign country showing the largest increase in shipping is Germany, the percentage of German ships to the total having risen from 3.6 in 1905 to 5.0 in 1909, and the percentage of tonnage to the total having increased from 7.0 to 8.8 in the same period.

In the next table further detail of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1909 is given:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1909.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian ...	1,384	1,697,516	1,374	1,713,443
United Kingdom ...	512	1,952,146	509	1,950,822
New Zealand... ..	170	204,828	164	201,777
Total British ...	2,066	3,854,490	2,047	3,866,042
Foreign—				
Dutch	14	26,248	13	25,685
French	35	95,585	34	97,325
German	115	398,415	116	400,228
Italian	4	6,709	3	5,171
Japanese	13	39,242	13	39,242
Norwegian	44	65,778	41	59,364
Russian	3	4,659	2	2,794
Swedish	13	31,987	14	34,775
American (United States)	2	1,438	3	1,590
Total Foreign ...	243	670,061	239	666,174
Total	2,309	4,524,551	2,286	4,532,216

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1909, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1909.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne	183	110,298	200	33,672	383	143,970
Geelong	3	430	5	383	8	813
Total	186	110,728	205	34,055	391	144,783

During 1909 there were added to the register 12 steamers with a total net tonnage of 12,034, and 8 sailing vessels, with a total net tonnage of 1,774; whilst 5 steamers having an aggregate net tonnage of 214, and 1 sailing vessel having a net tonnage of 80, were taken off the register.

The following is a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1909.

Vessels on
Austral-
asian
registers.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1909.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	173	103,719	214	33,630	387	137,349
New South Wales	539	74,880	563	54,522	1,102	129,402
Queensland	102	16,814	205	9,100	307	25,914
South Australia	116	45,043	148	20,216	264	65,289
Western Australia	42	13,821	344	9,318	386	23,139
Tasmania	58	9,015	161	8,332	219	17,347
Total Australia	1,030	263,292	1,635	135,148	2,665	398,440
New Guinea ... ..	...	...	1	8	1	8
New Zealand	261	103,717	330	42,146	591	145,863
Total	1,291	367,009	1,966	177,302	3,257	544,311

Compared with 1908, steamers owned in Australia and New Zealand have increased by 5 in number and 11,511 in tonnage, while sailing vessels, although 137 less in number have increased by 230 in tonnage.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS, 1909.

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	Persons employed.	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1908-9.	Capital Cost.
			White.	Red.	Green.				£	£
Cape Nelson	Dioptric ..	Fixed	4½	3½	..	White* ..	19	} 3	493	16,178
" Auxiliary .. ..	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	Red	3			
Portland	Dioptric ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	Green	12			
Port Fairy	" "	Fixed and Flashing	..	..	..	Red	9	} 2	325	2,573
" " .. ..	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	" " .. ..	..	..	315	3,857
" "	" "	" "	" "
Warrnambool (upper light)	" "	Fixed	½	..	..	White	14	} 2	318	7,917
" " (lower light)	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	Red	5			
Cape Otway	" "	Triple Flashing	24	..	..	White	24	} 3	544	10,367
" " Auxiliary	" "	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	Red	4 to 8			
Split Point	Dioptric ..	" "	7½	5½	..	Red†	18			
" " Auxiliary .. ..	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	White	3	} 3	495	11,838
Port Phillip—										
Point Lonsdale	Dioptric ..	Occulting ..	22	13	..	White and Red	17	} 3	636	4,113
Queenscliff (high)	Catadioptric	Fixed	2½	..	..	White	17			
" " (low)	Dioptric ..	" "	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14	} 8	1 335	19,071
West Channel Pile Light	" "	" "	2	1	..	" "	11			
South Channel (Eastern Light)	" "	" "	2½	2½	..	" "	13	} 4	629	9,456
" " (pile)	" "	" "	½	1½	..	" "	10			
Schnapper Point	" "	" "	½	1½	..	White	10			
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	Dioptric ..	Occulting ..	2½	1½	..	Red and White	12	} 3	571	5,005
Cape Schanck	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	4½	..	..	White	23			
" " Auxiliary	" "	Fixed	48½	..	..	" " .. ..	..	} 3	589	19,278
Wilson's Promontory	Catoptric ..	" "	2½	..	..	Red	3	} 3	845	24,433
Cliffy Island	Dioptric ..	Flashing ..	4½	..	..	White	24			
Cape Everard	Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	12	..	" "	15	} 3	457	13,225
" " Auxiliary	" "	Fixed .. ..	..	..	..	White*	21			
Gabo Island	Catadioptric	" "	4½	..	..	Red	2	} 3	514	21,785
" " Auxiliary .. ..	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	White	20			
" " Auxiliary .. ..	" " .. ..	" " .. ..	..	..	..	Red	3	} 3	863	22,631
						Total			8,978	191,727

* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.
 † White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.33 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 46 acres 33 perches, of which 13 acres 6½ perches are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1909 comprised 3,935 steamers, 24 ships, 111 barques, 4 brigs, 66 schooners, 535 ketches, and 277 lighters, their registered tonnage aggregating 5,178,068; the tonnage of imports being 2,177,460, and that of exports 1,197,725. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 4 dredges, 1 steam tug, 6 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, 1 Lobnitz rock breaker, &c., &c. The material dredged and disposed of during 1909 amounted to 1,280,719 cubic yards, viz., 619,433 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay and 661,286 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 24,539,033, and the bay dredgings to 14,956,393 cubic yards, making a total of 39,495,426 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 27,035,232 cubic yards were deposited in deep water, and 12,460,194 were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1909 was 7.29d. per cubic yard.

The rock-breaking plant imported for the purpose of removing the various reefs in the river has rapidly improved the upper section of the river above Spencer Dock. The reef in that locality has been lowered 3 feet, and the work is still in progress. The work of widening Coode Canal, which was commenced in 1906, is being pushed on towards completion. The Victoria Dock has been dredged to a depth of at least 26 feet throughout, and is now free from all obstructions to navigation.

The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1909, numbered 1,642, and in addition there were 728 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 15 travelling offices, and 1,333 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 3,345 persons, and there were in addition 3,744 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and casual employés. The postal routes in 1909 totalled 14,307 miles, of which 3,300 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,033,190 miles, including 4,290,404 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ...	111,180,179	116,459,106	122,508,040	128,985,872	133,601,053
Newspapers	} 44,527,821	} 45,877,460	{ 27,959,631	} 49,435,511	{ 32,294,427
Packets ...					
Parcels ...						469,496	510,822	556,017	562,822	620,536
Total ...	156,177,496	162,847,388	165,406,966	178,984,205	184,084,835

Port of
Melbourne

Postal
returns.

Registered letters are included in this statement, and numbered 1,097,337 in 1909. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1909 exceeded the number for 1905 by 18 per cent. A clear idea will be obtained of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with when it is stated that in 1909 the letters posted and received represented 104, and the newspapers, packets, and parcels 39 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL :
1905 TO 1909.

Service.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland	93,065,704	95,757,186	98,997,371	104,678,946	107,177,515
" " in other States	5,906,712	6,789,347	8,422,098	8,491,992	9,679,546
" " outside the States	2,602,122	3,100,550	3,111,604	3,156,174	3,160,464
Total	101,574,538	105,647,083	110,531,673	116,327,112	120,017,525
Received from other States	6,970,591	7,901,784	8,552,938	8,851,163	9,467,320
" " outside the States	2,635,050	2,910,239	3,423,429	3,807,597	4,116,208
Total	9,605,641	10,812,023	11,976,367	12,658,760	13,583,528
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland	12,948,945	12,634,907	9,896,754	13,266,159	10,868,160
" " in other States	9,224,864	9,572,498	9,616,010	9,804,772	12,135,234
" " outside the States	2,096,196	2,063,868	2,352,126	2,238,737	2,333,076
Total	24,270,005	24,271,273	21,864,890	25,309,668	25,336,470
Received from other States	2,532,944	2,731,986	2,780,677	3,091,799	3,430,794
" " outside the States	4,140,329*	3,911,370*	3,314,064	4,185,915*	3,527,163
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland	9,524,237	10,459,960	8,482,761	11,502,345	11,111,471
" " in other States	1,786,938	1,893,365	2,099,072	2,174,076	2,565,516
" " outside the States	919,218	837,204	880,050	882,984	980,376
Total	12,230,393	13,190,529	11,462,783	14,559,405	14,657,363
Received from other States	1,354,150	1,772,302	1,815,808	1,688,724	1,735,735
" " outside the States	†	†	1,104,687	†	1,175,721
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland	291,271	312,084	335,788	332,164	365,228
" " in other States	93,756	104,827	118,946	125,844	142,648
" " outside the States	15,571	17,400	17,786	18,555	19,245
Total	400,598	434,311	472,520	476,563	527,121
Received from other States	42,395	47,664	53,514	56,810	63,033
" " outside the States	26,503	28,847	29,983	29,449	30,382
Total	68,898	76,511	83,497	86,259	93,415

* Other articles, no distinction being 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 18,442,987 since 1905, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 14,111,811, those for other States of 3,772,834, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth of 558,342. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States have increased by 2,496,729, and those from outside countries by 1,481,158. Compared with 1905, newspapers posted for delivery inland have diminished to the extent of 2,080,785, but those posted for other States show an increase of 2,910,370, and those for outside countries an increase of 236,880, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 897,850. Packets and parcels posted for inland delivery increased by 1,661,191 in the five years shown above, those for delivery in other States by 827,470, and those for delivery outside the Commonwealth by 64,832, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 402,223 in the same period. "Other articles," including newspapers, packets, and parcels received from outside the Commonwealth have increased by 566,434 since 1905.

Dead letters, &c.
Dead letters in 1909 numbered 356,831, of which 25,778 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £12,905, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 243,526; destroyed, 69,702; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 43,603. There were also 330,670 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 35,673 were returned to the senders, 249,470 were destroyed, and 45,527 were returned to other States and countries.

Money orders and postal notes.
There are 506 money order offices in the State, which, in 1909, issued 245,911 orders for £1,031,215. Of these 166,494 for £755,311 were inland, 37,126 for £174,983 inter-state, and 42,291 for £100,921 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 324,240 for £1,363,064, the inland being 166,469 for £754,976, the inter-state 109,972 for £467,167, and the international 47,799 for £140,921. Inland postal notes paid numbered 1,887,728 for £702,642, Victorian notes paid in other States 358,511 for £124,354, and notes of other States paid in Victoria 339,019 for £147,515. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1904:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Money Orders Issued—					
Number ...	221,732	230,253	236,954	236,520	245,911
Amount ... £	759,763	814,564	938,198	975,441	1,031,215
Money Orders Paid—					
Number ...	312,244	310,382	320,107	318,365	324,240
Amount ... £	1,102,652	1,122,551	1,266,235	1,311,557	1,363,064
Postal Notes—					
Victorian—Paid in Victoria £	585,548	619,523	645,831	659,208	702,642
Victorian—Paid in Other States £	67,156	70,615	90,102	104,409	124,354
Of Other States—Paid in Victoria £	110,027	121,159	133,960	138,696	147,515

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1909 exceeding those of 1905 by £271,452, and those of 1908 by £55,774. Of orders paid those of 1909 exceeded those of 1905 by £260,412, and those of 1908 by £51,507.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State having been £117,094 more in 1909 than in 1905. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1909 showing an increase of £57,198 over 1905, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £37,488 for the same period.

Telegraphs
and tele-
grams.

There are 1,258 telegraph offices in the State, 464 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 1,093 miles of line carrying 11,530 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,068 miles of line carrying 4,856 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, 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of Stations ...	969	1,055	1,115	1,212	1,258
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	6,338	6,954	7,008	7,037	7,161
Wire ...	16,082	14,950	15,326	15,516	16,386
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,689,145	1,785,046	1,812,253	1,829,807	1,795,539
Inter-State ...	508,058	633,358	679,518	674,960	685,412
International ...	59,279	70,315	75,518	75,351	75,649
Total ...	2,256,482	2,488,719	2,567,289	2,580,118	2,556,600
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	*	681,364	733,504	764,258	779,603
International ...	55,749	67,194	72,200	74,857	73,645
Total ...	...	748,558	805,704	839,115	853,248

* No record.

The seeming inconsistency between the figures relating to the mileage of telegraph lines and telegraph wire arises from the fact that since 1905 telephone lines used by the Railway Department for transmitting telegrams have been classed as telegraph lines, and that

signalling wire on the railways has been classed as telephone wire. The total telegrams despatched in 1909 were less than those for the previous year by 23,518, inland telegrams having decreased to the extent of 34,268, while inter-state and international telegrams had increased by 10,452 and 298 respectively. Compared with 1905 the telegrams despatched in 1909 show an increase of 300,118, including an inter-state addition of 177,354. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 104,690 since 1906. In 1909 the value of inland telegrams was £75,501, of inter-state despatched £54,859, of inter-state received £60,144, of international despatched £84,124, and of international received £68,625.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company Telephones. 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 exchanges, subscribers, bureaux, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES, 1905 TO 1909.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground					
Cables	1,659	1,121	1,228	1,372	1,553
Wire	29,312	32,956	41,391	50,687	56,967
Exchanges—					
Number	24	31	40	51	56
Subscribers	9,259	10,424	12,935	14,868	16,673
Telephones	14,134	15,460	18,412	20,623	23,928
Bureaux	135	128	131	147	158
Private Lines	416	417	443	470	462

The reduction in the mileage of lines since 1905 is accounted for by the fact that telephone lines belonging to the Railway Department, which are used for transmitting telegrams, have since that year been classified as telegraph lines.

The length of wire has increased by 94 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 80 per cent., since 1905.

The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 23,928 in 1909. This number represented an increase of 69 per cent. as compared with 1905, and of 16 per cent. as compared with 1908.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £883,682 in 1909, the items being postage £557,232, commission on money orders and postal notes £25,791, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £135,523, telephones, &c., £141,782, and various £23,354. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £5,761. It is estimated that the number of stamps and

Revenue and expenditure, Post and Telegraph Department.

pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1909 was 120,267,137, and the value thereof £694,310. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £766,267 in 1909, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £167,031. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £491,056; inland mail services, £113,360; British and foreign mail services, £53,567; cable subsidies, &c., £11,903; maintenance of buildings, &c., £37,702; and miscellaneous, £58,679. In the following table the revenue and expenditure of the Department are summarized for the last five years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	702,608	783,402	813,662	848,934	883,682
Value of unpaid Services ...	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761
Revenue Earned	708,369	789,163	819,423	854,695	889,443
Expenditure (ordinary) ...	627,735	630,648	687,015	730,802	766,267
Surplus	80,634	158,515	132,408	123,893	123,176

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

All railways in Victoria with one exception, referred to on page 504, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to these 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 81.6 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, 1905,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	312·01	311·82	311·46	307·51	307·51
Single Lines (miles)	3,129·72	3,134·03	3,135·61	3,139·56	3,155·36
Total	3,441·73	3,445·85	3,447·07	3,447·07	3,462·87
Cost of Construction	£ 32,231,083	£ 32,338,352	£ 32,448,468	£ 32,618,177	£ 32,887,611
Average Cost per mile	9,365	9,385	9,413	9,463	9,497

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, there were, on 30th June, 1909, the following lines in course of construction:—

5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Mildura to White Cliffs	...	...	...	6.92
Ultima to Chillingollah	...	...	...	20.14
Alexandra Road to Alexandra	...	...	...	4.33
Ouyen to Kow Plains	...	...	...	57.00
Nyora to Woolamai	...	...	...	16.75
				105.14

2-ft. 6-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Moe to Walhalla	...	...	...	26.20
Beech Forest to Crowe's	...	...	...	14.28
				40.48

and the following lines had been authorized, but the construction of them had not been commenced.

5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Beeac to Newtown	...	...	...	35.75

2-ft. 6-in. Gauge				Mileage.
Whitfield to Tolmie District	...	...	...	20.0

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, 1905 TO 1909.

30th June.	£
1905	41,259,387
1906	41,404,947
1907	41,547,223
1908	41,919,376
1909	42,392,007

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1909, £3,875,132 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£38,516,875) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £39,794,362, on which the annual interest payable is £1,432,597, or at the average rate of 3.60 per cent. The nominal amount of

Cost of
railways
and
equipment.

loans, however, was reduced by £1,277,487—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, 1909, was 3.60 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.71 per cent.

Railway
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1904, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Miles Constructed ...	3,441.73	3,445.85	3,447.07	3,447.07	3,462.87
„ Dismantled ...	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	18.03
„ Closed to Traffic	31.81	31.81	29.93	29.93	29.93
„ Open for Traffic	3,393.85	3,397.97	3,401.07	3,401.07	3,414.91
Train Mileage ...	9,023,365	9,392,069	10,339,691	10,718,415	11,628,792
Passengers carried ...	59,702,050	65,244,392	71,200,331	76,053,909	82,286,112
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,628,237	3,676,017	3,965,792	3,754,861	4,166,786

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, 1909, was 3,741.69 miles of main track, and 595.99 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1908-9 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1907-8—by 6,232,203, and those of 1906-7, the next in volume, by 11,085,781. Of the passenger journeys in 1908-9, 75,806,743 were made by metropolitan-suburban passengers, an increase of 5,860,579 on the previous year, and 6,479,369 by country passengers, an increase of 371,624 on that year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1908-9 exceeded that for 1907-8 by 411,925, and that for 1906-7, which comes next to it in importance, by 200,994. Wheat carried in 1908-9 was in excess of the quantity for 1907-8 by 356,210 tons, and of that for 1906-7 by 74,774 tons. Comparing 1908-9 with 1904-5, the passenger traffic had increased by 22,584,062 passengers, or 38 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 538,549 tons, or 15 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 2,605,427 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, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,382,308	1,503,024	1,644,247	1,712,420	1,797,000
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	1,932,381	2,015,121	2,096,167	1,883,689	2,083,378
Sundries ...	267,577	270,923	281,817	287,633	308,687
Total ...	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742	4,189,065
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance ...	571,149	587,914	599,948	658,425	626,532
Rolling-stock ...	942,529	891,391	1,011,441	973,762	998,028
Transportation ...	562,370	588,123	596,309	616,132	644,660
General Charges*	146,231	149,915	162,997	201,999	254,709
Total ...	2,222,279	2,217,343	2,370,695	2,450,318	2,523,929
Net Receipts ...	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424	1,665,136
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	62·04	58·52	58·94	63·09	60·25

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1908-9 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1907-8 by £305,323, or 8 per cent. The passenger fares paid in 1908-9 exceeded those paid in 1907-8 by £23,235 in the case of country passengers, and by £61,345 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable items in the receipts from goods for 1908-9, as compared with the previous year, were an increase of £187,330 for the carriage of wheat, and a decrease of £17,497 for the carriage of live stock. Working expenses exceeded the expenditure of 1907-8 by £73,611, or 3 per cent., and that of 1904-5 by £301,650, or 14 per cent., as against an increase of 17 per cent. in the receipts in the same interval. The net receipts of 1908-9 were greater than those of the previous year by £231,712, or 16 per cent.

Railway interest charges compared with net revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, and expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE
1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Year.				Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
				£	£
1904-5	...	...	...	1,461,994	1,359,987
1905-6	...	...	...	1,472,397	1,571,725
1906-7	...	...	...	1,483,284	1,651,536
1907-8	...	...	...	1,483,807	1,433,424
1908-9	...	...	...	1,430,693	1,665,136

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in three out of the last four 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 £99,328 in 1905-6, £168,252 in 1906-7, and £235,043 in 1908-9.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1905 to 1909, were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE,
1904-5 TO 1908-9.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,384	3,394	3,400	3,401	3,402
Gross Earnings per Mile	£ 1,059	£ 1,116	£ 1,183	£ 1,142	£ 1,231
Expenses per Mile ..	657	653	697	720	742
Net Profits per Mile	402	463	486	422	489

The receipts per mile of open railway for the year 1908-9 were in excess of those for the preceding year by £89, and of those for the year 1904-5 by £172, whilst the expenses per mile showed increases of £22 and £85 over the amounts for those respective years. Net profits per mile exceeded those of 1907-8 by £67, and those of 1904-5 by £87. This table excludes all consideration of interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying same, given in the preceding table. The inventory of rolling-stock at 30th June, 1909, showed that there were at that time 503 locomotives, 1,272 carriages, 11,009 trucks, and 522 vans and sundry stock, of which 8 locomotives, 17 carriages, and 106 trucks were

Rolling-stock.

narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 21 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1908-9, the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service:— 19 locomotives, 24 carriages, 3 dining cars, 12 vans and sundries, and 328 trucks. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £6,363,801, of the narrow-gauge £46,053, and of the electric railway stock £15,468.

Some particulars with respect to the erection of the new Central Railway Station, at the corner of Swanston and Flinders streets, were given in the last issue of this work. Since then, the station building, platforms, subways, ramps, lines of way, &c., have been practically completed, and the re-construction of the old Prince's-bridge Station building, on the opposite side of Swanston-street, has been put in hand, as well as the provision of a ramp and a stairway to connect the two stations under Swanston-street, thus practically converting them into one combined station.

Central
Railway
Station,
Melbourne.

Offices, shops, refreshment rooms, and book and tobacco stalls in the new Flinders-street Station buildings have now been leased for rentals aggregating £6,997 per annum, and there is still space available for lease, which it is anticipated will shortly increase the annual income from rentals to £7,882. This sum is more than equal to the annual interest on the whole cost of the building, which is about £210,000, and it may therefore be stated that the accommodation in this building, used for traffic purposes, such as booking halls, waiting rooms, lavatories, luggage, parcels and cloak rooms, as well as the offices of the Metropolitan District officers and their staff, and a large part of the fourth storey occupied by the Railways Institute, have been provided without any increase in the interest account.

The combined Flinders-street—Prince's-bridge Station is the terminal for practically the whole of the Melbourne suburban passenger traffic, and also for the passenger traffic of the country lines to Sale and Bairnsdale; Korumburra, Leongatha, and Port Albert; Lilydale, Healesville, and Warburton; Ferntree Gully and Gembrook, and Whittlesea; and it is estimated that the number of passengers arriving at and leaving this terminal annually exceeds 55,000,000.

All fines collected from the staff for disciplinary purposes have, since 1st July, 1904, been credited to a fund for the establishment and maintenance of an Institute for the use and benefit of the officers and employes, and a corresponding amount has also been credited to the fund and charged to the working expenses of the Railways. The sum which thus became available for the purposes of the Railways Institute was on 23rd November, 1909, handed over to representatives of a council of twenty-four, of whom seventeen had been elected by the members of the Institute and seven appointed by the Railways Commissioners, to establish and manage the proposed Institute in accordance with the provisions of a constitution adopted by the members and approved by the Railways Commissioners. The objects of the Institute are to promote the intellectual, social, and physical well-being of its members, and to keep the officers and employes of

Railway
Institute.

the Victorian Railways in touch with railway practice and development throughout the world. Commodious, suitable, and convenient premises, situated in the fourth storey of the new Flinders-street Station building, were set aside for the purposes of the Institute, and these premises were formally opened and the Institute inaugurated on the 22nd January, 1910.

Victorian
coal carried
on rail-
ways.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1905, 76,289 tons were consumed; in 1906, 63,694 tons; in 1907, 41,713 tons; in 1908, 33,799 tons; and in 1909, 39,487 tons. The quantity carried for the general public was 67,239 tons in 1905, 87,144 tons in 1906, 87,913 tons in 1907, 69,935 tons in 1908, and 88,100 tons in 1909. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile is paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. or less per ton per mile, according to the distance.

Municipal
railway.

The one railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is that from Kerang to Koondrook, which is owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length, and up to the end of 1909 cost £31,446 for construction and equipment. For the year 1909 the gross receipts were £3,555, the working expenses were £1,766, and the interest paid was £1,157. The train mileage for the same year was 18,200.

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST.

Tramways.

By the "Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883" (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the municipalities interested, who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of delegates from municipalities concerned, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal properties and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of same to the company, dating from 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair, to hand back the lines in good working condition to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to 31st December, 1893, were defrayed out of money borrowed; after that period they were met by the company

to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and to the extent of the remainder by the municipalities. The liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, the whole of which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making the total income from loans £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan moneys ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The sinking fund on 4th January, 1910, amounted to £1,177,238. The following particulars have been furnished by the secretary to the Tramway Trust:—

“The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.”

“A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per journey. All fares are, by Act No. 765, section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, after 31st December, 1897.”

The length of the several lines and the dates on which they were opened for traffic have been given in previous issues of this work.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company:—

Melbourne
tramways.

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,
1900-1 TO 1908-9.

Year ended 30th June.	Length of Lines Open.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1901	48	8,964,734	47,195,647	465,427
1902	48	9,226,883	47,261,572	454,683
1903	48	9,044,282	46,832,910	432,505
1904	48	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905	48	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906	48	9,032,523	52,925,654	469,079
1907	48	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635
1908	48	9,810,808	63,954,512	545,269
1909	48	9,856,345	66,522,463	565,601

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1909, comprised 43.67 miles of double track cable tramway, and 4.47 miles of double track horse tramway. The traffic of each of the last six years has successively eclipsed that of any former year, 1908-9 exceeding 1907-8 by

2,567,951 passengers, and 1906-7 by 7,453,183 passengers. The number of tram miles run shows an increase of 45,537 over 1907-8, and of 319,948 over 1906-7.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of electric tramways (6.5 miles being double track and 5.9 miles single track), $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of cable tramways (double track), and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of horse tramways (single track). Of these, the most recently constructed is the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway, which is controlled by a Trust representing the municipalities of Prahran and Malvern, and was opened on 30th May, 1910. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and cost £90,000 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan electric lines, 8 miles, the Northcote-Preston cable line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They are controlled by public or private companies, and their operations during the year 1909 were represented by 760,000 tram miles run and 4,755,000 passengers carried.

Country
tramways.

In country towns there are $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles of electric tramways, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of horse tramway, and 1 mile of steam tramway, which during 1909 had a tram mileage of 1,166,000 and carried 4,700,000 passengers. The construction of electric tramways in the town of Geelong has been authorized, and the work is now in hand.

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 1909, was 1,611, of which 785 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,826. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1905 TO 1909.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel)	591	582	581	562	547
" (Hansoms)	215	219	225	239	238
Omnibuses	33	40	48	48	51
Tram Cars	382	426	393	401	422
" Dummies	336	329	352	401	353
Total	1,557	1,596	1,599	1,651	1,611
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed	1,638	1,119	1,770	1,884	1,826

The
Customs
Tariff
1908.

The *Customs Tariff* 1908 Act relating to duties of Customs was assented to on 3rd June, 1908, the time of imposition of duties imposed being 8th August, 1907, and the Act is deemed to have come into operation as at that time. There has not been any alteration in the rates of duty since the previous issue of this work. For these rates, see page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9.

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, and the extent to which such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906 and 1907. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State,

or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; 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 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 the applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes; and if the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

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 1909, five judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1909.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1895 ..	2,115	140,292	254	187	101	33	41,487
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1905 ..	623	88,079	117	96	21	9	3,986
1906 ..	533	56,867	128	64	22	19	7,358
1907 ..	564	56,182	106	61	26	10	2,408
1908 ..	673	97,221	114	62	26	12	7,621
1909 ..	774	104,831	114	68	23	15	8,538

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1909, the writs issued were about one-ninth; the amount sued for was about one-seventh; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The business was, however, in excess of that for the year 1908. Notwithstanding the decrease in litigation, the number of barristers and solicitors at the census of 1901 was given as 820, being an increase of 90 over the number according to the previous census of 1891. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

Decline in litigation.

The number of criminal cases tried 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 three quinquennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Criminal cases in superior courts.

CRIMINAL CASES — SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS,
1890 TO 1909.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1890 ...	964	662	5.92
1895 ...	735	46	3.90
1900 ...	652	451	3.78
1905 ...	758	454	3.74
1906 ...	623	397	3.24
1907 ...	636	392	3.14
1908 ...	647	466	3.68
1909 ...	680	430	3.35

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1909 as compared with 1890 of 29 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 35 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued.

County Courts business.

In 1909,* there were 107 sessions lasting 322 days and held in 44 places. Particulars of litigation in 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1890 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1890	12,635	349,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1895	1,861	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1905	582	145,884	47,481	4,096	2,383
1906	556	135,580	42,836	5,473	2,856
1907	633	133,962	43,662	4,579	2,485
1908	721	203,169	69,460	9,136	2,808
1909	665	141,443	51,247	5,649	2,593

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1909 was higher than in any of the years since 1900, with the exception of 1908, but was only one-nineteenth of that in 1890; the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, have not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Petty Sessions civil business.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 235 places in Victoria in 1909 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are as follows:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1909.

Year.	Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
		£	£
1890	30,466	196,917	132,663
1895	30,609	168,143	138,722
1900	17,577	95,890	80,960
1905	26,393	142,673	121,525
1906	25,320	145,847	123,625
1907	26,255	147,044	123,732
1908	32,005	181,028	157,334
1909	36,894	200,836	162,393

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1909, 561 appeals against municipal ratings, 796 maintenance cases, 625 fraud summonses against debtors, 10,816 electoral revision cases, 5,500 cases relating to licences and certificates, and 2,032 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 514 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

INSOLVENCIES.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last five years were:—

Insolvencies, &c.

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1905 ..	570	235,773	74,673	174	179,310	98,673
1906 ..	517	231,828	81,144	175	126,499	102,323
1907 ..	448	196,87	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

The number of insolvencies in 1909 was the lowest recorded since 1901. The average number during the last five years was 484, and the average declared liabilities £194,631 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.
1905 ...	... 536	34	570
1906 ...	... 485	32	517
1907 ...	... 431	17	448
1908 ...	... 484	30	514
1909 ...	... 345	25	370

In the following 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

Occupations of insolvents.

to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 148 whose occupations were not returned:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1905 TO 1909.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.	Number of Insolvents, 1905 to 1909.	Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners.
Professional	35,224	144	4·09
Domestic	66,815	127	1·90
Commercial	79,048	796	10·07
Transport and Communication	31,516	228	7·23
Industrial	146,233	1,181	8·08
Primary Producers	165,147	632	3·83
Total	523,983*	3,108	5·93

* Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

As might be expected, fewer breadwinners of the domestic and primary producing classes become insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class find it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

Occupations
of
insolvents
in detail.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1905 to 1909:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor.. ..	2	4	1	..	..
Chemist	2	..	1	1	..
Civil servant	13	15	8	4	9
Dentist	1	3	..	1	..
Police	11	10	4	1	5
Others	14	8	5	11	10
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper	5	3	2	4	8
Hotelkeeper	16	8	24	11	12
Others	9	10	6	4	5

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent	13	13	10	10	7
Butcher	7	9	9	20	2
Clerk, accountant	22	13	10	7	8
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser	7	10	10	8	9
Draper and assistants	6	10	13	15	9
Grocer and assistants	23	30	21	19	27
Hawker	2	1	3	3	2
Merchant, importer	8	7	2	20	11
Storekeeper	27	35	15	38	26
Others	57	60	43	37	22
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, carter, driver	8	12	6	16	11
Railway service	45	63	29	6	4
Tramway employé	1	1	..	..	1
Others	1	5	10	4	5
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier	8	7	9	15	4
Bootmaker	9	4	3	7	2
Builder, contractor	27	19	23	25	18
Carpenter	11	9	15	15	7
Coachbuilder, painter	13	5	5	..	6
Engineer, engine-driver	12	10	8	7	4
Labourer	111	95	84	92	88
Miller, baker	11	11	5	11	14
Saddler	4	4	1	3	2
Tailor, dressmaker	8	6	8	7	6
Watchmaker	2	1	..	..	1
Others	56	59	60	66	58
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer	22	22	17	24	31
Grazier	5	1	2	5	6
Miner	91	73	69	114	69
Others	13	9	15	26	18
<i>Indefinite Class</i>	41	27	25	27	28
Total	744	692	581	684	555

DIVORCE.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, *Divorce, &c.* 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, 2,412 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 91 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 2,064 and 20 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 109 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

The grounds on which divorces (*i.e.*, *Decrees Nisi*) were granted during the last three years were:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Adultery	37	41	32
Assaults (violent)... ..	—	1	—
Desertion	84	100	90
Desertion and adultery	7	4	6
Drunkenness (habitual)	5	5	8
Sentences for crime	1	—	2
Total	134	151	138

Grounds of Divorce.

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the years 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

Divorces in Australian States and New Zealand.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1890	14	4	40	..	24
	1895	136	2	85	..	48
	1900	159	2	93	..	52
	1905	188	3	136	1	75
	1906	172	4	123	2	67
	1907	182	4	134	..	71
	1908	187	4	151	1	79
	1909	188	3	138	1	71
New South Wales	1890	72	9	42	9	32
	1895	348	22	299	11	169
	1900	301	34	216	14	112
	1905	298	33	170	15	83
	1906	264	25	174	10	80
	1907	359	36	221	14	99
	1908	365	22	196	15	87
	1909	415	28	272	12	114
Queensland	1890	8	1	8	2	18
	1895	6	2	4	..	6
	1900	24	1	12	1	18
	1905	12	3	4	1	7
	1906	20	3	12	3	20
	1907	11	3	12	1	17
	1908	14	6	11	2	16
	1909	24	2	16	..	19

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
South Australia	1890	5	3	2	..	4
	1895	12	1	5	..	9
	1900	11	1	7	1	15
	1905	11	..	6	..	10
	1906	14	1	3	1	7
	1907	16	..	11	..	18
	1908	20	..	8	..	13
	1909	16	..	12	..	19
Western Australia	1890	3	1	2	..	30
	1895	3	..	2	..	17
	1900	15	1	16	..	54
	1905	33	2	11	1	29
	1906	28	1	18	..	43
	1907	19	2	11	..	26
	1908	21	2	10	..	23
	1909	21	1	15	1	36
Tasmania	1890	4	1	2	..	9
	1895	4	..	3	1	17
	1900	11	1	4	..	16
	1905	9	..	2	..	7
	1906	11	..	5	..	19
	1907	5	..	8	..	30
	1908	13	..	7	..	25
	1909	12	1	12	1	47
Total, Australian States	1890	106	19	96	11	23
	1895	509	27	398	12	79
	1900	521	40	348	16	64
	1905	551	46	329	18	57
	1906	509	34	335	16	57
	1907	592	45	397	15	65
	1908	620	34	383	18	62
	1909	676	35	465	15	72
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	24	8	21	3	27
	1895	30	6	18	5	23
	1900	110	5	85	3	74
	1905	163	1	114	..	81
	1906	171	7	125	1	88
	1907	192	6	147	1	101
	1908	207	..	171	3	115
	1909	242	2	163	..	105

The grounds of divorce are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales, and these were extended in New Zealand in 1898. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. The United States and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the former country the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the following table:—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces ¹ (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia	1905-9	4,178,569	338*	10
Austria	1898-1902	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	"	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1896-1900	3,744,283	396	11
Denmark	1899-1903	2,449,540	411	17
England and Wales	"	32,527,843	568	2
France	"	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1898-1902	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	"	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	"	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	"	6,176,057	491	8
Hungary	1898-1902	19,254,559	2,130	11
Ireland	1899-1903	4,458,775	†	†
Italy	"	32,475,253	819	3
Netherlands	1897-1901	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand	1905-9	920,300	145	16
Norway	1898-1902	2,221,477	129	6
Scotland	1899-1903	4,472,103	175	4
Servia	1896-1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1898-1902	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	"	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	"	75,994,575	55,502	73

* Sixteen 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.

Indeter-
minate
sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908.

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, 1910, 11 males and 4 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 9 youths under indeterminate detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison. The reformatory prisons mentioned are but temporary expedients. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, five inmates were released on probation from the Castlemaine prison on the recommendation of the Board, and were reported to be doing well. 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. During the period under review, 85 such officers were appointed for cities and large country towns.

In 1909 Mr. C. A. Topp, I.S.O., the Chairman of the Board, visited Europe and America, inquired into the laws in operation in various countries relating to the detention and reformation of prisoners past the age of boyhood, but not yet confirmed criminals, and endeavoured to obtain information as to the manner in which these laws were carried out, and also as to the legislation dealing with habitual criminals, and the methods of prison treatment adopted in regard to them. Mr. Topp's report is now before the Government. He states that in no country which he visited has the indeterminate sentence been given so extended an operation as under the Victorian Indeterminate Sentences Act of 1907.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

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 1909, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1909.

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, manslaughter, shooting at, &c. ...	54	...	54	2	15	37
Assaults ...	564	874	1,438	776	658	4
Others ...	155	119	274	57	100	117
Against Property—						
Robbery, burglary, &c.	320	...	320	70	121	129
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,811	673	2,484	1,529	707	248
Wilful damage to property ...	190	347	537	348	185	4
Others ...	109	236	345	209	98	38
Against Good Order—						
Drunkenness ...	12,386	50	12,436	7,025	5,411	...
Others ...	4,508	6,726	11,234	8,899	2,330	5
Breaches of Licensing Act	21	1,444	1,465	1,092	373	...
Other offences...	846	22,880	23,726	19,964	3,673	89
Total... ..	20,964	33,349	54,313	39,971	13,671	671

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 20,964 offences for which arrests were made, 1,655 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 19,309. In 11,712 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 7,063 they were discharged, and in 534 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 33,349 summons cases, 27,089 were summarily convicted, 6,214 were discharged, and 46 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (52,658), the number summarily convicted was 38,801, 13,277 were discharged, and 580 were committed for trial.

The following table shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1909:—

Children's Courts.

CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1909.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.	
Against the Person—			
Assaults	12	33	45
Others	13	17	30
Against Property—			
Larceny, &c.	282	479	761
Wilful damage	7	186	193
Others	2	95	97
Against Good Order—			
Drunkenness	2	..	2
Others	114	820	934
Breaches of Licensing Act .. .. .	..	4	4
Other Offences	1,088	561	1,649
Total	1,520	2,195	3,715

The arrests of neglected children, which numbered 1,049 in 1909, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences in the two years ended 1906, 44 per cent. were summoned, 47 per cent. were arrested, and 9 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported; but during the past three years, owing to the great increase in the number of summons cases, the rates were 57, 35, and 8 per cent. respectively. This increase in summons cases has arisen 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—the compulsory clauses of the Amending

Offences reported and undetected crimes.

Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The following are particulars for the last five years:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1905 TO 1909.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Brought before magistrates on summons ...	22,290	25,430	38,008	38,596	33,349
Arrested by the police	25,470	24,583	24,332	22,008	20,964
Not arrested	5,144	4,540	4,416	5,050	4,835
Total	52,904	54,553	66,756	65,654	59,148

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, 3 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 3 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 585 in 1905, 817 in 1906, 1,121 in 1907, 744 in 1908, and 1,049 in 1909.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 75 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, and 24 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,
1905 TO 1909.

Number of Persons.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909
Arrested or summoned	45,484	48,244	60,687	58,778	52,658
Discharged by magistrates	11,176	10,594	13,395	14,747	13,277
Summarily convicted or dealt with ...	33,656	37,066	46,731	43,454	38,801
Committed for trial	652	584	561	577	580
Persons summarily dealt with or committed per 1,000 of population	28·3	30·7	37·9	34·8	30·7

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.

Neglected children arrested.

Offences dealt with by magistrates.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but, in regard to the first two points above mentioned, the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908.

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
	1904	1,846	3,257	13,881	30,140	49,124
	1905	1,932	4,032	14,458	27,338	47,760
	1906	1,811	3,797	14,029	30,376	50,013
	1907	1,757	3,646	14,783	42,154	62,340
	1908	1,793	3,894	13,102	41,815	60,604
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
	1904	3,658	6,829	23,069	32,481	66,037
	1905	3,684	6,553	24,135	32,994	67,366
	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

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908—*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
	1904	1,641	1,989	6,854	7,649	18,133
	1905	1,737	2,101	6,638	7,467	17,943
	1906	1,682	1,811	7,493	7,863	18,849
	1907	991	1,534	9,066	7,030	18,621
	1908	770	1,638	9,203	8,076	19,687
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
	1904	269	480	2,387	2,681	5,817
	1905	248	463	2,362	2,683	5,756
	1906	254	472	2,483	2,882	6,091
	1907	296	560	2,838	2,653	6,347
	1908	328	516	3,063	2,682	6,589
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
	1904	729	1,423	3,597	9,121	14,870
	1905	644	1,460	3,509	8,949	14,562
	1906	579	1,384	3,588	8,833	14,384
	1907	529	1,558	3,591	8,290	13,968
	1908	586	1,321	3,506	7,272	12,685
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
	1904	245	659	580	4,074	5,558
	1905	229	754	539	5,552	7,074
	1906	194	627	459	5,111	6,391
	1907	192	490	535	5,041	6,258
	1908	249	570	543	5,686	7,048
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
	1904	8,388	14,637	50,368	86,146	159,539
	1905	8,474	15,363	51,641	84,983	160,461
	1906	8,205	14,089	53,451	89,754	165,499
	1907	7,746	14,199	59,068	100,825	181,838
	1908	7,355	14,704	57,393	100,325	179,777
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
	1904	1,504	2,884	9,626	16,764	30,778
	1905	1,509	2,943	8,790	17,310	30,552
	1906	1,508	3,150	9,486	18,494	32,638
	1907	1,654	3,203	10,288	21,465	36,610
	1908	1,513	3,600	10,689	20,484	36,286

The following table shows the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908.

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
	1904	1·53	2·70	11·50	24·96
	1905	1·59	3·33	11·92	22·55
	1906	1·48	3·09	11·43	24·75
	1907	1·41	2·92	11·86	33·81
	1908	1·41	3·08	10·36	33·05
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
	1904	2·54	4·74	16·00	22·52
	1905	2·50	4·44	16·37	22·38
	1906	2·44	3·97	16·82	22·97
	1907	2·57	4·14	18·22	23·00
	1908	2·29	4·27	17·66	21·96
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
	1904	3·16	3·83	13·20	14·73
	1905	3·30	4·00	12·63	14·20
	1906	3·16	3·40	14·06	14·76
	1907	1·83	2·83	16·75	12·99
	1908	1·39	2·95	16·58	14·54
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
	1904	·73	1·30	6·57	7·25
	1905	·66	1·24	6·30	7·16
	1906	·67	1·24	6·53	7·58
	1907	·76	1·44	7·32	6·84
	1908	·82	1·28	7·63	6·68
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
	1904	3·08	6·02	15·21	38·56
	1905	2·57	5·84	14·02	35·77
	1906	2·23	5·33	13·81	34·00
	1907	2·01	5·91	13·62	31·43
	1908	2·18	4·92	13·07	27·10

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
 AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1904 TO 1908—*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
	1904	1·37	3·69	3·24	22·78
	1905	1·28	4·20	3·01	30·97
	1906	1·07	3·47	2·54	28·29
	1907	1·08	2·75	3·00	28·27
	1908	1·35	3·08	2·93	30·75
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
	1904	2·12	3·70	12·74	21·78
	1905	2·11	3·82	12·86	21·15
	1906	2·01	3·44	13·07	21·94
	1907	1·86	3·41	14·17	24·19
	1908	1·73	3·45	13·47	23·55
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
	1904	1·78	3·41	11·39	19·84
	1905	1·73	3·38	10·10	19·90
	1906	1·68	3·52	10·59	20·65
	1907	1·80	3·49	11·19	23·35
	1908	1·60	3·81	11·31	21·67

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 1908 only 66 of such crimes, out of a total of 41,815 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 Tasmania, closely followed by Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand, then Western Australia and New South Wales in that order.

Offences
against the
person.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States, but in New Zealand there has been a slight increase. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Queensland coming next, followed by Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New South Wales, in that order. These crimes are much commoner in Western Australia than in any other State, but the proportion in excess would be considerably reduced if allowance were made for the high ratio of adult males in the population of that State. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Offences
against
property

In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1908, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, South Australia coming next, and Victoria, New Zealand, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales, 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.

Drunken-
ness.

Causes of
arrest.

The offences for which arrests were made, together with the number of arrests under each class of offence for the last five years, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1905 TO 1909.

Offences.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Murder and Attempts to Murder	15	10	20	18	14
Manslaughter	7	4	15	8	8
Shooting at or Wounding with intent to do Bodily Harm; Wounding, &c.	46	41	41	48	24
Assaults, Common and Aggravated	576	612	546	469	454
Rape, Abduction, and Defilement of Females	75	76	82	72	80
Unnatural Offence and Assaults with intent	12	16	12	8	12
Other Offences against the Person	75	63	58	66	49
Offences against the Person and Property, including Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	342	285	297	256	281
Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing	103	92	71	84	83
Larceny and other Offences against Property	2,064	1,880	1,801	1,665	1,585
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	35	22	30	27	23
Drunkenness	14,373	13,943	14,703	13,029	12,386
Other Offences against Good Order	4,850	5,156	4,565	3,765	3,608
Offences relating to carrying out Laws	147	156	101	162	185
Smuggling and other Offences against the Revenue	106	62	62	73	90
Offences against Public Welfare	368	395	275	432	397
Total arrests	23,194	22,814	22,679	20,182	19,309

Males and
females
arrested.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested

are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1909, were as follows:—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1909.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted	9,405	2,307	11,712
Discharged by Magistrates	5,668	1,395	7,063
Committed for Trial	470	64	534
Total	15 543	3,766	19,309

SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1909 were as follows:—

Sentences by Magistrates.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1909.

Sentence	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	3,777	416	4,193
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,479	1 425	4,904
1 and under 6 months	736	223	959
6 and under 12 months	112	55	167
1 to 2 years	78	15	93
2 years	8	...	8
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	256	27	283
Admonished	849	118	967
Sent to Industrial Schools or Reformatory	53	...	53
Otherwise dealt with	57	28	85
Total sentenced	9,405	2,307	11,712
Discharged	5,668	1,395	7,063
Total summarily disposed of ...	15,073	3,702	18,775
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	145·6	36·2	91·2

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, two prisoners were sentenced to short periods of solitary confinement.

Sentences in
Superior
Courts.

The following were the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1909:—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1909.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	3	1	4
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3	3	6
1 and under 6 months	35	7	42
6 „ 12 „	64	5	69
1 „ 4 years	151	9	160
4 „ 7 „	7	...	7
7 „ 10 „	1	...	1
10 years and over	2	...	2
Death	1	1	2
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	43	12	55
Sent to Reformatory	3	...	3
Sent to Lunatic Asylum ... ..	...	1	1
Total convicted	313	39	352
Acquitted	153	32	185
Not prosecuted	10	...	10
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	4·8	·6	2·7

In addition to being sent to gaol, two persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and nine prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

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

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1909.

Sex, Country, Age and Occupation of Persons Arrested.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25		
SEX.																									
Males	15,543	12,046	9,986	1,399	358	133	75	42	17	9	2	4	7	5	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Females	3,766	2,005	1,409	283	116	56	35	22	20	12	8	7	5	9	6	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	..		
Total	19,309	14,051	11,395	1,682	474	189	110	64	37	21	10	11	12	14	7	6	2	5	3	4	2	2	1		
COUNTRY.																									
Australia	12,434	9,133	7,414	1,096	312	117	70	40	27	16	6	4	6	9	5	4	..	1	1	2	1	2	..		
New Zealand	243	193	166	18	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	5,491	3,803	3,017	483	135	61	37	23	8	5	4	7	5	5	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	..	1		
Other British Possessions	120	99	84	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign Countries	1,021	823	714	74	21	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
AGE.																									
Under 10 years	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 "	112	111	110	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 "	844	751	675	64	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25 "	1,819	1,483	1,268	163	81	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30 "	2,504	1,927	1,627	183	57	25	12	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40 "	4,906	3,484	2,816	412	127	47	18	21	7	6	4	4	6	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50 "	4,990	3,450	2,685	469	133	62	42	18	16	7	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60 "	2,652	1,777	1,359	255	79	34	19	11	4	1	..	1	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 70 "	1,023	745	592	98	27	10	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 to 80 "	406	285	231	35	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over	46	31	25	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Done again for the past three years for sexes, birth-places, ages, religions, and occupations of the persons arrested. The results for 1909 are given in the following table:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1909—*continued.*

Religion.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which distinct Individuals were Arrested.																						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25		
			Church of England	6,624	4,926	4,052	573	139	63	33	17	11	7	4	1	4	7	3	..	2	1	1	2	..	1
Presbyterian	2,442	1,806	1,492	208	50	16	14	10	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Methodist	879	686	587	64	21	3	3	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independent	27	25	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baptist	133	117	106	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	330	258	218	23	8	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Protestants	40	38	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Protestants	10,475	7,856	6,514	880	219	90	56	29	17	10	5	4	6	9	4	3	2	2	1	3	..	1	1		
Roman Catholics	8,266	5,709	4,447	766	247	95	52	33	20	11	5	7	6	5	3	3	..	3	2	1	2	1	..		
Jews	52	43	37	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	165	151	138	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No religion	351	292	259	20	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1909—continued.

Occupation.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25				
PROFESSIONAL CLASS.																											
Actor, actress, showman	18	17	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrister, solicitor	24	13	7	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemist	22	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil engineer, surveyor	16	11	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dentist	13	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jockey	65	55	47	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Journalist, reporter, authoress	25	19	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical practitioner	11	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musician, teacher of music	41	34	30	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse	15	11	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher, tutor, governess	10	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	106	75	60	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOMESTIC CLASS.																											
Barman, barmaid, waiter, waitress	97	87	78	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charwoman, laundryman, laundress	121	64	50	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, domestic servant	823	555	418	83	26	10	11	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hairdresser.. .. .	71	47	39	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	206	170	148	13	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMERCIAL CLASS.																											
Accountant, cashier, clerk	290	246	224	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agent	82	67	54	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butcher	130	103	85	12	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvasser, commercial traveller, salesman	225	176	147	19	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dealer	132	93	71	14	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draper	38	23	22	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocer	22	16	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawker	359	220	153	42	8	5	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine dealer, collector	65	43	32	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	282	262	244	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Law, Crime, &c.

Of the total number of arrests, 19,309, only 14,051, or 73 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these 11,395, or 81 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,682, or 12 per cent., twice; 474, or 3 per cent., three times; 189, or 1 per cent., four times; and 311, or 3 per cent., five times and over—two of these persons having been arrested twenty times, and 1 as many as twenty-five times. The following table gives a comparison of 1884 with 1909, from which it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1909.

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
1909 ...	12,046	2,005	14,051	1,865	314	1,094	81	12	3	1	3

Individuals arrested more than once.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 17 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 30 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1909 numbered 8,850 and, of these, 1,719, or 19 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz.:—1,062 twice, 294 thrice, 137 four times, 81 five times, and 145 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-one times.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 8,850, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,386; these persons were also charged with 1,689 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 14,075, as compared with 20,986 charges of all descriptions. Thus 67 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1909 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Drunkards charged with other offences

Birthplaces
of distinct
persons
arrested
and
committed
for trial.

The following table contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1909 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 1901:—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL, 1909.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.				
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Dis- charged.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commit- ment.
Victoria	7,877	4,926	2,599	352	220
Other Australian States ..	1,256	746	447	63	47
New Zealand	193	113	74	6	7
England and Wales	1,738	918	778	42	31
Scotland	666	372	291	3	2
Ireland	1,399	836	545	18	14
China	122	79	36	7	4
Other Countries.. ..	800	419	348	33	22
Total	14,051	8,409	5,118	524	347
Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.					
Victoria	89·92	56·23	29·67	4·02	2·51
Other Australian States ..	192·95	114·60	68·67	9·68	7·22
New Zealand	213·97	125·28	82·04	6·65	7·76
England and Wales	148·41	78·39	66·43	3·59	2·65
Scotland	186·29	104·05	81·40	·84	·56
Ireland	227·44	135·91	88·60	2·93	2·28
China	195·83	126·81	57·78	11·24	6·42
Other Countries.. ..	261·24	136·83	113·63	10·78	7·18
Total	116·96	70·00	42·60	4·36	2·89

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. It is obvious, therefore, that the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population will be much less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and

countries. If the proportion arrested of Victorian adult males were taken it would, in all probability, approximate to the corresponding proportions for natives of other Australian States.

The ages of those arrested in 1909, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Age and degree of instruction.

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS
ARRESTED, 1909.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write Well.	Read Only, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	6	1	7
10 to 15 ..	..	..	108	3	111
15 to 20 ..	..	2	742	7	751
20 to 25 ..	3	5	1,453	22	1,483
25 to 30 ..	2	14	1,863	48	1,927
30 to 40 ..	5	14	3,397	68	3,484
40 to 50 ..	10	21	3,294	125	3,450
50 to 60 ..	8	14	1,680	75	1,777
60 to 70 ..	..	3	671	71	745
70 to 80 ..	..	2	242	41	285
80 years and over ..	..	..	26	5	31
Total ..	28	75	13,482	466	14,051

About 3 per cent. of the persons arrested in 1909 were entirely illiterate, 96 per cent. could read only, or read and write imperfectly, and 1 per cent. were possessed of superior education or could read and write well.

Education of persons arrested.

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

Crime in United Kingdom.

three decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1908:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND
1904 TO 1908.

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
	1904	12,472	10,233	3·69	3·03
	1905	12,690	10,483	3·72	3·07
	1906	13,190	10,823	3·82	3·13
	1907	13,054	10,834	3·74	3·10
	1908	14,554	12,060	4·12	3·41
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
	1904	2,631	2,208	5·69	4·77
	1905	2,832	2,314	6·06	4·95
	1906	2,631	2,157	5·57	4·56
	1907	2,456	2,012	5·13	4·22
	1908	2,559	2,115	5·30	4·38
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
	1904	1,837	1,296	4·17	2·94
	1905	2,060	1,367	4·69	3·11
	1906	2,072	1,303	4·72	2·97
	1907	2,193	1,338	5·01	3·06
	1908	2,242	1,375	5·13	3·15
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
	1904	16,940	13,737	3·96	3·21
	1905	17,582	14,164	4·07	3·28
	1906	17,893	14,283	4·10	3·27
	1907	17,698	14,179	4·01	3·22
	1908	19,355	15,550	4·34	3·49

Proportion
of commit-
ments for
trial and
convictions
in Austra-
lian States,
New Zea-
land, and
Britain.

From the following 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

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, 1904 TO 1908.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.			Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.		
New Zealand	...	10·05	Western Australia	...	6·43
Western Australia	...	8·53	New Zealand	...	5·13
Queensland	...	8·52	New South Wales	...	4·84
New South Wales	...	8·51	Queensland	...	4·83
Victoria	...	5·81	Scotland	...	4·58
Scotland	...	5·55	Victoria	...	3·41
Ireland	...	4·74	England and Wales	...	3·15
England and Wales	...	3·82	Ireland	...	3·05
South Australia	...	3·33	South Australia	...	2·23
Tasmania	...	3·00	Tasmania	...	1·57

From the following figures, it appears that in the five years 1904 to 1908, 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 51 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1904 TO 1908.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
England and Wales	...	82·52	Victoria	...	58·79
Scotland	...	82·43	New South Wales	...	56·85
Western Australia	...	75·39	Queensland	...	56·68
South Australia	...	66·77	Tasmania	...	52·38
Ireland	...	64·20	New Zealand	...	51·07

Drunken-
ness, 1905
to 1909.

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

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1905 ...	14,373	85	14,458	11·92
1906 ...	13,943	86	14,029	11·43
1907 ...	14,703	80	14,783	11·86
1908 ...	13,029	73	13,102	10·36
1909 ...	12,386	50	12,436	9·69

Drunken-
ness—Com-
parison
with pre-
vious years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.						Index Number.
1874-8	Average 5 years	...	...	...	...	100
1879-85	" 7 "	...	...	...	...	88
1886-92	" 7 "	...	...	...	...	106
1893-97	" 5 "	...	...	...	...	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	...	...	...	...	83
1903-7	" 5 "	...	...	...	...	78
1908	...	...	...	...	...	71
1909	...	...	...	...	...	66

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 in 1909 they almost reached the lowest point of previous years.

The following table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1909.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.
1895 ...	185	15·62
1900 ...	222	18·60
1905 ...	131	10·80
1906 ...	148	12·06
1907 ...	153	12·27
1908 ...	133	10·51
1909 ...	104	8·10

Young
persons
charged
with
drunken-
ness.

The following is a statement of the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1908, 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, 1908.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria	13,102	6,596	50·34
New South Wales	27,976	27,817	99·43
Queensland	9,203	9,185	99·80
South Australia	3,063	3,024	98·73
Western Australia	3,506	3,441	98·15
Tasmania	543	527	97·05
Australia	57,393	50,590	88·15
Dominion of New Zealand	10,689	10,609	99·25
Australasia	68,082	61,199	89·89

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 liquors.

The following 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 principally from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st December, 1906:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1905 to 1909.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
British—	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Victoria.. ..	832,100	14,933,900	600,100	·07	11·95	·48
New South Wales	1,231,000	14,794,390	911,900	·80	9·56	·59
Queensland ..	437,300	5,636,000	167,500	·80	10·35	·31
South Australia ..	153,900	3,227,300	432,000	·39	8·23	1·10
Western Australia	309,100	4,965,300	265,000	1·18	18·97	1·01
Tasmania ..	95,400	1,603,200	26,200	·52	8·76	·14
Australia ..	3,058,800	45,160,000	2,402,700	·73	10·81	·57
New Zealand ..	707,700	8,993,800	135,100	·77	9·77	·15
	1904 to 1908.					
Canada	5,614,800	34,198,400	592,600	·93	5·62	·10
Cape of Good Hope	1,498,000	4,083,500	5,439,600	·61	1·68	2·20
Natal	350,200	1,070,600	54,200	·30	·92	·05
Newfoundland ..	87,600	79,800	9,140	·38	·34	·04
United Kingdom	39,478,000	1,212,463,400	11,935,800	·90	27·76	·27
	1901 to 1905.					
Foreign—						
Austria	55,823,000	407,189,000	107,118,000	2·07	15·20	4·00
Belgium	9,425,000	333,449,600	7,106,000	1·35	43·00	1·02
Bulgaria	506,000	1,285,000	50,463,600	·13	·33	13·20
Denmark	6,404,000	51,823,500		2·54	20·60	
France	52,980,000	309,821,600	1,199,950,000	1·36	7·90	30·70
German Empire ..	90,605,000	1,538,917,600	85,360,000	1·55	26·10	1·45
Holland	8,083,000		2,006,400	1·50		·37
Hungary	37,435,000	33,392,000	79,499,000	1·89	1·67	3·90
Italy	8,558,000	5,918,000	828,696,000	·26	·18	25·10
Norway	1,386,000	7,796,800		·60	3·46	
Portugal			95,704,400			18·30
Roumania	5,795,000	1,465,000	28,124,800	·97	·24	4·50
Russian Empire ..	131,408,000	134,534,500		·95	·97	
Servia		1,628,000	6,463,600		·62	2·46
Spain			340,445,600			18·50
Sweden	7,638,000	65,150,800		1·46	12·50	
Switzerland	3,322,000	47,260,400	50,872,800	·99	14·10	15·10
United States ..	99,155,000	1,260,982,000	32,448,500	1·21	15·40	·40

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to 2½ gallons; in Austria to 2 gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany, Holland, and Sweden to 1½ gallons; in France, Belgium, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in

the United Kingdom and the Russian Empire to nearly a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with 48 gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27½ gallons; Germany, with 26 gallons; and Denmark, with 20½ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of 54½ gallons per head. The consumption in Württemberg was also high, reaching 42 gallons, and that in Baden was about 38 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 10½ gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures, Western Australia, with 19 gallons per head, being the only State which approaches the countries mentioned. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former consuming nearly 31 gallons, and the latter 25 gallons per head. Spain, with 18½ gallons; Portugal, with 18 gallons; Switzerland, with 15 gallons; and Bulgaria, with 13 gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with 2½ gallons per head; Australia consumes nearly three-fifths of a gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada one-tenth of a gallon.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure 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 intoxicating liquor.

AUSTRALASIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1905 TO 1909.

State of—	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1,456,200	2,240,100	300,000	3,996,300	3 4 0	5 16 2
New South Wales ..	2,154,200	2,219,100	456,000	4,829,300	3 2 5	6 0 9
Queensland ..	765,300	845,400	83,700	1,694,400	3 2 3	6 1 0
South Australia ..	269,300	484,100	216,000	969,400	2 9 5	4 16 11
Western Australia ..	540,900	744,800	132,500	1,418,200	5 8 5	8 17 3
Tasmania ..	166,900	240,500	13,100	420,500	2 5 11	4 9 6
Australia ..	5,352,800	6,774,000	1,201,300	13,328,100	3 3 9	6 0 0
Dominion of New Zealand	1,238,500	1,349,100	67,500	2,655,100	2 17 8	5 2 6

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium, 1905 to 1909, amounted to nearly 13½ millions sterling, and including New Zealand, to nearly 16 millions. In Victoria nearly 4 millions were spent, or £833,000 less than in New South Wales. Western Australia, according to population, is at the top of the list with £5 8s. 5d. per head, and this is accounted for by the large adult population resident there. Victoria and New South Wales are next with £3 4s. and £3 2s. 5d. respectively per head. Tasmania is the most temperate of the Australian States, the consumption of alcoholic liquors only entailing a yearly expense of £2 5s. 11d. per head of the population, as against an average for the Commonwealth of £3 3s. 9d. In South Australia also the expenditure is comparatively low, amounting to £2 9s. 5d. per head.

Average consumption of alcoholic liquors, 1881 to 1885 and 1905 to 1909.

The following table shows the average quantity and the proportion per head of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 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	·67	11·95	·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 679,560 gallons of spirits, 4,367,900 gallons of beer, and 374,300 gallons of wine.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. A Compensation Fund was also instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The total amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,504 in 1908, £49,283 in 1909, and £50,116 in 1910. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess

Licences Reduction Board.

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 16th August, 1910, 407 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 317 cases, and the total sum paid has been £144,314, or an average of £455 each. Ninety-three of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £76,989, or an average of £828 each; there were 224 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £67,325, or an average of £301 each. In the appended table particulars are given regarding these hotels and the licensing districts in which they were situated:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD
TO 16TH AUGUST, 1910.

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	17	13,340	2,750
Broadmeadows	23	10	13	5	1,456	175
Cardigan	58	19	39	15	10,226	1,597
Collingwood East	22	18	4	2	1,189	212
Darling (Collingwood)	30	16	14	6	3,640	485
Emerald Hill	58	26	32	13	7,663	1,335
Fitzroy Central	22	13	9	4	...	...
Fitzroy South	36	15	21	6	...	...
Gipps	84	12	72	16	14,281	3,218
Jolimont	12	11	1	2	...	...
Latrobe	53	17	36	1	1,240	170
Lonsdale	51	29	22	9	858*	1*
Port Melbourne	46	23	23	8	4,954	865
Prahran	27	21	6	2	...	...
Princes Hill	34	19	15	8	1,791†	318†
Total Greater Melbourne ...	665	285	380	121	65,208	11,781

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.
* Compensation for one hotel only.—† Compensation for two hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 16TH AUGUST,
1910—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1908.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY.						
Allansford	12	11	1	1	£ 375	£ 60
Ararat	17	6	11	1	170	35
Ballan	21	12	9	2	150*	25*
Ballarat West	83	36	47	7	3,420	656
Barkly (Bendigo)	34	19	15	4	1,500	290
Beaconsfield	26	20	6	3	2,352	280
Beaufort	26	11	15	1	172	10
Beechworth	33	12	21	11	2,289	105
Branxholme	12	10	2	1	350	Nil
Bridgewater	23	8	15	8	201*	40*
Bright	26	10	16	7	363†	25†
Bullarook	8	5	3	1	302	100
Bungaree	21	11	10	3	712	155
Buninyong	25	11	14	7	1,508	339
Carisbrook	11	3	8	1	201	52
Castlemaine	49	12	37	13	2,253	457
Charlton	20	10	10	1	85	Nil
Chiltern	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunes	36	12	24	10	2,086	288
Creswick	22	10	12	3	544	128
Dargo	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo)	71	13	58	8	4,354	635
Daylesford	20	6	14	5	...	...
Dowling Forest	19	9	10	3	680	156
Dunmunkle	19	8	11	1	300	60
Dunolly	24	10	14	3	390	36
Eaglehawk	42	16	26	4	969†	125†
Echuca	22	8	14	5	...	...
Eltham	13	10	3	3	635	Nil
Franklin	31	11	20	8	1,201	211
Fryers	18	6	12	4	542	99
Geelong East	26	21	5	3	1,860	220
Geelong West	31	22	9	3	1,932	300
Gisborne	15	8	7	2	540	72
Glenorchy	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square	57	26	31	6	3,286	445
Goulburn	26	12	14	1	120	1
Heathcote	24	9	15	2	92*	59*
Horsham	16	10	6	1	115	50
Huntly	21	7	14	7	141*	15*

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel only. —† Compensation for two hotels only. —‡ Compensation for three hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 16TH AUGUST,
1910—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
					£	£
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>						
Inglewood	20	8	12	4	531	63
Kangaroo Flat	31	14	17	12	527*	12*
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	1	200	55
Landsborough	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara	7	7	...	1	200	90
Maldon	23	10	13	10	117*	20*
Mansfield	13	8	5	2	340	82
Melton	26	8	18	1	200	25
Newstead	10	7	3	1	187	23
Numurkah	27	13	14	1	255	75
Penshurst	8	6	2	1	370	30
Port Fairy	14	11	3	2	700	90
Portland	10	7	3	1	374	Nil
Rochester	13	9	4	2	...	...
Rochester East... ..	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede	8	5	3	3	...	...
Rushworth	19	9	10	4	465	56
Rutherglen	19	13	6	1	221	40
Sebastopol	22	11	11	4	1,285	161
Serpentine	6	4	2	1	75	30
Stawell	28	9	19	13	3,278	649
Strathfieldsaye	17	6	11	6	289*	64*
Talbot	26	12	14	11	2,163	285
Taradale	17	7	10	6	1,138	5
Timor	25	12	13	8	1,564	141
Towong	21	14	7	2	250	33
Walhalla	22	10	12	1	115	Nil
Warrenheip	12	6	6	2	500	32
Warrnambool	19	12	7	3	2,060	390
Whittlesea	11	8	3	3	...	...
Woods Point	10	7	3	1	120	Nil
Yarrawonga	23	12	11	1	...	...
Total Country	1,638	785	853	286	58,791	8,534
Grand Total	2,303	1,070	1,233	407	123,999	20,315

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for two hotels only.

Hotels, 1885
and 1910.

The following statement shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1910, 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 1910.

Year.	Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,202	4,265	227
1910 (August)	1,308,000	3,028	432
Increase	338,798	...	205
Decrease ... ..	...	1,237	...

While the population has increased by 35 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 29 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now about 90 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1910, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 407 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 613 closed voluntarily.

Race-course
licences
and per-
centage
fees.

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 four years were as follows:—

	£
1906-7	4,962
1907-8	5,297
1908-9	5,800
1909-10	6,029

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

Gaols and
Prisoners.

There are nine gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment—Ararat, Portland, and Maryborough gaols having been closed several years ago—and the figures below show that there

is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1909 the accommodation, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1909.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.09.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	800	..	444	..	417	..	429	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison								
Ballarat ..	62	18	23	2	370	42	28	3
Beechworth ..	66	15	28	..	142	6	21	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	22	1	300	39	17	3
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	99	..	5	..	7	..	4	..
Coburg Female Prison	..	324	..	86	..	246	..	88
Jika Reformatory Female Prison								
Geelong ..	187	29	85	..	330	18	83	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	150	26	3,079	1,099	130	17
Sale ..	30	5	4	..	69	4	3	..
Total ..	1,609	479	761	115	4,719	1,455	720	112

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1909 was only eight.

The following is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1909, 74 per cent. less than in 1871, 63 per cent. less than in 1881, and 61 per cent. less than in 1891.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1909—decrease.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1909.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Per 10,000 of population, 15 years and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	26·65
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	25·47
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	14·53
1905 ...	922	121	1,043	12·41
1906 ...	902	115	1,017	11·91
1907 ...	832	88	920	10·60
1908 ...	799	98	897	10·22
1909 ...	769	115	884	9·92

Prisoners in confinement in Australian States and New Zealand.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on the 31st December in each of the years, 1905 to 1909:—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND 1905 TO 1909.

State.	Number of Prisoners in confinement on the 31st December.					Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Victoria	990	927	916	869	844	8·12	7·49	7·28	6·82	6·50
New South Wales	1,678	1,519	1,490	1,499	1,377	11·25	9·95	9·51	9·36	8·39
Queensland	535	507	501	493	516	10·13	9·47	9·17	8·83	8·92
South Australia	281	257	256	245	276	7·43	6·70	6·46	6·02	6·63
Western Australia	465	493	440	382	400	18·25	16·54	16·68	14·11	14·45
Tasmania	92	89	96	94	79	5·08	4·94	5·29	5·06	4·23
Australia	4,041	3,732	3,699	3,582	3,492	9·97	9·05	8·78	8·34	7·94
Dominion of New Zealand	810	891	847	879	950	9·18	9·80	9·11	9·15	9·67

Convicted prisoners, 31st December, 1909.

The total number of persons in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1909 was 810, of whom 599, or 74 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the Victorian born amounting to 476, or 59 per cent. The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 13.

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PERSONS IN GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

	Ages.							Males.	Fe-males.	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 ..	34	244	236	171	77	47	1	699	111	810
<i>Birthplaces.</i>										
Victoria ..	31	163	143	114	24	1	..	405	71	476
Other Australian States ..	1	41	41	11	14	4	..	94	18	112
New Zealand ..	1	4	4	1	1	..	..	9	2	11
England and Wales ..	..	15	20	19	17	15	..	79	7	86
Scotland ..	..	5	4	3	5	7	..	16	8	24
Ireland ..	..	2	8	13	8	12	..	39	4	43
China ..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	8	..	8
Other Countries ..	1	14	14	8	7	6	..	49	1	50
<i>Religions.</i>										
Church of England ..	13	107	101	69	30	21	..	302	39	341
Presbyterian ..	6	25	21	14	6	4	..	67	9	76
Methodist ..	4	35	33	13	14	3	..	97	5	102
Other Protestants ..	..	4	..	1	3	1	..	9	..	9
Roman Catholic ..	10	66	69	64	19	14	..	185	57	242
Other Christian Religions ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Hebrew ..	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	8	..	8
Other Non-Christian Religions ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
No Religion ..	..	4	6	8	5	2	..	25	..	25
<i>Education.</i>										
English Language—										
Read and Write ..	34	240	229	161	73	44	..	670	111	781
Read only ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Foreign Language										
only—										
Read and Write ..	..	2	6	2	1	1	1	13	..	13
Read only ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cannot Read ..	..	2	1	5	3	2	..	13	..	13

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following figures show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1909:—

Strength of police force in Australia and New Zealand.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria ..	837	761	1,598	12·32
New South Wales ..	1,037	1,469	2,503	15·27
Queensland ..	296	674	970	16·77
South Australia ..	252	230	482	11·59
Western Australia ..	150	382	532	19·22
Tasmania ..	79	155	234	12·52
Total Australia ..	2,651	3,671	6,322	14·38
Dominion of New Zealand	103	671	774	7·87

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.

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1908-9 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1908-9.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	282,044	49,025	331,069	5 2
New South Wales	446,747	66,897	513,644	6 5
Queensland	184,214	23,542	207,756	7 5
South Australia	93,245	16,885	110,130	5 5
Western Australia	118,563	32,638	151,201	11 2
Tasmania	37,936	5,292	43,228	4 8
Australia	1,162,749	194,279	1,357,028	6 4
Dominion of New Zealand	169,339	46,566	215,905	4 6

Expenditure on police, gaols, &c.

In the 44½ years ended 30th June, 1909, the total amount expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £12,854,918, viz., £10,324,655 on the former, and £2,530,263 on the latter. The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1908-9 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1904-5	269,339	48,529	317,868	5 3
1905-6	270,661	49,175	319,836	5 3
1906-7	276,957	49,741	326,698	5 3
1907-8	281,751	49,645	331,396	5 3
1908-9	282,044	49,025	331,069	5 2

During the past five years there has been 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 three were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1909.

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
								169

Birthplace—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other Australian States and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

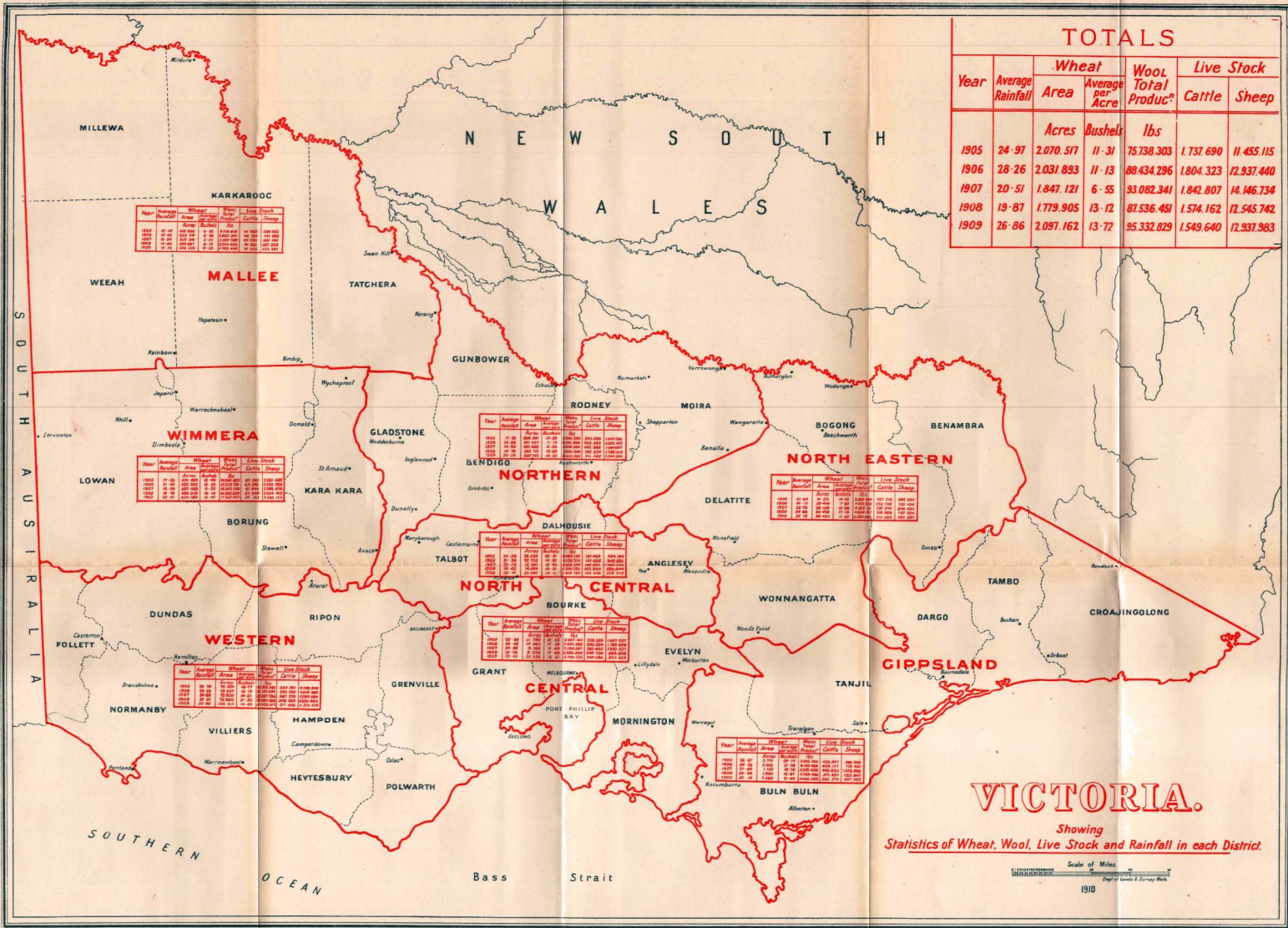
Religion—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No religion (Aborigines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

In 1909 the number of coroners' inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals was 1,162, which was below the average number of the preceding five years. In 612 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 373 cases to accident, in 92 to

Coroners' inquests.

suicide, in 69 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 6 to homicide, and in 5 to unspecified or doubtful causes; in 5 a verdict of "still born" was returned. Of those due to violence, 69 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 17 per cent. to suicide, while in 13 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful. The number of inquests during the last five years was 6,669 in 3,669 of which death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 2,957 to violence, and in 43 to other causes.



TOTALS

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product ¹	Live Stock	
		Area	Average Per Acre		Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs		
1905	24.97	2,070,517	11.31	75,738,303	1,737,690	11,455,115
1906	28.26	2,031,893	11.13	88,434,296	1,804,323	12,937,440
1907	20.51	1,847,121	6.55	93,082,341	1,842,807	14,466,734
1908	19.87	1,779,905	13.12	87,536,451	1,574,162	12,545,742
1909	26.86	2,097,162	13.72	95,332,829	1,549,640	12,937,983

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average Per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock Cattle	Live Stock Sheep
1905	21.00	100,000	10.00	10,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
1906	22.00	110,000	11.00	11,000,000	110,000	1,100,000
1907	20.00	90,000	9.00	9,000,000	90,000	900,000
1908	19.00	80,000	8.00	8,000,000	80,000	800,000
1909	25.00	120,000	12.00	12,000,000	120,000	1,200,000

VICTORIA.

Showing
Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.

Scale of Miles
1:100,000
1910

PRODUCTION.

• LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The return for 1909 received from the Lands Department shows that of the total area of the State (56,245,760 acres) 28,535,703 acres are held privately, 23,441,417 acres being alienated in fee simple, and 5,094,286 acres in process of alienation. Crown lands have a total area of 27,710,057 acres, and comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,679,478 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 440,663 acres; State forests and timber reserves (under *Forests Act 1907*), 3,999,482 acres; permanently reserved for public purposes, 1,592,400 acres; other reserves, including State Forests and Timber Reserves (under Land Acts), 1,325,105 acres; unsold land in towns, &c., 1,660,998 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 3,087,173 acres; Mallee pastoral leases, 718,249 acres; all other licences and leases, 874,537 acres; and areas remaining for disposal as tabulated on page 558, 12,331,972 acres.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres, including land selected in previous years, were alienated in fee simple; 406,145 acres were alienated in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; 181,050 acres in 1907; 137,023 acres in 1908; and 150,948 acres in 1909; 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; and 188,017 in 1909. The Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last ten years were 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; 197,545 in 1907; 220,435 in 1908; and 264,572 in 1909.

The pastoral occupation of Crown lands on 31st December, 1909, was as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases	21,194
Area (acres)	16,384,395
Annual Rental	£54,195

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1909 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £32,509,706, or about £1 7s. 9d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Lands remaining for disposal.

The following table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON THE
31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Location.	Classification.					Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.			Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.	
	First.	Second.	Third.			
County.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Buln Buln	3,955	35,837	37,696	4,764	..	..
Croajingolong .. .. .	..	2,000	506,320	14,150	549,200	..
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	71,440	96,600	256,100	..
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	217,900	3,800	375,450	..
Tanjil	1,000	5,280	66,250	69,500	370,000	..
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	..	120,928	..	947,600	..
Bogong	974	9,500	147,275	135,028	191,300	..
Benambra .. .. .	..	..	148,558	78,313	419,547	..
Delatite	638	25,828	207,106	68,678	180,300	..
Moira .. .. .	..	..	7,150	..	..	..
Anglesey	26	3,910	49,026	9,422	..	..
Bourke .. .. .	..	3,239	100	..	..	..
Dalhousie	20	829	2,465	2,842	..	..
Evelyn	635	24,484	..	8,691	..	..
Mornington .. .. .	..	23,356	34,911	..	..	..
Bendigo	242	2,417	8,101	10,467	..	..
Rodney .. .. .	..	320	2,000	..	..	..
Borong	55	1,993	43,791	13,638	3,219	..
Gladstone	185	1,244	4,815	57,024	..	..
Lowan	75	177	47,067	..	11,024	..
Kara Kara	27	2,608	2,244	20,318	..	..
Talbot	261	485	215	75,356	..	..
Tatchera .. .. .	..	70	..	..	..	..
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	860	169,680	..	..	..
Polwarth	1,000	10,670	38,980	..	..	..
Grant .. .. .	..	75	27,560	21,550	..	..
Grenville .. .. .	..	..	..	29,660	..	..
Bilpon .. .. .	..	..	11,235	8,185	..	..
Normanby .. .. .	..	285	76,493	..	..	..
Dundas	425	40	32,138	..	..	..
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	238	..	..	..
Follett .. .. .	..	..	12,615	..	..	..
Totals	9,518	155,507	2,094,297	728,286	3,303,740	6,291,348
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands					961
.. .. .	Lands which may be sold by auction					16,578
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection)					6,023,090
Total area remaining for disposal .. .. .	.. .. .					12,331,972

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 is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts the area prescribed in accordance with the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

The present system of disposing of the Crown land 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, again, has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1909. With the *Land Act 1898* (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to repurchase private lands for closer settlement, and the subject is dealt with on page 565.

The *Land Act 1901* (consolidated) embodies the provisions for the classification of Crown lands, and the various means, as set forth in the succeeding paragraphs, under which lands may be acquired.

The *Land Act 1903* introduced important amendments in regard to the valuation of unalienated Crown lands.

The *Land Act 1904* deals principally with procedure.

The *Land Act 1905* deals with procedure and the conditions upon which bee range areas may be declared and bee farm site licences granted. Three bee farm licences, and an area of ten acres in the whole, is the limit allowed to any one person or company. All licences are issued for one year, but are renewable up to seven years.

The *Land Act 1909* also deals with procedure: gives power to defer selectors' rents for a period up to 3 or 5 years after the first payment; and provides for revaluation of certain lands selected during the previous 6 years.

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third. Agriculture and grazing lands.

The lands of the first class, comprising 9,518 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 155,507 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 have 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 2,094,297 acres.

A grazing lease may be obtained of an area not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than 20th December, 1920. Upon expiration of the lease the retiring lessee shall be paid for his improvements by the incoming tenant at a valuation limited to 10s.,

7s 6d., or 5s. per acre for the three classes respectively. The annual rent of a grazing area is not less than 3d., 2d., or 1d. per acre according to the value of land. The lessee of a grazing area may select thereout an agricultural or grazing allotment.

Agricultural
and grazing
allotments.

A person desirous of selecting and obtaining the freehold may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout, as just described, or by obtaining direct an agricultural or grazing allotment without first taking up a grazing area lease. The purchase money is fixed at not less than 20s., 15s., or 10s., per acre according to the value of the land, and is payable by even annual instalments, extending in the case of a residential selector over a period of 20 or 40 years at his option; but in the case of a non-residential selector over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under *licence*, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the land must be kept free from vermin and enclosed with a fence, and certain improvements must be made. After the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if all conditions have been complied with, can either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of the purchase money, the six years' instalments (licence-fees) already paid being credited as part payment, or obtain a lease extending over 14 or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to him as part payment of the fee-simple.

Perpetual
leases.

Instead of selecting by way of licence and lease 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 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 6,023,090 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 licence

and lease are similar to those in respect of agricultural and grazing allotments 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

The "auriferous lands" comprise 728,286 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; 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 licence which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a lesser area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After being in possession for two and a half years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Auriferous
lands.

The total area of swamp or reclaimed lands amounts to 961 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-weerup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over $31\frac{1}{2}$ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Lands for
sale by
auction.

Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) comprise 16,573 acres. Any land in a city, town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than three acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from six to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Pastoral
lands.

The "pastoral lands" unalienated comprise 3,303,740 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Benambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, 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.

Annual
grazing
licences.

Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. The licence may be 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.

Other lease
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, brickmaking, &c. Licensees of sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, or similar buildings, who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Village
settlement.

Chiefly with a view to providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the State, an Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893*, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz. :—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies, 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, having proved unsuccessful, the part of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of this area was, however, found to

be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. No further lands have been made available and the Act is now inoperative for new holdings. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was amended by the *Land Act* 1904 to an area not exceeding £200 in value as the maximum. The area now occupied is 39,278 acres, and this is divided amongst 1,415 settlers, giving an average of 28 acres each.

These figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and become selectors under the *Land Act* 1901.

The total amount of monetary aid afforded to settlers by way of loans was £67,379, and no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1910, £35,234 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

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 1909 there were submitted 702 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 96,658 acres in extent, and to £1,194,282 in value, whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 84,559 acres, valued at £1,148,152. Up to the end of 1909, there had been brought under the Act 2,584,314 acres valued at £51,988,733. The number of certificates of title issued in 1909 was 11,891.

"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. Since 1884-5 the assurance fund has been reduced by £75,073, which amount was advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, the fund receiving interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1909, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £6,563, representing 33 claims.

Assurance
fund.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer
Settle-
ment.

The increasing demand for small farm holdings, coupled with the necessity for retaining within the State persons trained in agricultural pursuits, who might otherwise transfer their activities to adjoining States, has led up to the establishment of a vigorous policy of re-purchase of private lands by the Crown for the purposes of closer settlement. The operations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the extension of channels into new districts suitable for irrigation, has given considerable impetus to irrigation farming in Victoria, and in order that the advantages of irrigation may be fully utilized, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission have joined forces in making available a large number of holdings for both irrigation and dry farming purposes. The Honorable the Minister for Lands (Mr. H. McKenzie), and the Chairman of the Water Supply Commission (Mr. Elwood Mead), have recently proceeded to Europe and America for the purpose of bringing under the notice of prospective emigrants the advantages afforded, and the opportunities for settlers in Victoria. It is anticipated that the results of their important mission will be made evident within the next twelve months, by a large increase in the number of applicants for farm allotments.

It is recognised that in order to expedite settlement and permit a farm allotment to become income producing without delay, some assistance in the direction of erecting a dwelling and outbuildings, as well as in the preparation of the land prior to seeding, should be carried out by the State Departments concerned. Accordingly, arrangements are being made whereunder residences may be erected for settlers, and be ready for early occupation; also a portion of the land resumed within the irrigation area is being graded and made ready for seeding lucerne. Assistance of this character will be treated as an advance to be repaid by the settler over a term of years.

The Closer Settlement Act provides that any tenant of Crown lands may obtain an advance from the Board to the amount of 60 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements effected by him, the limit of such advance being £500.

This provision insures that a settler who may in the early days of his occupation have to expend a large proportion of his capital in the carrying out of necessary improvements, may not be handicapped in the struggle to develop the property later on.

Authority is also given to the Closer Settlement Board to approve of a provisional agreement to purchase a property, not exceeding £2,500 in value, at the request of a suitable applicant. If the price asked by the vendor is indorsed by the Board, the cash value is paid over, and the applicant becomes a conditional purchaser subject to all the terms and conditions of the Closer Settlement Act.

Advances may also be made to Crown tenants under the Wire Netting Act, which enables settlers in rabbit-infested areas to procure netting upon easy terms.

The following *resumé* of the legislation connected with Closer Settlement reflects the progressive experience gained from time to time, so that the most recent Act bearing upon the whole subject may fairly be claimed to be based upon thoroughly sound lines, dictated and confirmed by experience.

Part III. of the Land Act of 1898 authorized the purchase of private lands suitable for closer settlement. That part, with several subsequent amendments of minor importance, became Part IV. of the Consolidated Act of 1901, since superseded by the Closer Settlement Act of 1904. Under this Act the Minister was empowered, after a favorable report and valuation by independent valuers had been obtained, to enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report were to be laid before Parliament, and if the Legislative Assembly by resolution declared it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof was introduced. The price to be paid by settlers for the land so acquired was fixed so as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, cost of constructing roads, cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works might effect prior to disposal in farm allotments, and any other incidental expenses. Any person aged 21 (not a holder of rural land valued at £1,250, and who would not, by reason of the grant, become a holder of land exceeding such value) could be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., had to be paid by 63 or a lesser number of half-yearly instalments, two of which were required to accompany the application. The conditional purchase lease issued was for a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years, and contained, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, also the following:—(a) Improvements to the value of 10s. per acre; or, if the Board so determined, to the value of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, before the end of the third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of the sixth year; (b) Personal residence or residence by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of the first six years; (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by the regulations. The fee-simple could be acquired after the first six years, if the conditions were complied with, on payment of the balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment, could be prevented by payment thereof, with a penalty of 5 per cent. within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months. Any tenant of land acquired by the Crown from his landlord could be granted a prior right to conditional purchase of any area not exceeding £1,250 in value, or £2,000 if there were a homestead. Power was given to close unused roads, and portions of the land acquired could be used for experimental farms.

On 30th November, 1904, an Act was passed, further providing for the acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement. It provides for administration by a Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, and intrusted with power to acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land in any part of the State for the purposes of closer settlement. Such land acquired by the Board is to be purchased by money the proceeds of the sale of debentures or stock under this Act; or, with the consent of the Treasurer, of Victorian Government Stock. The Governor in Council may for the purposes of the Act increase the amount of the Victorian Government Stock by a sum not exceeding £500,000 in any one financial year; or, instead of increasing the Victorian Government Stock, may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum. The principal and interest on all stock and debentures issued are to be a charge on the Closer Settlement Fund created from all moneys received by the Board, and the fund heretofore known as the Farm Settlements Fund transferred to the Board. This Act limited the power to raise money to five years, but by the Act passed on 4th January, 1910, the time was extended to nine years from the passing of the original (1904) Act.

The Minister administering the Act may authorize the inspection of private land, and the Board is to affix its value when deemed suitable. If the Minister agrees with the Board's valuation he may direct the Board to acquire the land either by auction or other sale of the estate, by purchase or exchange of land equivalent at a price not exceeding the Board's valuation, or by an offer to the owner. Should the owner decline the Board's offer, then by resolution of both Houses of Parliament the whole or any part of the land may be acquired by the Board by compulsory process. The Governor-in-Council may by notification in the *Government Gazette* declare the land acquired, and thereupon it becomes Crown land. The owner may within a time specified claim exemption of land up to the value of £10,000. The amount of compensation to be paid to the owner is determined by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Board may dispose of all lands acquired, by conditional purchase lease as farm allotments, as allotments for workmen's homes, or as allotments for agricultural labourers at fixed prices, the farm allotments to consist of an area of land not exceeding £2,500 in value (except in cases of homestead allotments when the value of land held may be increased to £4,000), the workmen's homes allotments not to exceed £100 in value, and the agricultural labourers' allotments not to exceed £200 in value. No lease of an allotment shall be granted to any person who is already the holder of land of the value of £2,500 (township land excepted), or who would thereby become the holder of land exceeding the value of £2,500, and not more than one allotment is to be held by one lessee. Conditional purchase leases are to be issued for such a term of years as may be agreed upon by the lessee and the Board, and provision is made for payment of the

value of the allotment, and interest at a rate of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, by not more than 63 half-yearly instalments. The leases provide for the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds, for fencing and its maintenance, and other improvements of a permanent character; for personal residence on the estate; also that the lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, sublet, or part with possession of the whole or any part of the allotment within the first six years of the lease, save in certain circumstances. A Crown grant may be acquired at any time after twelve years on payment of the balance of purchase money. In the case of workmen's home allotments, the lessee must within four months be in actual residential occupation of the allotment; and within one year from the date of the lease he must fence the allotment and erect a dwelling house of the value of at least £50, and not more than one dwelling house and one place of business shall be erected upon any one allotment. The condition regarding improvements to be made on agricultural labourers' allotments is that the lessee must within one year erect a dwelling house of a value of £30 upon the allotment, and within two years fence the allotment.

Under the provisions of the *Closer Settlement Act 1906*, a lessee unable to pay his instalments, may, if the Board is satisfied that he has complied with the conditions of his lease, be granted suspension of payments up to 60 per cent. of the value of his improvements, and on payment of interest thereon at 5 per cent. the arrears may be paid over a definite time, or the lease may be extended for a corresponding period.

Closer Settlement Act 1906.

A further privilege is granted, by an amending Act passed in 1907, to lessees who may have spent all their capital in improving their holdings, and have not availed themselves of the provision to suspend their payments. The Board is empowered to grant advances to such lessees up to 60 per cent. of the value of existing improvements, in order that they may carry on farming pursuits, or to enable further improvements to be effected. Such sums advanced with interest at 5 per cent. are repayable by half-yearly instalments extending over sixteen years.

Closer Settlement Act 1907.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909*, Section 8 of the original Act was so amended that the power to raise money for the purposes of the Act was extended for a further period of twelve months. Provision was made governing the payment of instalments, and conditions of forfeiture were added. The latter were of such a nature that if a lessee paid the whole or any portion of any amount owing to the Board subsequent to a breach of any covenant or condition of the lease, such payment should not be deemed a waiver of such breach, also that lessees, on payment of a fine of 5 per centum, might secure, at the discretion of the Board, prevention of forfeiture.

Closer Settlement Act 1909.

The principal features of this Act relate to extension of the powers of the Lands Purchase and Management Board; the power conferred to acquire land in irrigation districts for future settlement

Closer Settlement Act 1909 (No. 2).

on the recommendation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the acquisition of land by compulsory purchase, and the compensation payable in connexion therewith; extension of powers in regard to suspension of payment of instalments of purchase money and interest by lessees, and in regard to advances to settlers; and the provision to borrow £500,000 a year for the purposes of closer settlement for a further term of three years.

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, 1910, 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, 1910.

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	..	..	..	..
Eurack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	54	..	..
Footscray ..	31	2,486	80 0 0	..	84	..	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,358	52 8 0	..	62	..	..
Springdale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	21	..	..	..
Memsie ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	43	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,851	11,000	8 11 6	12	..	..	..
Overnewton ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	70	..	..	185
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,876	5 5 0	124	..	11	..
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	32	..	4	..
Cadman's ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
The Willows ..	400	5,131	12 16 0	4	..	..	..
Ercildoune ..	1,200	12,199	10 2 6	11	..	..	..
Greenvale ..	304	7,298	24 0 0	6	..	..	..
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	8	..	..	..
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	14	..	1	..
Allambee ..	5,023	31,779	6 6 4	24	..	..	1,239
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,292	100 0 0	..	37	16	70
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	..
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	12	..	..	..
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	47	..	..	..
Glen Huntly ..	74	6,858	94 0 0	..	135	..	7
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	..	..	..
Ohuna ..	5,111	51,136	10 0 1	45	..	..	930

* 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, 1910—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	25	..	..	1,808
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	21	..	16	3,650
Shepparton ..	3,221	49,022	15 4 10	63	..	19	103
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	13	..	..	1,316
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 1½	8	..	20	..
Dowling Forest ..	225	1,350	6 0 0	..	15	1	..
Geelong ..	3	300	100 0 0	..	9	..	..
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	..	..	..	..
Daylesford ..	70	2,958	42 5 2	..	..	..	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	..	..	..	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	17 1 6	..	..	..	..
Thomastown ..	581	11,200	19 5 6	..	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	796	9,633	12 3 4	..	..	..	..
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	..	..	..	..
Geelong (Newtown) ..	157	1,955	12 9 1	..	..	..	..
Werribee Park ..	23,214	302,319	13 0 0	..	..	..	..
Werribee Police Paddock	60	†	..	..	..	..	..
Condah ..	157	1,725	11 0 0	..	..	..	..
Bamawn ..	4,611	42,675	Various ..	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill ..	2,540	25,485	Various ..	..	..	..	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,086	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	19 2 8	..	..	..	..
Macorna (Sec. 6) ..	240	2,876	12 0 0	..	..	..	..
Cornelia Creek ..	37,413	177,712	4 15 0	..	..	..	..
Kennedy's ..	2,457	16,892	6 17 6	..	..	..	..
Rochester ..	12,292	100,026	8 2 9	..	..	..	..
Cohuna ..	4,607	43,776	9 10 0	..	..	..	..
Koonong Wootong†	10,181	103,330	10 3 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	347,307	..	..	1,248	518	114	..

Occupied by probationary tenants.

Being subdivided Survey proceeding

Waiting drainage works
Waiting construction of water channels

Survey proceeding
Survey proceeding

Not yet made available.

Not yet paid for

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.
 † Crown lands.
 ‡ This estate is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act.

Altogether the Board has 74 properties, with a total area of 347,307 acres, but of these 13 estates, with an area of 99,163 acres, were not available for occupation at 30th June last. Of the remaining 61 estates, 52, having a total area of 245,240 acres, were occupied by 1,880 conditional purchase lessees, and contained 9,302 acres, representing 33 farm, 104 workmen's homes, and 47 agricultural labourers' allotments, which were vacant and available for occupation. Nine estates, with an area of 2,904 acres, were occupied by probationary tenants, to whom, if approved, will be granted conditional purchase leases.

Extent of
Closer
Settlement. The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June, 1908, 1909, and 1910 respectively, is summarized in the next statement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS OCCUPIED AND VACANT.

	At 30th June.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.
In occupation—			
Number of Holdings ...	1,655	1,792	1,880
Area ... acres	188,787	196,573	235,938
Resident Population ...	5,660	5,608	6,360
Vacant and available for occupation—			
Area..... acres	...	...	9,302
Allotments—			
Farm ...	189	42	33
Workmen's Homes ...		106	104
Agricultural Labourers ...		...	47

The sum of £450,336 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1910, and of this amount £232,080 has been transferred from that fund to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders: £196,968 has been drawn from the same fund for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1910, being £21,288. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £1,903,870.

Up to the 30th June, 1910, 633 applications for advances aggregating £58,857 had been approved, and the money advanced upon the improvements actually effected by the lessees which were valued at a bedrock estimate of over £100,000.

The next table summarizes the extent of production on the farm holdings of closer settlement estates:—

PRODUCTION ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES: 1904-5 TO 1909-10.

	1904-5.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Number of estates	4	18	25	33	35
Number of farm holdings .. ..	..	647	869	1,035	1,160
Area of estates .. acres	33,571	117,482	166,434	189,814	198,718
Area under crop	8,238	19,085	34,167	49,223	67,682
Area in fallow and sown grasses ..	2,773	13,585	13,017	16,553	20,140
Persons employed, male ..	270	728	1,025	1,185	1,308
Persons employed, female ..	160	388	593	703	766
Area under cereals .. acres	7,567	14,120	22,964	29,920	48,246
Area under root crops	132	422	435	473	510

PRODUCTION ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES: 1904-5 TO 1909-10
—continued.

	1904-5.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Produce—					
Wheat		120,939	139,665	355,722	603,278
Oats	139,300	88,789	111,105	270,658	228,959
Other cereals ..					
Hay tons	2,298	5,511	9,072	26,130	30,337
Stock—					
Horses No.	835	2,592	3,624	4,396	5,138
Cattle "	4,212	10,248	14,257	13,699	13,892
Sheep "	11,511	35,686	46,570	43,968	47,464
Pigs "	1,692	1,585	1,768	2,185	3,283
Hams and bacon .. lbs.	14,966	28,418	30,233	30,593	27,204
Wool "	61,949	152,474	252,047	197,655	179,547
Stock slaughtered .. No.	1,701	2,216	4,111	6,059	7,090

The area of the estates given in the above table includes the acreage for which freehold has been obtained, and to which the statistics in the table do not relate, as it has passed from the control of the Lands Purchase Board. In 1909-10 the area of freehold included in the area of estates was 6,509 acres, consequently the other information in the table for that year applies only to a total area of 192,209 acres.

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 568 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1910.

Small improved holdings.

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

Victorian Waterworks.

practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE
TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		Gallons.	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission— Coliban System	Domestic and Mining	8,825,037,000	1,245,984
Goulburn-Waranga	Irrigation, &c.	Cubic feet. 8,600,000,000	1,183,532
Kow Swamp Works	" "	Acre feet. 40,860	188,407
Loddon River Works	" "	14,000	156,408
Wimmera Works	Stock and Domestic	...	59,279
Broken River Works ... ..	" " ... ..	...	14,853
North-west (Kerang) Lakes White Cliffs and Nyah Pumping Schemes	" "	91,830	10,008
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	...	12,114
Waterworks Districts (7) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	1,019,354
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	Stock and Domestic	...	571,632
	Irrigation ... ..	...	64,209
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (83)	Stock and Domestic	1,917,087,500	952,486
*Geelong Water Supply Works	Domestic	570,780,000	456,700
Municipal Corporations (32)	Stock and Domestic	1,643,091,000	685,901
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ... ..	...	31,952
Miscellaneous Expenditure ... ..	... ..	...	199,800
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic	6,533,000,000	3,891,555
Total ... ..	... ..	...	10,744,174

* Sold to Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908, for £265,000.

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, only £1,688,663 represents State moneys, this being the unredeemed balance of the outstanding debt taken over by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 1st July, 1891. Further particulars relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will be found on page 273, Part V., of this work.

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.

Advances and expenditure for waterworks.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Expenditure and Advances by State.	Interest Capitalized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works	2,867,787	..	2,798*	..	..	2,867,787
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	988,981	..	30,373	575,152	7,735	406,094
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	64,209	..	..	..	..	64,209
Waterworks Districts (7)	540,160	..	31,472	169,927	12,474	357,759
Waterworks Trusts (83)	916,272	6,871	36,214	130,989	60,878	731,276
Geelong Water Supply Works	456,700	..	..	..	..	456,700
Municipal Corporations (23)	676,358	43,633	..	165,870	92,240	461,881
(9)	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	2,389,934	..	..	..	701,271	1,688,663
Abolished Trusts (8)	31,709	..	243	31,679	30	..
Miscellaneous	199,800	..	..	..	..	199,800
Total	9,141,453	50,850	101,100	1,073,617	884,517	7,234,169

* 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 total amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,403. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1909, amounted to £42,939, viz., £16,975 against the First Mildura Trust, £16,130 against Waterworks Trusts, and £9,834 against Municipal Corporations.

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The *Water Act* 1905, which came into operation on 1st May, 1906, is "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, to declare the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, the property in the beds and banks containing the same, and for other purposes." This Act is administered by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions thereunder were principally administrative and advisory—the general construction of works on the part of the State being imposed on the Department of

The Water Act 1905.

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 were made in the *Water Act 1905* by the enactment 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 those of construction the oversight of loans to Water Works 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 will be sold by measure, and the price of an acre foot of water will be 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 will be apportioned as a right, and the charge for this right will be made compulsory. The remainder of the water will be sold on demand or under contract.

Surplus or flood water supplied outside of the irrigation season will be 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 now required in the interests of economy, and which will be still more necessary as the year's supply from 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 of same 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, 1909, are set forth in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1909.
<i>(a) Free Head-works.</i>	
	£
Broken River Works	14,853
Goulburn River Works	740,903
Kerang North-west Lakes Works	10,008
Kow Swamp Works	188,407
Loddon River Works	156,408
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir	50,526
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works	8,753
Long Lake Pumping Works	27,898
Total—Free Head-works	1,197,756

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER
SUPPLY COMMISSION—*continued.*

<i>(b) Waterworks Districts.</i>	Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908.	Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1909.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1909.
	£	£	£	£
Birchip	5,923	3,797	9,720	
Western Wimmera	74,948	3,911	78,859	
Wimmera United	109,588	387	109,975	
Wycheproof	8,875	45	8,920	
Karkaroc .. .. .	..	1,713	1,713	
Long Lake	15,656	7,070	22,726	
Sea Lake	67,803	12,424	80,227	
Coliban System	1,239,524	6,460	1,245,984	
Miscellaneous	12,184	5,537	17,721	
Total	1,534,501	41,344	1,575,845	1,575,845
<i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i>	Balance at Debit, 1st May, 1906.	Capital Expenditure since 1st May, 1906.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1909.	
	£	£	£	
Bacchus Marsh	5,257	759	6,016	
Campaspe	8,710	5,881	14,591	
Deakin	33,477	35,410	68,887	
Rodney	70,417	59,168	129,585	
Swan Hill	4,800	13,771	18,571	
Benjeroop and Murrabit	5,672	715	6,387	
Cohuna	56,733	10,423	67,156	
Dry Lake	719	..	719	
Gunbower West	5,889	127	6,016	
Kerang East	7,023	560	7,583	
Koondrook and Myall	3,336	2,408	5,744	
Macorna North	10,394	340	10,734	
Marquis Hill	5,399	124	5,523	
South Kerang	618	181	799	
Wandella	9,714	430	10,144	
East Boort	6,517	..	6,517	
Leaghur and Meering	2,422	..	2,422	
North Boort	2,058	..	2,058	
Tragowel Plains	24,870	..	34,870	
Twelve-Mile	1,772	..	1,772	
Total	275,797	130,297	406,094	406,094
<i>Irrigation Areas.</i>				
Nvah .. .. .	..	6,688	6,688	
White Cliffs .. .. .	..	5,426	5,426	12,114
<i>(d) Waterworks Trust District.</i>	Balance at Debit, 1st May, 1906.	Capital Expenditure since 1st May, 1906.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1909.	
	£		£	
London United Waterworks Trust	19,617	..	19,617	
Grand Total				3,191,809

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1909, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.

Works.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Excess.	
		Total from Annual Votes.	On Capital Works from Annual Votes.	Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance.	Revenue over Net Expenditure.	Net Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coliban	38,864	14,956	3,728	11,228	27,636	..
Goulburn	142	2,006	..	2,006	..	1,864
Loddon River	7	169	..	169	..	162
Kow Swamp	338	1,368	..	1,368	..	1,030
Broken River	7	209	..	209	..	202
North-West Lakes	184	352	..	352	..	168
Lake Lonsdale	141	167	..	167	..	26
Lower Wimmera .. ..	..	120	..	120	..	120
Irrigation Districts	35,906	26,401	865	25,536	10,370	..
Waterworks Districts	24,020	18,134	545	17,589	6,431	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping	760	400	..	400	360	..
Demonstration plots	28	1,034	..	1,034	..	1,006
	100,397	65,316	5,138	60,178	44,797	4,578
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
Nyah and White Cliffs Irrigation Areas .. ..	..	321	..	321	..	321
Pyramid Creek .. ..	..	457	..	457	..	457
River Gauging and Surveys .. ..	..	3,405	..	3,405	..	3,405
New Projects .. ..	..	828	..	828	..	828
Loan Works—Services on account of, de- frayed from vote .. ..	..	2,047	..	2,047	..	2,047
Total	100,397	72,374	5,138	67,236	44,797	11,636

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 1908-9, are set forth in the next statement.

Areas irrigated.

IRRIGATION—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED, 1908-9.

Districts.	Area under Irrigation (Acres).						Total.
	Cereals.	Lucerne grown for Pasture and Hay.	Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops.	Pastures.	Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens.	Fallows, &c.	
<i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i>							
Rodney	1,350	14,696	612	10,933	3,196	5,363	36,150
Echuca and Waranga	857	3,232	315	5,753	100	1,323	11,580
Total	2,207	17,928	927	16,686	3,296	6,686	47,730
<i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i>							
Dry Lake	30	..	..	450	5	..	485
Gunbower West	722	346	303	859	33	5	2,268
Kerang East	1,169	196	534	3,555	15	74	5,343
Macorna North	1,792	112	1,069	6,407	..	..	9,380
Marquis Hill	574	43	272	1,749	..	..	2,638
South Kerang	212	113	64	307	..	..	696
Wandella (portion of)	1,606	111	534	2,443	1	73	4,768
Total	6,105	921	2,776	15,570	54	152	25,573
<i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i>							
Wandella (portion of)	668	368	87	2,185	..	..	3,308
East Boort	2,076	..	207	858	40	..	3,181
Leathur and Meering	724	24	103	807	..	..	1,658
North Boort	895	..	109	450	9	15	1,478
Tragowel Plains	10,515	263	604	7,230	96	86	18,794
Twelve-Mile	608	98	144	908	..	..	1,758
Total	15,486	753	1,254	12,438	145	101	30,177
<i>Supplied from other State Works.</i>							
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	292	11	..	4	18	325
Benjeroop and Murrabit	1,028	298	153	1,544	36	..	3,059
Campaspe	330	226	30	423	8	..	1,022
Cohuna	6,496	2,099	2,428	12,759	167	36	23,985
Koondrook and Myall	1,361	147	269	3,585	29	..	5,391
Swan Hill	3,231	2,216	313	1,400	57	7	7,224
Western Wimmera	1	49	36	60	914	1	1,061
Total	12,447	5,327	3,240	19,776	1,215	62	42,067
<i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes</i>							
.. .. .	1,253	170	512	2,596	..	90	4,621
<i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works</i>							
.. .. .	1,275	1,048	486	2,097	9	25	4,940
First Mildura	300	620	..	..	10,980	..	11,900
<i>Supplied from Coliban State Works</i>							
.. .. .	39	217	447	278	1,944	138	3,063
<i>Private Diversions in Kerang District</i>							
.. .. .	3,306	270	532	2,679	10	..	6,797
Grand Totals, 1908-9	42,418	27,264	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
Increase (+) Decrease (-)	-12,512	-4,931	-3,722	-36,751	+1,959	+818	-55,139

The areas irrigated in 1908-9 amounted, in the aggregate, to only 76 per cent. of the areas so treated in 1907-8. An analysis of the areas watered reveals that, during 1908-9, 41 per cent. of the total was devoted to pastures, 24 per cent. to cereals, 15 per cent. to lucerne, 10 per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 6 per cent. to annual fodder crops, and 4 per cent. to fallows, &c. The area of country lands within the State artificially supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use and for watering stock is about 10,800,000 acres. The extent of land under irrigated culture for all kinds of crop is 176,873 acres, besides which about 40,000 acres have been watered by unauthorized diversions. The number of separate towns supplied, exclusive of Melbourne and suburbs, is 122, the population served being about 270,000.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and their financial position are exhibited below.

Waterworks Trusts.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1909, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Outstanding at 30th June, 1909.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	Increased by Interest Capitalized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1909.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. .. .	..	3,509	..	..	144	3,365	67
Avenel .. .. .	..	2,284	..	..	169	2,115	42
Avoca	2,662	8,709	..	2,494	535	5,680	114
Bairnsdale .. .. .	..	40,439	..	23,439	490	16,510	328
Ballan .. .. .	..	1,100	..	..	237	863	17
Benalla .. .. .	..	15,579	..	..	2,334	12,745	253
Bet Bet Shire	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,142	4,552	91
Boort	28	1,150	..	150	47	953	19
Bright .. .. .	..	2,990	..	..	286	2,704	101
Broadford .. .. .	..	5,836	..	..	..	5,836	197
Carisbrook .. .. .	..	8,400	..	2,400	285	5,715	114
Carrum .. .. .	..	25,733	..	7,732	50	17,951	1,165
Charlton	2,840	7,877	..	887	22	6,968	233
Cobram .. .. .	..	4,500	..	..	185	4,315	86
Dandenong .. .. .	..	10,123	..	5,128	500	13,500	198
Daylesford Borough .. .. .	..	24,206	2,794	3,139	1,519	22,842	443
Donald	3,058	8,166	..	1,166	323	6,677	133
Donald Shire	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,136	3,217	64
Echuca Borough .. .. .	..	13,150	..	..	1,297	11,853	926
Elmore .. .. .	..	4,000	..	..	353	3,642	72
Euroa .. .. .	..	17,242	..	..	1,865	15,877	315
Gisborne .. .. .	..	4,668	..	..	873	3,790	75
Hamilton .. .. .	..	38,201	..	..	1,543	36,658	727
Healesville .. .. .	..	4,661	..	..	499	4,162	83
Heathcote .. .. .	..	7,394	..	..	432	6,902	138
Horsham Borough .. .. .	..	17,713	..	7,712	546	9,455	188
Kara Kara Shire	1,522	8,203	..	..	360	7,843	156
Kerang	88	4,000	..	..	144	3,856	77
Kerang Shire	213	1,200	..	..	49	1,151	23
Kilmore .. .. .	..	14,148	..	..	1,902	12,246	243
Koroit .. .. .	..	5,502	..	2,047	328	3,127	62
Korumburra .. .. .	..	11,492	..	..	1,079	10,413	..
Kowree	292	2,707	..	..	128	2,579	51

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1909—continued.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1909, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1909.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1909.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kyabram .. .. .	..	2,327	..	..	115	2,212	44
Kyneton Shire .. .. .	..	30,358	..	..	12,403	17,955	350
Lancefield .. .. .	..	7,082	..	..	431	6,651	267
Lawloit	1,302	12,095	..	..	575	11,520	229
Leongatha .. .. .	..	7,503	..	..	96	7,407	147
Illydale .. .. .	..	6,384	..	..	58	6,326	126
Loddon United*	4,122	21,334	..	1,717	..	19,617	531
Longwood .. .. .	..	2,400	..	550	88	1,762	35
Lowan Shire	1,258	11,680	..	..	557	11,123	221
Macedon .. .. .	..	2,632	..	..	186	2,446	48
Mansfield .. .. .	..	7,931	..	..	808	7,123	..
Maryborough .. .. .	..	76,257	..	9,200	3,303	63,754	..
Mooroopna .. .. .	..	3,054	..	1,400	92	1,562	31
Murchison .. .. .	..	2,800	..	..	41	2,759	65
Nagambie .. .. .	..	2,775	..	..	363	2,412	48
Nhill	799	10,068	..	2,482	357	7,229	144
Numurkah Shire	1,278	23,694	..	1,376	2,822	19,496	388
Omeo .. .. .	..	3,982	..	..	363	3,619	145
Pyramid Hill .. .. .	..	2,137	..	..	..	2,137	127
Riddell's Creek .. .. .	..	4,050	..	497	140	3,413	64
Rochester .. .. .	..	1,600	..	..	134	1,466	29
Romsey .. .. .	..	4,700	..	..	884	3,816	76
Rushworth .. .. .	..	4,500	..	..	119	4,381	87
Rutherglen .. .. .	..	16,485	..	..	714	15,771	313
Seymour .. .. .	..	27,959	..	..	1,731	26,228	521
Shepparton Urban	24	19,530	..	2,416	1,626	15,488	289
Shepparton Shire	110	17,123	..	1,376	1,195	14,552	307
St. Arnaud Borough	57	40,723	4,077	15,077	1,212	28,511	1,142
Stawell Shire	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	..
Sunbury .. .. .	..	16,497	..	..	..	16,497	802
Swan Hill	231	3,988	..	..	139	3,849	77
Swan Hill Shire†	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. .. .	..	4,206	..	..	21	4,185	83
Tatura .. .. .	..	3,017	..	650	281	2,086	41
Traralgon .. .. .	..	13,693	..	..	27	13,671	257
Tungamah Shire	4,130	12,241	..	..	609	11,632	231
Upper Macedon .. .. .	..	2,290	..	..	305	1,985	39
Violet Town .. .. .	..	4,750	..	..	186	4,564	91
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	9,889	..	..	210	9,679	192
Warracknabeal	262	4,518	..	..	457	4,061	80
Warragul .. .. .	..	3,447	..	..	..	3,447	10
Warrambool .. .. .	..	33,500	..	..	1,882	36,618	730
West Charlton .. .. .	..	2,822	..	..	13	2,809	56
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .	..	5,486	..	..	184	5,302	194
Wodonga .. .. .	..	7,722	..	..	366	7,356	146
Woodend .. .. .	..	7,662	..	..	2,142	5,520	110
Yarram .. .. .	..	2,082	..	..	25	2,057	41
Yarrawonga Urban	1,897	8,800	..	..	1,374	7,426	147
Yatchaw .. .. .	..	6,262	..	1,661	219	4,382	87
Yea .. .. .	..	3,885	..	..	93	3,792	141
Total	36,214	916,272	6,871	130,989	60,878	731,276	16,130

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The following return contains full particulars of the interest and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1909:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909.

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	552	5	7	564	58	240	157	16	471
Avenel	173		1	174	123	34	100	3	260
Avoca	961	22	2	985	136	127	603	..	866
Bairnsdale	1,198	208	22	1,428	478	284	753	33	1,518
Ballan	247	8	1	256	121	33	39	7	200
Benalla	1,057	499	43	1,599	537	372	583	5	1,497
Bet Bet Shire	301	64	1	366	158	23	208	36	425
Boort	338	29	..	367	222	26	87	26	361
Bright	267	106	1	374	103	73	184	1	361
Broadford §									
Carisbrook	285	9	2	296	27	77	131	10	245
Carrum	2,394	..	..	2,394	84	317	2,000	..	2,401
Charlton	567	19	17	603	94	88	480	34	696
Cobram	387	..	12	399	56	142	203	1	402
Dandenong	718	41	11	770	29	140	686	11	866
Daylesford Borough	1,218	568	186	1,972	580	135	1,021	9	1,745
Donald	487	203	29	719	143	190	305	2	640
Donald Shire	371	..	1	372	44	52	213	2	311
Echuca Borough	1,919	8	12	1,939	811	515	685	24	2,035
Elmore	295	231	..	526	203	113	167	6	489
Euroa	755	250	8	1,013	67	83	459	4	613
Geelong Municipal ¶	11,465	4,279	534	16,278	2,190	1,554	16,445	14	20,203
Gisborne	346	..	10	356	29	58	173	..	260
Hamilton	2,481	355	62	2,898	368	362	1,670	71	2,471
Healesville	380	156	46	582	283	53	285	22	648
Heathcote	376	97	13	486	57	105	318	17	497
Horsham Borough	1,614	371	155	2,140	931	501	436	18	1,886
Kara Kara Shire	738	..	6	744	147	15	409	15	586
Kerang	1,036	..	7	1,043	507	231	176	52	966
Kerang Shire† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmore	527	361	4	892	43	226	560	10	839
Korolt	508	314	..	822	184	172	257	..	613
Korumburra	477	191	86	754	112	182	496	27	817
Kowree	304	..	4	308	90	55	118	1	194
Kyabram	337	133	2	472	100	160	103	17	330
Kyneton Shire	1,252	807	43	2,102	435	300	1,862	5	2,602
Lancefield	249	98	..	347	22	42	303	..	367
Lawloit	1,279	..	24	1,303	310	332	529	15	1,186
Leongatha	554	33	14	601	21	95	338	7	461
Lillydale	385	50	3	438	47	116	329	2	494

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909—
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 ..	166	..	3	169	55	34	80	3	172
Lowan Shire ..	1,334	..	17	1,351	696	330	508	16	1,550
Macedon ..	161	..	2	163	12	37	110	..	159
Mansfield ..	478	136	4	618	28	190	490	..	708
Maryborough ..	2,431	1,018	33	3,482	292	312	2,915	8	3,527
Mooroopna ..	356	39	4	399	90	174	107	2	373
Murchison ..	247	204	2	453	94	144	211	3	452
Murtoa ..	357	10	..	367	221	67	..	3	291
Nagambie ..	323	48	1	372	92	107	110	6	315
Nhill ..	958	20	18	996	831	50	173	25	1,079
Numurkah Shire ..	2,073	320	45	2,438	1,289	532	926	32	2,779
Omoo ..	310	13	11	334	161	37	165	2	365
Pyramid Hill ..	252	9	4	265	83	55	111	..	249
Riddell's Creek ..	230	..	7	237	29	63	139	3	234
Rochester ..	490	19	1	510	306	186	67	29	588
Romsey ..	284	..	9	293	51	43	175	..	269
Rushworth ..	558	20	5	583	195	156	200	23	574
Rutherglen ..	1,688	60	11	1,759	697	218	721	2	1,638
Seymour ..	578	1,077	49	1,704	522	205	1,049	24	1,800
Shepparton Urban ..	1,533	264	45	1,842	627	422	1,062	27	2,138
Shepparton Shire ..	1,261	35	15	1,311	878	251	665	24	1,818
St. Arnaud Borough ..	1,781	33	49	1,863	399	159	1,300	15	1,873
Stawell Shire† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury * ..	..	..	19	..	439	276	184	11	910
Swan Hill ..	620	17	19	656	489	276	184	11	910
Tallangatta ..	425	64	45	534	175	128	287	9	599
Tatura ..	346	68	9	423	119	149	95	..	363
Traralgon‡ ..	744	130	8	882	50	51	535	15	651
Tungamah Shire ..	1,632	44	81	1,757	309	458	532	46	1,345
Upper Macedon ..	207	..	52	259	39	152	91	1	283
Violet Town* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	1,344	329	69	1,742	480	409	442	..	1,331
Warracknabeal ..	863	89	35	987	673	177	184	14	1,048
Warrambool ..	2,433	398	150	2,981	888	537	1,917	..	3,342
West Charlton ..	245	..	..	245	23	23	127	..	173
Winchelsea Shire ..	320	..	1	321	186	57	101	2	346
Wodonga ..	425	188	7	620	25	137	336	2	500
Woodend ..	232	370	10	612	46	119	252	18	435
Yarram ..	201	43	..	244	261	18	95	1	375
Yarrawonga Urban ..	682	159	..	841	265	280	339	..	884
Yatchaw ..	265	..	..	265	42	42	200	10	294
Yea ..	320	161	13	494	151	165	172	5	493
Total ..	67,951	14,900	2,203	85,054	21,699	14,573	51,044	874	88,190

* The control and management of the works of this trust have been taken over by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by virtue of the provisions of section 154 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust is inoperative.

‡ The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

§ This trust had no ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1909.

¶ Year ended 30th June, 1909.

**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 842

million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, the respective storage capacities being 191, 225, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1909, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1909.
		Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1909.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	967	2,633	53
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	1,570	30,099	602
Ballarat Water Commission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	42,244	306,814	7,227
Beechworth Shire ..	30,426	1,256	5,958	4,091	21,633	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Birchip Shire ..	2,669	..	..	308	2,361	72
Borong Shire ..	9,059	..	..	1,198	7,861	119
Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire ..	4,309	..	..	545	3,764	56
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	727	3,773	75
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	371	7,429	148
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	39
Dimboola Shire ..	2,566	..	..	331	2,235	34
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	813	1,377	27
Inglewood Borough ..	5,150	..	..	1,525	3,625	80
Karkaroc Shire ..	15,440	..	..	1,400	14,040	211
Kerang Shire ..	2,313	..	..	229	2,084	31
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	406	1,159	23
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,306	1,694	34
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	3,987	42,858	852
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	60	954	19
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	147	653	13
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,225	2,665	53
Wycheproof Shire ..	2,445	..	..	275	2,170	66
Total ..	676,358	43,633	165,870	92,240	461,881	9,834

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 other municipal corporations, the balance of their liabilities to the State being transferred to Waterworks Trusts.

Abolished
Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued unpaid interest thereon, were cancelled by provision in the *Water Act 1905*.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES
CANCELLED.

Name of Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		
	Advances.	Grants.	Total.	Capital.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dookie	630	..	630	630	171	801
Emu Valley	8,166	..	8,166	8,166	2,907	11,073
Harcourt	1,142	..	1,142	1,112*	335	1,447
Lerderberg	447	..	447	447	169	616
Millewa	973	..	973	973	582	1,555
Pine Hills	2,051	243	2,294	2,051	1,065	3,116
Torrumberry North ..	12,300	..	12,300	12,300	5,812	18,112
Werribee	6,000	..	6,000	6,000	3,752	9,752
Total	31,709	243	31,952	31,679	14,793	46,472

* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt Works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

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 figures, showing the population at various periods since 1891, are a fair indication of its prosperity :—

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1909.

1891 April (Census)	2,321	1907 September	4,355
1896 September	2,000	1908 "	4,560
1901 March (Census)	3,325	1909 "	5,160
1904 September	4,160		

The revenue and expenditure of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1909, were as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION
TRUST, 1908-9.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Horticultural Rates	16,314	Wages, Salaries, &c.	5,919
Town Rates	1,099	Fuel	11,322
Miscellaneous	2,641	Interest	2,571
		Other Expenditure	7,252
Total	20,054	Total	27,064

Mildura
irrigation
settlement.

The chief industry of the settlement is the production and preserving of fruits, and the succeeding tables which show the development of the export trade in Victorian dried and canned fruits are therefore of interest in this connexion:—

Export of
canned
and dried
fruits.

EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED IN VICTORIA,
1896 TO 1909.

Year.	Canned Fruits.	Dried Fruits.	
		Raisins.	Other.
		£	£
1896	3,904	835	1,777
1900	20,396	10,150	5,121
1905	36,427	47,131	9,677
1906	39,804	47,114	9,662
1907	48,718	123,679	18,257
1908	44,714	84,627	23,721
1909	49,368	76,470	31,859

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED
IN VICTORIA, 1909.

Country to which Exported.	Canned Fruits— Value.	Dried Fruits.			
		Raisins.		Other.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		lbs.	£	lbs.	£
New South Wales ..	22,451	2,088,299	45,129	419,776	9,062
Queensland ..	10,573	742,730	16,632	567,283	14,959
South Australia ..	1,686	34,179	859	15,711	340
Western Australia ..	6,871	149,756	3,481	66,340	1,722
Tasmania	3,399	291,932	6,605	174,830	4,190
Other Countries ..	4,388	345,235	3,764	136,994	1,586
Total ..	49,368	3,652,131	76,470	1,380,934	31,859

The trade with the other States is rapidly growing, the value of the exports having amounted to £147,959 in 1909, £125,026 in 1908, £128,762 in 1907, £91,177 in 1906, and £87,391 in 1905. The oversea trade increased from £5,403 in 1906 to £61,892 in 1907, but in 1909 it amounted to only £9,738.

Meteorological
Records.

The following table shows the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1909, and the rainfall during 1907, 1908, and 1909, in each of the 26 basins or regions constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, to Dec., 1909.	During 1907.	During 1908.	During 1909.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	27·73	24·54	24·94	31·73
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers	30·65	28·12	29·40	33·44
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	25·55	23·10	21·56	27·52
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	24·98	23·66	20·17	28·53
Otway Forest	37·87	34·26	35·76	40·50
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25·12	23·80	17·49	28·72
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	24·08	20·20	15·62	24·45
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	35·48	31·45	25·86	36·91
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	35·24	31·67	24·50	36·37
South Gippsland	40·08	36·06	28·07	42·11
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	36·06	34·55	24·87	40·91
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	23·27	17·46	14·25	26·73
Mitchell River	28·18	19·10	18·07	27·73
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	26·00	17·54	19·98	26·08
Snowy River	33·36	23·59	30·23	32·52
Murray River	20·25	15·26	17·12	21·77
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	35·79	27·05	29·75	38·91
Ovens River	36·59	29·62	27·75	38·00
Goulburn River	26·07	21·69	20·19	28·94
Campaspe River	24·17	20·57	17·00	27·33
Loddon River	18·79	15·10	14·65	22·35
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16·11	14·16	15·20	20·31
Avoca River	17·02	13·68	14·67	20·84
Eastern Wimmera	21·53	18·59	19·13	24·25
Western Wimmera	19·58	18·53	18·46	22·41
Mallee Country	13·55	11·16	13·95	16·67
Weighted Averages	24·17	20·51	19·87	26·86

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1909, and the quarterly averages up to 1909 deduced from all available records, are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount, 1909.	Average to 1909.	Amount, 1909.	Average to 1909.	Amount, 1909.	Average to 1909.	Amount, 1909.	Average to 1909.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	Ins. 3.61	Ins. 3.59	Ins. 11.43	Ins. 8.74	Ins. 10.65	Ins. 9.23	Ins. 6.04	Ins. 6.12
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers	4.52	4.76	12.57	9.57	10.19	10.03	6.16	6.29
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	4.27	4.09	9.65	7.80	8.93	7.66	4.67	6.00
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	5.02	4.6	9.73	7.33	9.03	7.43	4.75	5.86
Otway Forest	5.82	6.16	15.22	11.97	12.17	11.87	7.29	7.87
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	5.15	4.39	10.01	7.25	9.40	7.27	4.16	6.21
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	5.40	4.61	8.19	6.63	7.60	6.38	3.26	6.46
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	7.13	6.79	12.37	10.08	10.32	9.51	7.09	9.10
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	6.21	6.70	11.29	10.14	11.75	9.89	7.12	8.51
South Gippsland	7.17	7.10	14.06	11.57	13.55	11.85	7.33	9.56
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	6.25	6.85	12.41	9.69	14.20	10.43	8.05	9.09
Macallister and Avon Rivers	6.24	5.04	8.17	5.82	8.36	5.62	3.96	6.79
Mitchell River	7.40	6.79	8.28	7.46	8.22	6.76	3.83	7.17
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	7.14	6.45	8.31	6.12	6.75	5.90	3.88	7.53
Snowy River	9.30	7.42	10.30	9.17	8.61	8.46	4.31	8.31
Murray River	3.65	3.71	9.32	6.11	6.96	5.82	1.84	4.61
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	6.96	6.19	16.14	10.64	12.10	10.74	3.71	8.22
Ovens River	6.41	5.95	16.46	11.33	12.38	11.31	2.75	8.00
Goulburn River	4.90	4.11	12.67	8.06	9.32	7.90	2.53	6.00
Campaspe River	4.43	3.59	10.67	7.42	10.01	7.66	2.22	5.50
Loddon River	3.30	2.95	8.56	5.98	8.57	5.54	1.92	4.34
Avon and Richardson Rivers	2.86	2.31	7.59	5.37	7.95	4.83	1.91	3.60
Avoca River	2.75	2.36	8.08	5.50	7.99	5.24	2.02	3.92
Eastern Wimmera	3.14	2.77	8.43	7.04	9.77	6.93	2.91	4.79
Western Wimmera	2.14	2.13	8.02	6.65	8.78	6.61	3.47	4.19
Mallee country	2.28	1.91	6.29	4.56	6.25	4.13	1.85	2.95
State	4.58	4.10	9.66	7.19	9.03	7.22	3.59	5.66

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Western Districts	% -45	% -17	% -4	% -7	% -14	% +23	% -3	% -4	% +13
Cape Otway Forest	-45	-19	-6	-10	+1	+27	-3	+11	+2
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay	-53	-37	-6	-18	-27	+23	*	-17	+18
South Gippsland	-54	-37	-1	-12	-26	+21	*	-11	+14
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	-57	-38	+6	-11	-50	+57	-16	-7	+26
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers	-49	-30	+19	-7	-40	+22	-51	+35	+6
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	-38	-29	+12	-29	-8	+43	-16	-17	+21
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River	-38	-42	+17	-16	-5	+36	-3	+7	+51

* Very slightly above average.

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1907, 1908, AND
1909—*continued.*

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Districts	+ 7	-17	-12	- 8	-12	+12
Cape Otway Forest	+24	-27	- 7	-10	- 5	+ 7
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay	+20	-42	-17	-12	-31	+ 6
South Gippsland	+ 6	-52	-23	-11	-30	+ 5
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	- 4	-40	-23	-20	-34	+ 9
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers	-23	-28	-41	-32	-15	- 1
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	- 4	-35	-51	-21	-21	+10
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River	-11	-13	-43	-14	- 7	+20

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS
AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL
RECORDS OBTAINED IN PAST YEARS AT THE MELBOURNE
OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.	
<i>Averages.</i>						
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·965	29·924	30·081	30·080	30·013	
Monthly range of pressure of air— Inches	0·891	0·798	0·808	0·986	0·871	
Mean temperature of air in shade —°Fahr.	57·5	66·4	59·4	49·9	58·3	
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. ..	18·8	21·5	17·7	14·1	18·0	
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100	70	65	73	78	71	
Mean rainfall in inches	7·17	5·86	6·61	5·79	25·43	
Mean number of days of rain ..	37	23	30	43	133	
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·04	17·05	7·63	3·63	38·35	
Mean daily amount of cloudiness —Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4	5·9	
Percentage number of hours during which the wind blew from the various points of the compass	North ..	16·46	8·11	16·75	30·44	17·94
	North-West ..	9·34	4·18	7·40	12·50	8·36
	West	15·16	10·68	13·14	13·90	13·22
	South-West ..	16·43	19·52	12·73	10·70	14·85
	South	17·96	26·10	15·48	6·90	16·61
	South-East ..	9·33	17·55	13·39	5·64	11·48
	East	3·92	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	5	10	17	

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	30·762	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 in miles	.. ..	81,118	" "
Mean hourly velocity of wind	.. ..	9·2	" "

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the calendar year 1909, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the Observatory Records for 53 years:—

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1909.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1909.	Average for 53 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 53 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	29·983	30·014	...	...
Highest " " " ...	30·551	30·606	30·762	30·081
Lowest " " " ...	29·195	29·215	29·983	28·942
Range (inches) ...	1·356	1·391	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air, in shade (°Fahr.)	57·7	58·3	59·7	57·6
Mean daily maximum ...	66·2	67·3	69·0	65·8
Mean daily minimum ...	49·2	49·3	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	103·9	105·2	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	32·5	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	17·0	18·0	20·3	14·6
Absolute annual range ...	71·4	74·5	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum) ...	167·7	161·2	178·5	108·6
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ...	26·7	24·8	46·2	20·4
Rainfall (in inches) ...	25·86	25·43	44·25	15·61
Number of wet days ...	171	133	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	37·45	38·35	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ...	66	71	...	...
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·9	5·9	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	21	17	...	...

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural
education.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms—at Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah, Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 13,664½ acres. Particulars are as follows:—

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS,
1909.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa	5,161½	College and Experimental Farm Let for grazing and "cultivation" Not in use Let for grazing
Longerenong (Jung Jung)	2,386	
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk	2,500	
Olangolah	2,800	
Bullarto	817	
Total	13,664½	

Agricultural
College,
Dookie.

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,846 acres was reserved in 1874, at Dookie situated in the County of Moira, in the North-Eastern District of Victoria, on which to found under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm. The area has been increased at different times, 272½ acres being added in 1908.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The College has accommodation for over 100 students, and there were 104 in attendance in 1909. The charges per head per annum are £25 for maintenance, £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, and £1 15s. for books and other school materials, or £28 in all. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date buildings, improvements and appliances, and recently there have been erected a brick dining hall and kitchen, with servery, store rooms, &c., three dormitories, a horticultural building for practical demonstrations in fruit preserving, canning, &c., and stables for 40 horses. In addition to these, an enlargement of the chemical laboratory has been effected at a cost of £1,000. A line of 4-inch pipes from the Broken River

has been laid down, and water can now be pumped to the College reservoirs, insuring permanency of supply. Besides the usual sports grounds, there are rifle butts, both standard and miniature, on the estate.

The farm has 34½ acres under vines, and 20 acres under fruit trees, and in 1909 had 850 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 86 horses, 40 dairy cows, 66 other cattle, 1,800 sheep, and 250 pigs. The produce of the farm supplied to the College and farm for rations, &c., for the year was valued at £1,618, and the receipts comprised £2,017 from fees, and £3,645 from sale of produce, making a total of £5,253. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £14,093.

Considerable attention is paid to experimental work in connexion with cereals, the raising of new varieties of wheat suitable for the different parts of the country receiving special attention.

Experiments with new fodder and other plants of economic importance are carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes. There is a 4½ acre plantation of olives, of six varieties.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of farmers.

There is a good demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed.

The ploughing, harvesting, and threshing are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors. The students alone ploughed 1,000 acres last season, and cropped 850 acres, doing all the work.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts, several highly-bred Clydesdale mares, and a first-class stallion being used for stud purposes. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. The cattle include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Shorthorns. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market receives considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, imported large and middle white Yorkshires, and large British Blacks. There is a good demand for them for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds having been imported from England.

The Longerenong Agricultural College and Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about 8 miles from Horsham, and 3 miles from Dooen railway station. It accommodates thirty-five resident students, and several non-resident students, the sons of neighbouring farmers, also attend classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land; of these about 700 acres

Longere-
nong
Agriculi-
ral College.

are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter, but the remainder is good wheat-growing land. About 500 acres are cropped each year, the staple crop being wheat, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1909-10 was 25 bushels.

A seed farm of 50 acres for the propagation and crossing of wheat and other cereals has been established for the purpose of distributing new and improved cereals to agriculturists, and experimental work is being carried on with grasses, maizes, and other fodder plants.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 acres of which are planted with phylloxera-resistant vines—50 acres of lucerne, and about 10 acres of summer fodder-crops, are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Distributory Works.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds bordering the roadways, and several plantations of fair extent being established on different portions of the estate. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards, which, in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

There are four silos on the farm, and the live stock in 1909 comprised 35 horses, 29 dairy cattle, 38 other cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 32 pigs.

Lamb raising is one of the chief industries at Longerenong, and in 1909 the lambing averaged 76 per cent.

In 1909 the receipts comprised fees £556, and sale of produce, &c., £1,730; whilst the expenditure, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £3,445. Farm produce used for College consumption was valued at £613.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

Wyuna
Irrigation
Farm.

In addition to the experimental farming carried on in connexion with the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, the Government has experimental farms at Wyuna, Rutherglen, and Whitfield. The Wyuna Irrigation Farm, as its name implies, is devoted chiefly to raising all kinds of fodder crops under irrigation, 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.

Operations were started in April, 1906, and up to the present the work has been principally of a developmental character. The channels of the State Rivers Commission intersect the property, and an abundant supply of water is derived from the Waranga Basin. 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, either baled or chaffed. 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 7 working horses, 200 sheep, 95 dairy cows, 60 pigs, and 250 head of poultry. The principal new buildings are brick quarters for a limited number of students, a cowshed and extensive brick-paved yards, a brick dairy, a boiler house (fitted with complete L.K.G. milking machines and turbine separator), brick and iron piggeries, and four silos (capacity 520 tons). Provision is made for short terms instruction in the principles and practice of irrigation, and grading and preparing land, no fees being charged to students with farm experience. From time to time lectures on subjects of interest to farmers are delivered by the Departmental staff, and these are open to the public.

The Government Tobacco Experimental Farm is situated at Whitfield, and has an area of 113 acres. Plants of seven varieties have been grown and distributed throughout the State, and large quantities of seed have been sent to intending growers.

Government
Tobacco
Experimental
Farm.

Experiments in connexion with the industry are being conducted at Bruthen, Orbost, Mildura, and Gapsted, and prices for Victorian leaf continue to improve. A bonus of 2d. per lb. for high grade cigar leaf, of quantities of 5 cwt. and upwards, is now payable by the Federal Government.

The introduction of the tobacco transplanting machine to the Ovens district has led to a larger area being planted, the planter from the Government farm having been lent to farmers during the past season with successful results.

The crop of three acres on the farm, consisting chiefly of pipe tobaccos, is looking well. Experiments with fungicides on the disease known as Blue Mould go to show that formalin treatments of the soil act beneficially.

During the season 1908-9 the production of tobacco leaf increased to a total of 309,000 lbs., the production in 1901 having been only 39,000 lbs. Some cigar leaf grown at Bruthen in poor soil realized 1s. per lb., the grower also receiving the bonus of 2d per lb. paid by the Federal Government. Experiments which have been conducted at the Tobacco Farm, Whitfield, have resulted in some fine pipe-tobacco leaf being produced, the crop selling to an Adelaide buyer at 9d. per lb. Some good cigar-filler leaf has been produced, also a new variety of cigar tobacco. The Vuelta de Abayo proved suitable for this purpose. Seed has been distributed to 270 growers, and the industry introduced to several new districts.

Government
Viti-
cultural
Station.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, has an area of 913 acres, and is being used as a viticultural station, model orchard, and experimental farm. The expenditure in connexion with the station, including buildings and maintenance, amounted to £3,688 in 1909.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to an attack of phylloxera—a disease caused by a tiny insect which injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it obtains a footing. Phylloxera was discovered in Victoria in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts into which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators had discovered that certain American vines were able to resist phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There is a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data were carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. Only such as are of vigorous growth are recommended.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, some of each of the principal wine and table varieties were grafted on each kind of resisting stock. These were then planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers can thus readily see which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand, on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. The work is done both by hand and machines. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vignerons, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

Large areas are devoted to the permanent growth of resistant stocks for the production of cuttings. A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, cottages, &c., have been erected. The callusing is now 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, and afford striking testimony to their resistant value, since the vines by which they were originally surrounded are all dead as the result of the pest.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The hybrids apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft-bearers.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now being filled with boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are already supplying vignerons 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.

Experimental work is carried on with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. Plots of selected wheats have been grown for seed for distribution, and a model orchard has been planted. Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of dairy strains of cattle are also carried on, with a view to investigating the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State. Milking and feeding sheds with necessary silos have been erected, and dairying, as practised in dry climates, forms part of the regular instruction. Sheep are also kept, and the growth of suitable summer fodder crops is an important branch of the work.

The Gonyah Gonyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gonyah Gonyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and

Gonyah
Gonyah,
Olangolah,
and Bullarto.

Endowment
lands.

by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 144,294 acres, and is described in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat	1,100	Leeor	125
Ardno	210	Moyston	242
Alexandra	79	Moyston West	319
Bellellen and Illawarra	750	Mullroo and Yelta	28,600
Beveridge Island	2,732	Meering	690
Brankeet	387	Myrree	394
Berringama	199	Mooroopna	98
Bealiba	135	Miloo	120
Bumbang	10,000	Mirampiram	99
Byawatha	108	Moira	136
Buckrabanyule	220	Mologa	107
Bringalbart	79	Nurcoung	230
Bangerang	58	Pental Island	17,350
Broadwater	198	Pannoomiloo	100
Carraragarmungee	1,864	Peechember	50
Cudgewa	732	Purnim	3,678
Colac Colac	420	Quantong	495
Corack East	474	Quambatook	380
Charam	331	Turrumberry North	615
Carchap	99	Tullich	400
Charlton East	228	Terrick Terrick East and West	160
Dropmore and Ruffly	454	Terrick Terrick East	40
Dinyarrak	359	Tallandoon	116
Dartagook	120	Tarwin	167
Estcourt	2,831	Turrumberry	281
French Island	340	Tallygaroopna	430
Gooram Gong	582	Tragowel	250
Granya	586	Toolongrook	160
Gowangardie and Currawa	272	Wychitella	1,015
Glenpatrick	100	Walwa	200
Glynwyll	524	Windham	452
Jumbuk	2,641	Wabba	335
Kunat Kunat	700	Warrenbayne	145
Karramomus and Tamleugh	672	Wappan	293
Kerrisdale	148	Woorak	630
Kaarimba	429	Waratah	148
Knowsley	103	Wareek	100
Knowsley East	296	Warrenmang	120
Korrak Korrak	150	Wail	240
Kinypanial	80	Wonthaggi North	2,535
Koonik Koonik	37	Yarck	569
Konnepra	126	Yanac-a-Yanac	168
Kerang	90	Yeringa	160
Lindsay Island	42,000	Yeerung	1,400
Laen	887		
Longwood	242		
Lang Lang and Yallock	4,780	Total	144,294

The total annual rental of endowment areas was £7,950.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, and is about 3 miles from Melbourne. It may be reached by cable tram from Richmond or by Auburn horse tram, or by rail from either Burnley, Hawthorn, or Heyington stations. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890, the Government decided to start on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for the teaching of regular and casual students, and those visitors calling in search of special information.

Effective roads and culverts have been laid, model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, and a large variety of instructive implementa got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals of all kinds are now kept, and provide a helpful source of instruction to students.

An entirely new and complete orchard and farm equipment has been provided, including cow sheds and a modern dairy, pig styes, a poultry run, a silo, farm stock, and such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard and grazing and arable land where garden and fodder crops are largely grown.

The school course includes regular lectures in agricultural and horticultural science, veterinary work, and the management of animals, dairying, pig and poultry breeding, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying fruit, vegetable culture, clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in the class-room and field.

Previous to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication of the school's doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The 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 recently at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, and Wangaratta, and it is proposed to open one at Ballarat. During 1908-9 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £16,243. They have been established under the following conditions:—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.

- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council is appointed for each school, which exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees enrolled in the school.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, established on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. Accounts of some of the more important societies will be found in previous issues of this work. Ninety-six agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1909, and particulars are set out below.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal	42	1,869	...	10,210	8,828	8,085
Ballarat	11	408	157	1,728	1,816	464
Benalla	13	205	48	830	866	87
Bendigo	10	317	125	1,707	1,767	60
Colac	13	293	62	929	874	201
Geelong	146	388	46	1,074	1,065	428
Hamilton	22	294	71	1,080	1,010	...
Horsham and Wimmera	28	478	53	938	944	...
North-Eastern	19	295	46	1,097	813	515
Ovens and Murray	39	316	85	1,472	1,318	15
Shepparton	23	451	88	2,649	2,520	877
Others	1,283	12,269	1,817	34,532	33,391	9,094
Total, 1909	1,649	17,583	2,598	58,246	55,212	19,826
Total, 1908	1,600	16,726	2,366	55,814	56,043	22,851
Total, 1907	1,613	16,849	2,160	56,801	55,360	21,768

The loan liability of these societies in 1909 amounted to £4,783. The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1909 numbered 31, their membership being 2,891, the receipts for the year £3,004, including Government grant £183, the expenditure £2,861, the bank overdraft £296, and the loan liability £1,364.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. These are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, &C.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Government Entomologist. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the departmental inspector if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, infected orchards are destroyed.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigating building at Melbourne wharf, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the entomologist has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The fear of introducing either of the fruit flies, *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata*, has induced the Agricultural Department to arrange for the more thorough examination of fruit from New South Wales, Queensland, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

The number of inspectors has been increased and a house-to-house system of garden inspection in the suburbs of Melbourne inaugurated.

The matter of field inspection is now distinct from the entomologist's work, a chief inspector having recently been appointed so as to enable the entomologist to devote more time to original research and study.

Besides giving lectures and making inspections and experiments, the entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture carries on a great deal of correspondence, possesses a library of books and publications on technical matters, and controls a valuable museum of economic entomology and ornithology, from which collections are sent to exhibitions and shows of agricultural societies.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is so free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent the spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The Commonwealth Government controls the inspection of all meats exported from Australia, and, in addition, Victorian State laws insist on a thorough inspection of meats for export, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The State jealously guards the wholesomeness of all oversea products intended for food of man. The whole of the milk supply of the State is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted on.

Horses.—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

Cattle.—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), Texas-fever or tick fever, a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*), do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle do not require to be housed at any period of the year, and the continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of the animals, and to the suppression of the disease mentioned. Tubercle does not affect more than about 5 per cent. of Victorian cattle, and as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows than formerly, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health are found.

Sheep.—Tuberculosis has never been observed in Australian sheep. Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

Swine.—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and "measles" (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and

freedom from disease. The mildness of the climate and life in the open are the great factors insuring their healthfulness. Tubercle does not exist in more than about 2 per cent. of Victorian swine.

Dogs.—Rabies (Hydrophobia) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

Poultry.—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of the poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now established on a solid basis, and the wholesomeness of such products originating in Victoria cannot be questioned.

EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK, 1908-9.

The expansion of our rural industries, and the permanent adoption of methods considered impracticable only a decade ago, suggests a review of the circumstances which have guided the Victorian farmer towards the present achievement. The Department of Agriculture has played no small part in bringing about increased production in every branch of agriculture, but its most useful teaching has perhaps been through the medium of a widely extended series of experimental plots designed upon lines which the farmer could follow with economy and profit to himself. In the wheat areas, these experimental plots preceded the grain drill and the now universal fertiliser. The demonstration of the soundness of new ideas, and the proof that wheat soils, instead of being worn out as was generally thought, were in reality unproductive only by reason of the methods in vogue ten years ago being incapable of utilizing the unlimited stores of dormant plant food, came at a period when a serious exodus of experienced farmers was threatened. Following upon the success of the field experiments came the widespread demand for grain drills and fertilizers. One has only to study the figures relating to the latter industry to realize that a new lease of life was given to Victorian farming through its agency. The new doctrine was determinedly preached by officers of the Department until the natural conservatism of the farmer was overcome. Since then, however, new problems have arisen. Altered conditions have given rise to circumstances which 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. Varieties of wheat more prolific in yield, by reason of newer origin and of more care being given to the selection of seed, are gradually superseding those of a short time ago. Rotation of crops and deep cultivation are being extensively tested throughout the State, so that, now, with a better general understanding of the underlying principles of agriculture, the danger of falling back into the errors of the past is considerably lessened. With the purpose of carrying out a series of experiments based upon scientific reasoning, and of ascertaining fundamental data concerning the response of the northern wheat

soils under a variety of conditions, a highly interesting group of experiments has been conducted during the past five years by the Superintendent of Agriculture. Areas of 10 acres have been secured in 26 representative localities in the principal wheat districts, a portion being cropped each year. Reference has already been made in previous editions of the *Year-Book* to the progress results from these fields. Summarizing these, they have so far confirmed the superiority of the superphosphate over other forms of phosphatic manures for wheat growing, also the inutility up to the present time of manures containing nitrogen and potash. The effects of sub-soiling have served to illustrate the fact that in what are known as the "Northern Plains," a deeper system of cultivation is of advantage in increasing the yield of grain. It is probable that the enhanced yield is due to the increased moisture-holding capacity and improved drainage of these stiff sour clay soils.

The benefits of green manuring and rotation of crops are not likely to be manifested until the termination of these trials in 1912; but there is already accumulating evidence that such practices lead to an increased stock-carrying capacity of the land, and a considerable amelioration of the physical texture of the soil itself. Perhaps no feature of the usefulness of these fields has been more evident during the past four seasons than the introduction and comparison of a number of varieties of wheat and oats grown side by side, under identical conditions of cultivation and manuring. It has taken only one season to reveal the unsuitability of some varieties. Others have required confirmatory trials, and a very limited number have been conspicuous successes from the commencement. Of the latter, the variety which has survived all tests from a grain-producing point of view, is "Federation." An instructive illustration of the superiority of "Federation" over such a widely-grown variety as "Dart's Imperial," is to be found in the table below:—

Season.	"Federation."			"Dart's Imperial."		
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains.	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1905 ..	14.7	21.3	22.4	14.5	21.1	20.6
1906 ..	19.0	30.0	27.8	15.1	26.9	22.3
1907 ..	14.6	18.5	17.0	14.0	18.5	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 already alluded to, with the view of ascertaining the yielding properties of different wheats, the Department has in view the introduction of varieties having superior milling properties to those now generally in use. Up to the present time, the milling value of his wheat has not concerned the farmer very much; but if one studies the literature of other countries on this matter, it must be patent that the time is arriving when the commercial value of wheat, which is the staple food-stuff of all civilized nations, must be put upon a more logical basis. Wheat is more or less valuable according as a greater or lesser amount of flour can be made from it, and the flour has a fluctuating value in proportion to its "strength" or water-absorbing capacity and content of gluten. In order to carry out co-related investigations upon this side of the wheat industry, the Department of Agriculture is installing a miniature flour-milling plant to test all varieties grown in the State. Work of this character, although not on such comprehensive lines, is being carried out in the other States of the Commonwealth, as well as in most European countries.

The potential value of such systematic investigations to Victoria is immense. Already our exports of wheat are 50 per cent. more than our home consumption. New markets for our flour are being opened up in the East and South Africa, and, in order to permanently secure that trade, only the best quality of flour can be safely exported. If our flour is of unknown quality we stand at the mercy of our commercial rivals, whose article may be of superior bread-making capacity. It is anticipated that before next season's harvest is gathered, the Departmental mill will be available, not only as a guide to the farmer as to which is the best variety to grow, but to the miller and baker also, as a means by which they may arrive at an accurate determination of the values of flours from different wheats. A third safeguard for the wheat-growing industry will be found in the initiation of "stud" plots for breeding new varieties of cereals at Longerenong and Dookie Agricultural Colleges. The Wheat Improvement Committee, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Agriculture, the Vegetable Pathologist, and the Principal of the Dookie Agricultural College, has charge of four stations upon the Government farms at Wyuna and Rutherglen, and at the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, where work of this character is being actively carried on. Results are to be looked for within a year or two, and there is little doubt that the study of varieties under close scientific observation from sowing to harvesting, must lead to the establishment of sound principles for the future guidance of the Victorian wheat-grower.

In Southern Victoria, the necessities of the dairyman, the breeder of lambs for export, and the potato-grower, have not been overlooked. A series of experimental plots, embracing green fodder crops of all kinds, roots, legumes and grasses, 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, are demonstrations which must do much to extend the area of these crops. The old system of broadcasting fodder crops, to languish as the summer advances, is gradually giving way to more reasonable methods. It may also be mentioned that the maize industry is now receiving the same close attention as is being given to wheat. The establishment of "stud" plots at Orbost, Bruthen, and Colac, whereon the characteristics of a number of varieties, both for fodder and grain, are being observed, is a step in the right direction. A great number of cross fertilizations between varieties were made last season, some of which are bound to produce hybrids of superior value to the parents. Variety trials in representative potato-growing districts now offer information of value to the potato-grower as a guide to the varieties best adapted to the local soil and rainfall.

Upon the experimental market-garden at Cheltenham, vegetables of every description are being grown for market, under the supervision of a practical market-gardener. Manure tests of every description are being made, and the results carefully tabulated. Vegetable diseases and insect pests injurious to crops are also being investigated. It is intended to make the experimental garden the demonstration ground for new varieties of seeds of all kinds. Carried out upon such common-sense lines, and based upon commercial success only, the results will, in a year or two, offer much useful information to the suburban vegetable-grower.

The activities of the Field Branch have also been directed towards the utilization of soils, hitherto considered as being of too low fertility for profitable working. Fringing the coast-line of Victoria, there are enormous areas of what is called "heath land," sandy in character and clothed with low heath and ti-tree. In the Portland district, an attempt has been made to show that with drainage and suitable manuring, land of this character can be made to produce profitable crops. Millet, rape, sugar beet, potatoes, and grasses, have shown such encouraging yields that the Government has initiated a comprehensive scheme for drainage, which when completed will permit of some 20,000 acres being put under grass or crop. There is little doubt that work of this useful nature will be extended to the large areas of similar land in South Gippsland.

It will be gathered from the above brief outline that the objectives of the Departmental inquiries are all in the direction of enabling the producer to handle his soil to more advantage, and at the same time with economy. It is the true function of a Department to demonstrate sound principles in farming, and past results point to the solid advantages accruing from the advice of experienced officers. The standard of cultivation in Victoria is decidedly on the up grade, and with modern implements there is no reason why the present production in all branches should not be doubled or trebled.

FORESTRY.

In the *Year-Book* of 1903, an exhaustive paper setting out the history, position, and aim of forestry in Victoria, and the value of Victorian timbers from a commercial point of view, from the pen of Mr. H. Mackay, was inserted, and this was amplified by the author for the 1904 volume. The writer sets out that the true aim of forestry is the preservation of the forests by wise use. Forest areas must be maintained in a timber-yielding condition, denuded areas must be re-planted, and open plains, niggard as regards natural vesture, must be planted with suitable trees. Above all, the sylvan wealth with which nature has clothed hill, valley, and plain must be maintained and increased by correcting wasteful and inferior growth, and so regulating the yearly output of timber as to give the best yield possible without deterioration of the forest areas.

Victoria, with a total area of 56,246,000 acres, has about twelve million acres of woodland, and of this latter, over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area, over 600,000 acres, timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is, however, derived from a total area of about 100,000 acres, the trees being felled on the selection system of treatment; while for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, 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 our natural forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-forestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Blackwood is a very valuable commercial timber—it is an acacia (*a. melanoxylon*). It should be added,

that a fair revenue is obtained from wattle bark, and that the State has established a number of wattle plantations, and a plantation of *Valonia* oak for tanning products; also that the Forest Department is selling at remunerative rates pine timber. Fruit, grown at Harcourt for export, is now packed in boxes made in Victoria from the pine timber grown in the State plantations. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A new forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from three to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, and the existing nurseries at Macedon and North Creswick are being remodelled. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and new plantations have been formed this year 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. The first-mentioned particularly benefiting by the planting of trees around their homesteads, the protection of homes from wind and weather adding greater comfort to the life indoors, and the shelter and shade afforded to live stock insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns.

In addition to the three nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 10,000 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 10; protective staff, 56; and nursery staff, 17. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1908-9 amounted to £40,647. The expenditure was £27,065 17s. 5d., of which sum £7,681, or 19 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, passed by Parliament on 6th November, 1907, came into operation on 1st January, 1908. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves, are being put in force, thus maintaining the forests in a productive condition.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction,

Agriculture,
expenditure
and
revenue
connected
with.

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.,
1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	2,420	2,375	2,475	3,351	3,382
Seed Advances Act—Fees ...	9	23	67	57	...
Carriage of Agricultural Produce at reduced Rates—	46,280	41,787	25,000	...	...
Allowance to Railway Department					
State Forests and Nurseries	17,747	18,805	18,358	19,103	21,003
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	139	296	197	213	288
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	...	5,103	8,092	} 16,596
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases	7,190	7,319	6,790	6,323	
Development of Export Trade	34,031	34,050	37,681	32,859	24,798
Village Settlements ...	68	67	97	99	98
Labour Colonies ...	1,000	493	500	450	550
Viticultural Education and inspection of Vineyards	2,347	3,021	3,757	5,196	4,666
Vegetation Diseases ...	4,202	4,257	4,297	8,600	8,880
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination	16,603	16,477	16,513	17,585	22,756
Rates on Mallee Blocks ...	541	...	...	...	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ...	215	214	219	222	347
Technical Agricultural Education, &c.	13,641	14,428	23,316	25,487	26,248
Publishing Agricultural Reports	2,011	2,250	2,293	1,886	2,182
Carrum Advances Act ...	512	...	...	...	...
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c.	...	3,486	1,568	11,614	359
Departmental and other Expenditure	8,351	10,890	11,852	12,323	13,965
Total ...	157,307	160,238	160,083	153,460	146,118
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	32,557	28,115	35,310	39,473	29,594

From the foregoing it will be seen that the State has rendered material assistance to all the producing industries connected with the land. 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 1908-9 was £119,481 on account of closer settlement, £69,993 on account of small holdings, and £45,850 on account of wire netting.

Land occupied, and cultivation 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	16,306	41,751
16 " 30 ..	4,854	107,998	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	128,835	634,617
101 " 200 ..	9,208	1,389,057	528,348	1,917,405	310,579	1,606,826
201 " 300 ..	5,422	1,362,833	459,424	1,822,257	301,870	1,520,887
301 " 400 ..	5,904	1,998,644	1,111,022	3,109,666	473,936	2,635,680
401 " 500 ..	2,863	1,298,733	241,206	1,539,939	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	1,656,850	1,138,163	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	1,849,446	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	918,910	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 ..	159	675,665	121,539	797,204	54,330	742,874
5,001 " 7,500 ..	161	969,101	187,402	1,156,503	50,139	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	13,167	905,519
20,001 " 30,000 ..	22	564,259	508	564,767	2,952	561,815
30,001 " 40,000 ..	15	510,782	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 ..	3,569	4,694	3,953	5,227	1,580	
6 " 15 ..	6,293	8,843	6,436	4,981	4,083	
16 " 30 ..	8,746	13,082	10,793	11,620	5,563	
31 " 50 ..	9,535	15,796	13,193	23,322	7,255	
51 " 100 ..	21,214	46,345	37,630	83,333	20,465	
101 " 200 ..	41,977	107,001	90,587	255,577	41,797	
201 " 300 ..	33,059	78,678	77,826	341,113	27,273	
301 " 400 ..	42,472	83,726	99,060	591,634	27,757	
401 " 500 ..	25,211	41,769	54,526	404,620	13,346	
501 " 600 ..	21,547	29,676	46,354	418,181	9,148	
601 " 700 ..	26,661	31,337	52,749	587,736	9,750	
701 " 800 ..	14,513	17,228	30,384	393,252	6,096	
801 " 900 ..	12,220	14,759	27,823	379,346	4,442	
901 " 1,000 ..	14,965	15,100	31,073	514,582	4,544	
1,001 " 1,500 ..	38,625	31,654	83,122	1,509,276	9,466	
1,501 " 2,000 ..	17,686	12,576	40,445	991,389	3,526	
2,001 " 2,500 ..	9,689	6,585	25,517	714,778	1,671	
2,501 " 3,000 ..	5,234	3,143	12,842	471,681	1,055	
3,001 " 4,000 ..	7,951	5,617	22,670	761,989	1,052	
4,001 " 5,000 ..	3,734	2,358	14,516	454,566	515	
5,001 " 7,500 ..	5,204	2,939	25,705	739,027	553	
7,501 " 10,000 ..	2,510	1,187	12,944	516,204	159	
10,001 " 15,000 ..	3,148	2,041	18,240	801,495	468	
15,001 " 20,000 ..	2,635	1,165	10,037	691,049	278	
20,001 " 30,000 ..	1,069	541	4,602	409,264	92	
30,001 " 40,000 ..	1,616	460	4,924	405,540	138	
40,001 " 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 these years in the subsequent

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. In this return it may 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 at present. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, as much as 39 per cent. of the number of dairy cows being on holdings of from 101 to 320 acres. Naturally, pigs also 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	836,326	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	17,583	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	785,263	3,442,307
	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	26,400,313	10,709,200	37,110,018	4,796,912	32,313,106

The most noticeable alteration since 1906 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, an 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, 1910, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1910.
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	14,189	433,934	184,377	2,125,578	24,914	2,768,803
North-Central ...	5,663	188,664	16,557	1,869,042	9,503	2,083,766
Western ...	10,518	403,844	202,505	6,035,620	62,545	6,704,514
Wimmera ...	5,641	1,330,466	1,767	4,229,368	240,641	5,802,242
Mallee ...	3,018	853,660	2,269	3,691,511	1,810,772	6,358,212
Northern ...	10,028	1,328,409	12,430	3,786,447	18,712	5,145,998
North-Eastern ...	4,769	157,997	3,972	3,802,714	449,499	4,414,182
Gippsland ...	7,985	137,311	564,794	3,560,588	545,164	4,807,857
Total ...	61,811	4,834,285	988,671	29,100,868	3,161,750	38,085,574
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	15.67	6.66	76.77	.90	100.00
North-Central ...	...	9.05	.79	89.70	.46	100.00
Western ...	...	6.02	3.02	90.03	.93	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	22.93	.03	72.89	4.15	100.00
Mallee ...	...	13.43	.03	58.06	28.48	100.00
Northern ...	...	25.82	.24	73.58	.36	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	3.58	.09	86.15	10.18	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	2.85	11.75	74.06	11.34	100.00
Total ...	...	12.69	2.60	76.41	8.30	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	22.96	8.98	18.65	7.30	.79	7.27
North-Central ...	9.16	3.90	1.67	6.42	.30	5.47
Western ...	17.02	8.35	20.48	20.74	1.98	17.60
Wimmera ...	9.13	27.52	.18	14.53	7.61	15.24
Mallee ...	4.88	17.66	.23	12.69	57.27	16.70
Northern ...	16.22	27.48	1.26	13.01	.59	13.51
North-Eastern ...	7.71	3.27	.40	13.07	14.22	11.59
Gippsland ...	12.92	2.84	57.13	12.24	17.24	12.62
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Wimmera, Northern, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 23 per cent. of the land occupied in the Wimmera, and about 26 per cent. of that occupied in the Northern district is devoted to

agriculture, and these districts supplied 55 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the Western, North-Central, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 57 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that district.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1910, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1910.

District.	Acres Occupied for		Number of		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres— used for Pasture.*
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central	433,934	2,309,955	246,096	993,509	107
North-Central	188,664	1,885,599	100,446	978,010	84
Western	403,844	6,238,125	317,806	4,335,579	100
Wimmera	1,330,466	4,231,135	57,163	2,266,134	62
Mallee	853,660	3,693,780	41,025	632,987	24
Northern	1,328,409	3,798,877	211,368	2,024,684	87
North-Eastern	157,997	3,806,686	213,366	799,997	55
Gippsland	137,311	4,125,382	362,370	907,083	75
Total	4,834,285	30,089,539	1,549,640	12,937,983	74

* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 3,161,750 acres regarded as mostly in an unproductive state, and horses grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. There has been a small increase in the number of sheep—there having been 12,937,983 in March, 1910, as compared with 12,545,742 a year earlier. The advance in numbers is spread over all districts except the Western, the largest increases being in the Northern (291,169), Mallee (125,664), and Gippsland (113,236) districts, whilst the decrease in the Western district numbered 295,286. The practice among farmers of combining sheep-farming with agriculture is growing in the State with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep shows an increase of 88 per cent. since 1906, and it is among the small holders that the increase is most noticeable.

Occupations of persons settled on the land— Pastoral and dairying (Census.)

The occupations of persons settled on the land are only collected in the census years in full detail.

In 1891 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 15,296, and in 1901 it was 30,920. The full particulars for last census year are as follows:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS. 1901.

Persons Following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, Pastoralist, Stock Breeder, and Relative Assisting	2,242	177	2,422	303	—	—	1,159	1,062	—	—
Station Manager, Overseer, Clerk	—	—	—	—	593	4	1	7	39	—
Stock Rider, Drover, Shearer, Shepherd, Pastoral Labourer	47	—	100	—	4,540	7	5	—	248	—
Dairy Farmer, and Relative Assisting	2,205	276	3,007	756	—	—	3,263	4,456	—	—
Dairy Assistant, Milker	—	—	—	—	3,194	386	—	—	32	3
Poultry Farmer	19	8	132	79	17	3	16	41	1	—
Stock and Brands Department Officer	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Others, including Pig Farmers	3	1	10	—	34	—	2	—	2	—
Total	4,516	462	5,671	1,138	8,396	400	4,446	5,566	322	3
Total Males					23,351					
Total Females					7,569					
Grand Total					30,920					

Occupations of persons settled on the land— Agricultural (Census.)

In 1891 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 82,482, and in 1901 that number had increased to 95,920. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the last census was taken:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS. 1901.

Persons Following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and Relative Assisting	13,267	1,099	15,096	1,693	—	—	16,361	13,238	—	—
Farm Manager, Overseer	—	—	—	—	359	6	—	—	3	—
Farm Servant, Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—	20,204	599	—	—	956	5
Market Gardener	859	19	1,647	32	1,518	9	576	132	22	—
Fruit Grower, Orchardist	493	44	868	91	700	43	465	172	14	—
Hop, Cotton, Tea, Coffee Grower	10	2	7	—	48	48	9	—	—	—
Tobacco Grower	10	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	—	—
Vine Grower, Vigneron	174	18	72	8	1,131	6	86	39	6	—
Sugar Planter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horticulturist, Gardener	237	7	571	17	2,132	7	107	39	214	—
Agricultural Department Officer	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Others, Threshing Machine Owners and Workers, &c.	20	1	26	—	72	2	4	3	103	—
Total	15,071	1,190	18,312	1,841	26,229	720	17,609	13,625	1,318	5
Total Males					78,539					
Total Females					17,381					
Grand Total					95,920					

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last seven years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1909.

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

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, and four years ago the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject. From this and particulars available from other sources it is believed that this labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 23,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1909-10. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1909-10.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	20s. to 30s. per week	22s. 6d. per week
Farm labourers	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
Threshing machine hands	6d. to 1s. per hour	8d. per hour
Harvest hands	5s. to 8s. per day	6s. per day
Milkers	10s. to 20s. per week	15s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	5d. to 6d. per bag	5d. per bag
Hop pickers " "	2½d. to 4d. per bushel	3½d. per bushel
Married couples	20s. to 40s. per week	30s. per week
Female servants	8s. to 20s. "	10s. "
Men cooks	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
Stockmen	£52 to £78 per annum	£52 per annum
Shepherds	£39 to £68 "	£45 "

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1909-10—*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 30s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Shearers, hand*	19s. to 25s. per 100 sheep ..	20s. per 100 sheep
„ machine*	19s. to 25s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Bush carpenters	25s. to 60s. per week ..	30s. per week
Gardeners, market	17s. 6d. to 35s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
„ orchard	15s. to 35s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Vineyard hands	15s. to 25s. ,, ..	15s. ,,

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

Area under cultivation.

In the following table are given figures showing the land under cultivation in each of the four years ended March, 1907 to 1910:—

CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1906-7 TO 1909-10.

Crop.	Year Ended March.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	2,031,893	1,847,121	1,779,905	2,097,162
Other Grain Crops	458,451	487,721	511,698	474,164
Root Crops	62,150	60,078	55,315	70,516
Hay	621,139	682,194	956,371	864,359
Green Forage	36,502	59,897	63,066	56,586
Vines	25,855	26,465	24,430	22,768
Orchards	54,021	54,111	54,946	56,108
Market Gardens	7,906	9,022	9,279	10,214
All other Crops	5,669	5,914	6,751	6,658
Land in Fallow	990,967	894,300	1,034,422	1,175,750
Total Cultivation	4,294,553	4,126,823	4,496,183	4,834,285

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 4,834,285 acres, under crops of various kinds and in

fallow in 1909-10. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, of barley and rye in 1839, of hay in 1841, of green forage and vines in 1842, of peas and beans in 1849, of mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, of garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and of chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land sown with artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made, though the area in the last two years shows a slight decline when compared with that for 1907-8. The area of land in fallow has also been increasing since 1858-9, and in later years the increase has been very marked.

For the fourteen years, 1896-7 to 1909-10, 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 1909-10.

Year ended March.	Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under artificial Grass).		Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Total.	Percentage of Area of Victoria.	Total.	Percentage.
1897	Acres. 2,925,416	5·20	Acres. ...	...
1898	3,144,574	5·59	+219,158	+7
1899	3,727,765	6·63	+583,191	+19
1900	3,668,556	6·52	-59,209	-2
1901	3,717,002	6·61	+48,446	+1
1902	3,647,459	6·48	-69,543	-2
1903	3,738,873	6·65	+91,414	+3
1904	4,021,590	7·15	+282,717	+8
1905	4,175,614	7·42	+154,024	+4
1906	4,269,877	7·59	+94,263	+2
1907	4,294,553	7·64	+24,676	+0·5
1908	4,126,823	7·34	-167,730	-4
1909	4,496,183	8·00	+369,360	+9
1910	4,834,285	8·60	+338,102	+7·5

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding that under artificial grasses, was in 1896-7 2,925,416, and in 1909-10 4,834,285 acres, there being an increase in the fourteen years of 1,908,869 acres, or of 65 per cent. The increase has been

The results showed that the estimated yield was only slightly understated, and that the estimated area as well as the production was as nearly accurate as could be desired.

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, 1908, TO MARCH, 1910, IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Central—									
Bourke ..	1,544	1,794	6,832	19,483	28,632	97,994	12.62	15.96	15.35
Grant ..	7,509	7,213	18,896	84,904	130,754	244,765	11.31	18.13	12.95
Mornington ..	41	121	470	770	2,470	7,308	18.78	20.41	14.91
Evelyn ..	92	108	210	2,094	1,445	3,510	22.76	13.38	16.71
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	694	884	2,641	5,870	16,834	47,945	8.46	19.04	18.15
Dalhousie ..	1,928	2,795	7,671	28,208	48,171	112,706	14.63	17.23	14.69
Talbot ..	10,039	10,855	23,635	136,005	211,842	318,215	13.55	19.46	13.46
Western—									
Grenville ..	5,098	7,968	18,854	90,051	167,294	279,593	17.66	21.00	14.83
Polwarth ..	..	7	155	..	87	2,627	..	12.43	16.95
Heytesbury ..	8	21	69	206	466	1,236	25.75	22.19	17.94
Hampden ..	3,294	2,278	6,976	51,153	47,475	84,622	15.53	20.84	12.13
Ripon ..	60,280	58,471	71,033	907,197	1,291,862	1,049,417	15.05	22.09	14.77
Villiers ..	1,139	1,524	2,689	19,169	21,015	25,638	16.83	13.79	9.53
Normanby ..	555	1,105	1,959	10,879	16,036	31,311	19.60	14.51	15.98
Dundas ..	1,255	1,183	4,350	21,281	19,784	61,743	16.96	16.72	14.19
Follett ..	379	303	423	8,638	4,568	6,914	22.79	15.08	16.15
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	172,564	157,297	174,213	1,723,401	1,960,605	2,223,997	9.99	12.46	12.77
Borong ..	307,529	300,798	332,322	3,025,286	5,301,253	5,668,380	9.84	17.62	17.06
Kara Kara ..	107,375	104,223	113,648	1,077,558	1,792,609	1,659,539	10.94	17.20	14.60
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weeah ..	25,691	31,819	33,554	159,943	382,191	391,339	6.23	12.01	11.66
Karkaroc ..	318,792	284,057	280,095	800,131	2,587,595	2,849,633	2.51	9.11	10.17
Tatchera ..	269,058	242,961	245,010	273,695	1,597,398	2,532,771	1.02	6.57	10.34
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	23,738	23,753	30,699	87,200	249,688	395,925	3.67	10.51	12.90
Gladstone ..	104,285	98,221	113,902	796,239	1,492,342	1,626,284	7.64	15.19	14.28
Bendigo ..	91,673	95,267	122,016	576,712	1,509,691	2,039,407	6.29	15.84	16.71
Rodney ..	95,712	102,558	134,514	701,089	1,628,178	2,046,596	7.32	15.88	15.21
Molra ..	207,557	205,913	284,651	1,163,864	2,218,701	4,124,932	5.61	10.77	14.49
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	6,580	7,749	13,539	94,359	160,081	177,333	14.34	20.66	13.10
Bogong ..	21,433	26,214	43,689	211,805	423,751	482,092	9.88	16.17	11.03
Benambra ..	142	499	1,186	2,249	8,599	21,411	15.84	17.23	18.05
Wonnangatta ..	4	16	40	86	156	411	21.50	9.75	10.28
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	38	27	31	589	318	365	15.50	11.78	11.77
Tambo ..	..	19	178	..	431	3,476	..	22.68	19.53
Dargo ..	..	11	225	..	147	3,780	..	13.36	16.80
Tanjil ..	1,045	1,749	6,416	19,763	21,957	142,953	18.91	12.55	22.28
Buln Buln ..	50	94	816	903	1,223	14,180	18.06	13.01	17.38
Total ..	1,847,121	1,779,905	2,997,162	12,100,780	23,345,649	28,780,100	6.55	13.12	13.72

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 317,257 acres more than in the previous one, and 250,041 acres more than in 1907-8. The increase last season was principally in

the counties of Borung, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. In 1909-10 the production was the highest recorded, and the average per acre was, with the exception of that in 1903-4, the highest since 1883-4.

The principal districts where wheat is grown are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera; and the Northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the total wheat harvested in 1909-10, that in the counties enumerated was 1,864,624 acres, or 89 per cent. of the total, and the produce therefrom was 25,558,803 bushels, or 89 per cent. of the total in the State. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat-growing, as though they provided only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1909-10 the average yield per acre was greater than 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 1909-10.	
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Western Dist.— Ripon ..	1,125,760	1855-6	40	35·62	1909-10	71,033	14·77	71,033	14·77
Wimmera Dist.— Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16·69	1892-3	257,685	8·58	174,213	12·77
Borung ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15·59	1903-4	424,224	13·67	332,322	17·06
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14·34	1899-00	125,345	9·68	113,648	14·60
Mallee Dist.— Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21·00	1909-10	33,554	11·66	33,554	11·66
Karkaroc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10·87	1902-3	371,069	·22	280,095	10·17
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12·00	1904-5	342,022	3·35	245,010	10·34
Northern Dist.— Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13·36	1880-1	75,114	9·29	30,699	12·90
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17·46	1909-10	113,902	14·28	113,902	14·28
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16·26	1909-10	122,016	16·71	122,016	16·71
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26·66	1909-10	134,514	15·21	134,514	15·21
Moira ..	1,986,560	1871-2	14,936	15·93	1904-5	328,811	10·87	284,651	14·49

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, 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Western District—										
Ripon ..	16.75	18.13	9.60	15.32	16.57	16.59	14.96	15.05	22.09	14.77
Wimmera District—										
Lowan ..	7.43	8.53	3.21	13.47	11.32	12.43	10.72	9.99	12.46	12.77
Borung ..	8.83	7.22	.47	13.67	11.03	13.61	14.02	9.84	17.62	17.06
Kara Kara ..	10.10	10.19	1.38	15.97	12.50	14.59	14.64	10.04	17.20	14.60
Mallee District—										
Weeah ..	9.80	5.65	.46	12.39	7.24	7.54	9.21	6.23	12.01	11.66
Karkaroo ..	6.41	3.77	.22	10.76	3.30	5.77	8.15	2.51	9.11	10.17
Tatchera ..	4.83	3.22	.10	11.99	3.35	5.33	9.00	1.02	6.57	10.24
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	9.56	3.93	.27	14.54	8.77	10.70	10.58	3.67	10.51	12.90
Gladstone ..	9.79	8.49	1.25	16.68	12.36	13.45	14.43	7.64	15.19	14.23
Bendigo ..	12.31	8.35	1.40	18.54	13.44	15.13	14.54	6.29	15.84	16.71
Rodney ..	13.04	10.82	4.37	17.40	12.40	15.37	10.38	7.32	15.88	15.21
Moira ..	11.70	9.27	1.15	17.18	10.87	12.71	8.99	5.61	10.77	14.49

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the central and north-central districts :—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL COUNTIES.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.		
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—				
Bourke ..	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25.03
Grant ..	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25.65
Mornington ..	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29.67
Evelyn ..	750,080	1855-6	1,124	31.43
North-Central District—				
Anglesey ..	1,054,080	1855-6	129	23.77
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 1903-9.		Cultivation in 1909-10.	
	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
Central District—							
Bourke ..	1861-2	30,268	17.12	1,794	15.96	6,382	15.35
Grant ..	1861-2	35,349	15.86	7,213	18.13	18,896	12.95
Mornington ..	1860-1	3,153	14.03	121	20.41	470	14.91
Evelyn ..	1859-60	1,789	15.43	108	13.38	210	16.71
North-Central District—							
Anglesey ..	1874-5	4,146	12.96	884	19.04	2,641	13.15
Dalhousie ..	1869-70	25,124	21.47	2,795	17.23	7,671	14.69
Talbot ..	1871-2	76,555	13.81	10,885	19.46	23,635	13.46

The following is a table showing the area under wheat, the produce, and the average yield per acre, during the last fourteen years:—

WHEAT RETURN, 1896-7 TO 1909-10.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.	
		Acres.		Bushels.		Bushels.
1897		1,580,613		7,091,029		4.49
1898		1,657,450		10,580,217		6.38
1899		2,154,163		19,581,304		9.09
1900		2,165,693		15,237,948		7.04
1901		2,017,321		17,847,321		8.85
1902		1,754,417		12,127,382		6.91
1903		1,994,271		2,569,364		1.29
1904		1,968,599		28,525,579		14.49
1905		2,277,537		21,092,139		9.26
1906		2,070,517		23,417,670		11.31
1907		2,031,893		22,618,043		11.13
1908		1,847,121		12,100,780		6.55
1909		1,779,905		23,345,649		13.12
1910		2,097,162		28,780,100		13.72

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1903-4 on 17,400 holdings, in 1904-5 on 18,000 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1906-7 on 18,077 holdings, in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings, in 1908-9 on 16,968 holdings, and in 1909-10 on 18,593 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. In 1903-4 the yield was the second highest recorded, although the area under crop was smaller than in any other year since 1897-8, with three exceptions. 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, a quantity in excess of that for any previous year. In addition to 2,097,162 acres harvested for grain, there were 186,400 acres of wheat cut for hay in 1909-10, so that the total area sown with wheat in that year was 2,283,562 acres. From information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1910-11 is 2,570,600 acres, or an increase of over 287,000 acres, the additional acreage being supplied in part by each district of the State. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel; but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62¾ lbs. in 1906-7; and 62½ lbs. in 1907-8, 1908-9, and 1909-10.

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. Reliable information in regard to wheat imported across the border from New South Wales and South Australia is not now available, and this makes it impossible to state the particulars since 1906:—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old Wheat and Flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat harvested for season ended March in each Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,195
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	-4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,227,072	549,930	23,417,670	17,053,652	6,913,948

* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption were disposed of in each of the eight years ended with 1905 was as follows:—

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

Year.	Wheat and Flour.				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
				Total.	Per Head.
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5 12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5 32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5 68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5 33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5 99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5 10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4 69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4 96

With the exception of 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the twenty-nine years ended with 1905 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has therefore been exported each year, with these two exceptions. The maximum export was 18,616,831 bushels in 1904.

Stocks of
wheat and
flour. . . .

As previously mentioned, there is now no reliable information as to the wheat imported through border stations, and this makes it difficult to accurately account for the disposal of that harvested in 1909-10, but it is estimated that about 8,500,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave over 20,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1910, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	124,100	65,300	189,400
Sites leased from Railways ...	4,041,600	35,900	4,077,500
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	3,622,300	551,000	4,173,300
Farms	1,910,000	...	1,910,000
Total	9,698,000	652,200	10,350,200

Wheat
production
o. 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, 1907 TO 1909.

Continent.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australasia	72,027,000	50,223,000	71,364,000
Europe	1,606,603,000	1,678,972,000	1,943,274,000
Asia	466,710,000	384,380,000	430,987,000
Africa	65,078,000	60,257,000	66,531,000
America, North	735,778,000	785,036,000	911,933,000
" South	178,636,000	218,834,000	189,672,000
Total	3,124,832,000	3,177,702,000	3,613,761,000

Oats.

In 1908-9 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 419,869 acres, from which a yield of 11,124,940 bushels, or the second highest on record, was obtained, giving an average of 26.50 bushels

to the acre; in 1909-10, this area was reduced to 384,226 acres, and the produce to 7,913,423 bushels. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last fourteen years:—

OATS GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1909-10.

Year Ended March.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	..	..	419,460	6,816,951	16·25
1898	..	..	294,183	4,809,479	16·35
1899	..	..	266,159	5,523,419	20·75
1900	..	..	271,280	6,116,046	22·55
1901	..	..	362,689	9,582,332	26·42
1902	..	..	329,150	6,724,900	20·43
1903	..	..	433,489	4,402,982	10·16
1904	..	..	433,638	13,434,952	30·98
1905	..	..	344,019	6,203,429	18·03
1906	..	..	312,052	7,232,425	23·18
1907	..	..	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
1908	..	..	398,749	5,201,408	13·04
1909	..	..	419,869	11,124,940	26·50
1910	..	..	384,226	7,913,423	20·60

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 660,525 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1909-10 was 1,044,751 acres. In August, 1910, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1910-11 was 952,200 acres, or a decrease of 92,551 acres as compared with the year 1909-10. Imports into Victoria during 1909 included 65,860 bushels of oats, as well as 351,455 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported 1,432,372 bushels of oats and 5,194,482 lbs. of oatmeal.

The area under barley was 58,603 acres in 1909-10, of which 38,762 were under malting barley, and 19,841 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for Barley.

this product is uniformly good. The following table shows the returns for the last fourteen years. It will be noticed that the average per acre in 1905-6 is the best for the period covered by the table:—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1896-7 TO 1909-10.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	53,421	8,952	641,406	174,199	12·01	19·45	13·08
1898	26,118	11,087	502,411	256,043	19·24	23·09	20·39
1899	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23·13	23·52	23·25
1900	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18·16	19·71	18·42
1901	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20·18	23·22	20·65
1902	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20·71	23·95	21·40
1903	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14·94	14·74	14·88
1904	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26·17	23·80	25·50
1905	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18·69	19·53	18·97
1906	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24·56	28·43	25·95
1907	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22·43	25·54	23·77
1908	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17·82	14·76	16·79
1909	42,882	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38
1910	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46

During 1909, barley and malt were imported to the extent of 315,844 and 1,142 bushels respectively, South Australia having supplied 97 per cent of the former; exports accounted for 197,982 bushels of barley, and 409,377 bushels of malt, 74 per cent. of the latter having been sent to New South Wales. In the same year 986,049 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 978,291 bushels of malt.

Potatoes.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 62,390 acres last season; the next being 57,334 acres in 1891-2. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The yield in 1909-10 was 174,970 tons, or 2 tons 16 cwt. per acre. The following table shows the potato returns for the last fourteen years:—

POTATOES GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1909-10.

Year ended June.	Area under Crop.		Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.		Tons.	Tons.
1897	146,555	3·37
1898	67,296	1·52
1899	161,142	3·91
1900	173,381	3·13
1901	123,126	3·20
1902	125,474	3·13
1903	168,759	3·40
1904	167,736	3·43
1905	92,872	1·98
1906	115,352	2·58
1907	166,839	3·01
1908	135,110	2·50
1909	152,840	3·19
1910	174,970	2·80

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, as the result 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. During the first six months of 1910, Victoria exported to other States 16,693 tons of potatoes, valued at £81,790. Judging by the increased demand and prospective high values, it is anticipated that much more of the available area in this State suitable to this crop will next season be brought under cultivation, especially as the conditions surrounding the Victorian grower leave him little to dread from the potato disease.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, Hay. when 450 acres returned 900 tons. The greatest area sown, 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 1903, when 1,233,063 tons were produced. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1909-10 was 159,590 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for each of the last fourteen years:—

HAY RETURNS, 1896 TO 1909.

Year.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1896	416,667	449,056		1.08
1897	580,000	659,635		1.14
1898	565,345	723,299		1.28
1899	450,189	596,193		1.32
1900	502,105	677,757		1.35
1901	659,239	884,369		1.34
1902	580,884	601,272		1.04
1903	733,353	1,233,063		1.68
1904	452,459	514,316		1.14
1905	591,771	864,177		1.46
1906	621,139	881,276		1.42
1907	682,194	682,370		1.00
1908	956,371	1,415,746		1.48
1909	864,359	1,186,738		1.37

Hay making is largely confined to oaten crops, as of the total hay produced last season there were 912,636 tons of oaten hay, equal to 1.38 tons per acre harvested, 248,611 tons of wheaten hay, or 1.33 tons per acre, and 25,491 tons of hay made from lucerne and other crops, equal to 1.46 tons per acre harvested. The trade in hay and chaff was not very great in 1909; exports amounted to only

74,928 tons, of which 95 per cent. was sent to New South Wales and Queensland, while the quantity imported was only 465 tons.

The five principal crops.

The area under the five principal crops during each of the last eleven 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, 1899-1900 TO 1909-10.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	55,469	450,189
1901 ..	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1902 ..	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1903 ..	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	580,884
1904 ..	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1905 ..	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,459
1906 ..	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
1907 ..	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	55,372	621,139
1908 ..	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	54,149	682,194
1909 ..	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	47,903	956,371
1910 ..	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	62,390	864,359
PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	173,381	596,193
1901 ..	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1902 ..	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1903 ..	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1904 ..	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1905 ..	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1906 ..	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
1907 ..	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	166,839	881,276
1908 ..	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	135,110	682,370
1909 ..	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	152,840	1,415,746
1910 ..	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	174,970	1,186,738
AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	1·82	·23	·07	·05	·38
1901 ..	1·69	·30	·05	·03	·42
1902 ..	1·45	·27	·03	·03	·54
1903 ..	1·65	·36	·03	·04	·48
1904 ..	1·62	·36	·04	·04	·61
1905 ..	1·88	·28	·04	·04	·37
1906 ..	1·70	·26	·03	·04	·49
1907 ..	1·66	·31	·04	·04	·51
1908 ..	1·47	·32	·05	·04	·54
1909 ..	1·40	·33	·05	·04	·75
1910 ..	1·63	·30	·05	·05	·67

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1899-1900 TO 1909-10—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	12·81	5·14	1·23	·15	·50
1901 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907 ..	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908 ..	9·62	4·13	·84	·11	·54
1909 ..	18·33	8·74	1·19	·12	1·11
1910 ..	22·42	6·16	·80	·14	·92

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with those of the two 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, 1907-8, 1908-9, AND 1909-10.

Crop.	Yield per Acre.			
	Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Wheat ... bushels	8·64	6·55	13·12	13·72
Oats	21·26	13·04	26·50	20·60
Barley—Malting ..	20·62	17·82	23·63	16·98
„ Other... ..	23·16	14·76	22·87	18·41
„ Total	21·32	16·79	23·38	17·46
Potatoes ... tons	2·93	2·50	3·19	2·80
Hay—Wheaten ..	1·16	·82	1·32	1·33
„ Oaten, &c. ..	1·42	1·08	1·55	1·38
„ Total	1·33	1·00	1·48	1·37

The substantial improvement in the average yield of wheat is to a great extent due to improved methods of cultivation.

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, 1909-10.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	1·24	10·54	40·99	37·52	23·87	36·12	3·78
North-Central	1·62	9·79	10·37	23·01	7·97	3·94	1·72
Western	5·08	10·93	17·83	23·35	13·63	9·00	8·10
Wimmera	29·57	20·54	1·69	·70	16·62	2·88	40·89
Mallee	26·64	9·53	4·28	..	6·89	6·02	15·71
Northern	32·70	27·14	16·86	·14	19·57	10·52	28·84
North-Eastern	2·79	7·02	1·25	3·77	5·00	8·93	·78
Gippsland	·36	4·51	6·73	11·51	6·45	22·59	·18

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 619.

This statement shows that during last season 89 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; nearly half that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; three-fourths of that under barley was in the Central, Western, and Northern districts; and 84 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, 1909-10.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	5·98	9·34	5·54	5·39	47·54	15·96	10·25
North-Central	17·99	19·94	3·22	7·61	36·52	4·01	10·71
Western	26·38	10·40	2·59	3·61	29·17	4·27	23·58
Wimmera	46·62	5·93	·07	·03	10·80	·42	36·13
Mallee	65·44	4·29	·30	..	6·98	1·35	21·64
Northern	51·62	7·85	·74	·01	12·74	1·52	25·52
North-Eastern	37·00	17·06	·46	1·49	27·32	10·84	5·83
Gippsland	5·58	12·63	2·87	5·23	40·60	31·56	1·53
Total of Victoria	43·38	7·95	1·21	1·29	17·88	3·97	24·32

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 619.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was mainly confined to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; largely to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; to oats and hay in the North-Central district; and to hay and minor crops in the Central and Gippsland districts.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during the last twelve years was as stated hereunder:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP,
1898-9 TO 1909-10.

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	1.06	21.27	4.29	23.01
1910	43.38	7.95	1.21	1.29	17.88	3.97	24.32

It is shown on page 617, that during the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation has steadily increased. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase. If, however, it be taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation, that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last twelve years, but that in the later 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 twelve years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1910.

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.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1899	2 2	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 5	73 0	36 5
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 9	41 11	26 11
1901	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 4	73 11	55 10
1902	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 5	77 7	84 4
1903	6 0	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1
1904	2 8	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 2	52 6	26 1
1905	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	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 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 2	59 1	37 6
1908	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11
1909	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0
1910	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 0	78 0	57 0

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was good, having ranged from 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel. The latter price was reached in the month of April. After that month the price declined, and in December it was down to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1909 were as follows:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1909.

Month.	Price per Bushel.			
	Highest.		Lowest.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January	3	9	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	4	3	3	10
March	4	7	4	4
April	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10
May	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	5	1	4	11
August	4	9	4	6
September	4	7	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the nine years ended March, 1910:—

Yield of crops in Australasia.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1901-2 TO 1909-10.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1902 ...	12,127,382	14,808,705	1,692,222	8,012,762	956,886	963,662	4,046,589
1903 ...	2,569,364	1,585,097	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	698,527	19,135,557	2,925,690	644,235	5,567,139
1909 ...	23,345,649	15,483,276	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,460,823	700,777	8,772,790
1910 ...	28,780,100	28,532,029	1,571,589	25,133,851	5,602,368	793,660	8,661,000
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1902 ...	6,724,900	687,179	42,208	469,254	163,653	1,702,659	15,045,233
1903 ...	4,402,982	351,758	520	620,823	161,714	1,752,745	21,766,708
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,166	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	721,753	1,526,002	15,021,861
1909 ...	11,124,940	1,119,113	38,811	1,280,235	739,303	1,946,010	18,906,788
1910 ...	7,913,423	1,966,186	50,018	1,209,131	1,248,162	2,347,548	13,804,000
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1902 ...	693,851	103,361	277,037	243,362	34,723	167,483	855,993
1903 ...	561,144	18,233	3,595	317,155	45,778	201,133	1,136,232
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,487	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
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1902 ...	125,474	39,146	22,402	15,059	5,739	114,704	206,815
1903 ...	168,759	30,732	3,257	28,312	6,200	163,518	193,267
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,671	145,483	142,999
1909 ...	152,840	71,794	11,550	21,588	6,695	121,605	195,206
1910 ...	174,970	89,000	13,544	18,569	5,948	73,862	180,500
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1902 ...	884,369	472,621	122,039	346,467	89,729	88,125	125,968*
1903 ...	601,272	243,289	23,181	308,825	91,593	89,210	138,684*
1904 ...	1,233,063	816,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	376,800	77,601	376,170	137,511	98,406	160,870*
1909 ...	1,415,746	729,507	92,947	591,141	170,008	137,518	173,134*
1910 ...	1,186,738	981,112	96,854	574,475	195,182	118,746	†

* Estimated.

† No Information.

Other crops. The following table shows the area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1904:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1904-5 TO 1909-10.

Crop.	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	11,394	623,736	11,785	641,216	11,569	704,961
Rye	2,267	30,578	1,959	28,893	1,571	20,770
Peas and Beans ..	11,523	201,145	12,253	265,206	12,012	286,636
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,441	13,894	1,657	16,400	1,360	16,139
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	823	6,149	909	6,408	713	5,644
Onions	2,862	12,969	4,889	25,597	4,705	28,000
Green Forage ..	29,902	..	34,041	..	36,502	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	2,249	27,300	2,767	33,281	1,859	17,494
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	251	1,449	313	1,906	323	2,787
Tobacco	106	1,112	169	1,405	133	603
Vines—Grapes ..	28,016	452,433	26,402	498,590	25,855	752,826
Flax	564	{ 320 fibre 781 seed }	500	{ 332 fibre 2,357 seed }	655	{ 1,116 fibre 4,853 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	60,655	..	59,607	..	61,927	..
Minor Crops ..	2,716	..	2,763	..	2,699	..
Land in Fallow ..	853,829	..	1,049,915	..	990,967	..
Artificial Grasses	953,543	..	1,040,335	..	1,095,642	..

Crop.	1907-8.		1908-9.		1909-10.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	10,844	508,761	14,004	650,462	19,112	1,158,031
Rye	1,441	21,966	2,024	32,504	2,309	26,070
Peas and Beans ..	13,613	213,818	11,153	197,807	9,824	145,742
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,184	14,295	1,370	15,048	1,119	14,116
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	496	3,650	702	4,541	573	4,215
Onions	4,249	22,649	5,340	24,384	6,434	31,715
Green Forage ..	59,897	..	63,066	..	56,586	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	1,076	10,685	1,741	18,161	1,595	13,160
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	248	1,179	189	1,094	140	882
Tobacco	345	2,764	413	2,647	321	†
Vines—Grapes ..	26,465	535,804	24,430	561,679	22,768	548,828
Flax	1,263	{ 60 fibre 2,710 seed }	190	{ 6 fibre 153 seed }	1,213	{ 676 fibre 1,515 seed }
Gardens and Orchards	63,133	..	64,225	..	66,322	..
Minor Crops ..	2,982	..	4,218*	..	3,389*	..
Land in Fallow ..	894,300	..	1,034,422	..	1,175,750	..
Artificial Grasses	1,095,471	..	1,029,711	..	988,671	..

* For details see page 643.

† Not available.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. After that year the area of land under this crop was fairly constant until 1908-9, when it was increased to 14,004 acres, which produced 650,462 bushels. In 1909-10 the area was further increased to 19,112 acres, and the production to 1,158,031 bushels, of which 312,501 bushels were in the county of Tanjil, 309,581 in Tambo, 266,683 in Dargo, 192,886 in Croajingolong, 24,178 in Buln Buln, 19,188 in Bogong, 12,597 in Benambra, and 10,790 in Delatite. Maize is grown in other counties of the State, but to such a small extent that it accounted for only 1 per cent. of the total production last season.

The area under rye has increased during the last three seasons, and in 1909-10 was 2,399 acres, from which 26,070 bushels of grain were obtained. This area is the second highest on record, having been exceeded only in 1869-70, when 4,275 acres were cultivated for a yield of 65,822 bushels. The production last season was, however, not only below that of 1869-70, but was less than that of each of seven other seasons as well. Rye was in 1909-10 grown throughout the State, except in the counties of Polwarth, Hampden, Borung, Gunbower, Gladstone, Rodney, Tambo Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera. In Delatite, the quantity yielded was 7,460 bushels, in Bogong 3,002 bushels, and in Talbot 2,030 bushels. In each of the counties, Villiers, Anglesey, Moira, and Buln Buln the produce exceeded 1,000 bushels, but in no other county did it reach that quantity.

In the area under peas and beans there was an increase from 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; but there was a decline in 1908-9 to 11,153 acres, and in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres. The production last season was with two exceptions the lowest during the last 39 years, and was only one-seventh of that in 1893-4. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except those in the Mallee District. Those from which the principal crops were obtained last season were Buln Buln with 38,979 bushels, Tanjil with 19,830 bushels, Mornington with 17,035 bushels, and Grant with 14,096 bushels.

A considerable increase in the area under mangel-wurzel has taken place since 1900-1, there having been 865 acres in 1901-2, 1,360 acres in 1906-7, and 1,370 acres in 1908-9. There was, however, a decline to 1,119 acres in 1909-10. During the same period the production increased from 9,679 tons in 1901-2 to 16,139 tons in 1906-7, 15,048 tons in 1908-9, and 14,116 tons in 1909-10. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Grant, Heytesbury, Buln Buln, Hampden, Grenville, Bourke, and Mornington.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease of 18 per cent. in area and 7 per cent. in production in the last, as compared

with the previous season. In 1901-2, the land sown was 561 acres; in 1908-9 it was 702 acres, and last year it fell to 573 acres. The produce was 4,140 tons, 4,541 tons, and 4,215 tons in the respective years named.

Onions.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The counties yielding the largest crops last season were—Bourke, Grenville, Polwarth, Buln Buln, and Mornington. In Bourke, the yield was 6,813 tons from 1,110 acres; in Grenville, 4,939 tons from 1,208 acres; in Polwarth, 4,745 tons from 825 acres; in Buln Buln, 4,396 tons from 751 acres; in Mornington, 3,251 tons from 699 acres; in Villiers, 2,812 tons from 549 acres; and in Grant, 2,704 tons from 820 acres. The total area under and production of onions in 1909-10 exceeded those of any previous year. The following is a return for the last fifteen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1895-6 TO 1909-10.

Year.		Area.	Produce.	Year.		Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Tons.			Acres.	Tons.
1895-6	..	3,780	10,759	1903-4	..	4,176	25,218
1896-7	..	3,735	11,256	1904-5	..	2,862	12,969
1897-8	..	3,751	11,217	1905-6	..	4,889	25,597
1898-9	..	4,472	17,308	1906-7	..	4,705	28,000
1899-1900	..	4,436	19,905	1907-8	..	4,249	22,649
1900-1	..	2,815	12,766	1908-9	..	5,340	24,384
1901-2	..	4,151	20,859	1909-10	..	6,434	31,715
1902-3	..	5,565	27,467				

Green forage.

During the last nine 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, the highest recorded since 1877-8, and in 1909-10 it was 56,586 acres, which was less than that in each of the two preceding years.

Grass and clover seed.

The area under grass and clover for seed last season showed an increase on the figures for 1907-8; but a reduction on those for 1908-9 and with three exceptions was the lowest during the last thirty-eight years. The product returned in 1908-9 from 1,741 acres was 18,161 bushels, and in 1909-10 from 1,595 acres it was 13,160 bushels. It is remarkable that such favorable results have not led to the reservation of a greater area for seed purposes.

Hops.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres were planted, and yielded 15,717 cwt. Delatite, Dargo, and Bogong were the chief counties in which hops were grown last season, and yields were also recorded in Tanjil, Polwarth, Heytesbury, and Evelyn. There has been a heavy falling-off in the last twenty-six years, and the area and production of hops in 1909-10 were lower than in any other of the last thirty-five years. Last season there were only 24 growers, whose return from 140 acres was 882 cwt.

Flax.

In 1895-6 there were 1,969 acres under flax or linseed ("Linum Usitatissimum"), but in 1898-9 the area had fallen to 72 acres. Since that year the area sown has increased, the returns for 1903-4 showing

19 growers of flax, who cultivated 259 acres, and produced 1,226 cwt. of seed, 61 cwt. of made fibre, and 4,769 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1904-5 there was a considerable increase, the number of growers being 33, the area cultivated, 564 acres, and the produce 781 cwt. of seed, 320 cwt. of fibre made, and 3,060 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1906-7 there were 72 growers, and the area increased to 655 acres, which produced 4,853 cwt. of seed and 1,116 cwt. of fibre, with 13,800 cwt. of straw awaiting treatment; in 1907-8 there were 87 growers, and the area still further increased to 1,263 acres, but the season was very unfavorable to the crop, and only 2,710 cwt. of seed, 60 cwt. of fibre, and 9,800 cwt. of straw for treatment were returned; in 1908-9 there were only 21 growers who cultivated 190 acres, and produced 153 cwt. of seed, 6 cwt. of fibre, and 861 cwt. of straw. In 1909-10, the effect of a stimulus caused by the Commonwealth Government granting a bonus of 10 per cent. on the market value of both fibre and seed was very evident, as in Victoria there were 106 growers who cultivated 1,213 acres, and produced 1,515 cwt. of seed, and 676 cwt. of fibre, as well as 836 cwt. of straw which awaited treatment.

In 1909, imports into Victoria included linseed to the value of £3,544; linseed oil worth £45,477; and fibre worth £116,117. After supplying local requirements there is an extensive market, as there is scarcely any limit to the demand for linseed and fibre in other parts of the world. There is therefore great promise that in this State the flax industry will become firmly established, and be very profitable.

In addition to the Government tobacco experimental station (see page 593), there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there was also a small area cultivated in Anglesey. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last fourteen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1909-10.

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	..	

The maximum quantity of tobacco grown was in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced, but of late years tobacco growing in Victoria has been upon a small scale.

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 22,768 acres in 1909-10. 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 producing last season 341,779 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 65,587 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 22,067 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the Wimmera district, in the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 6,953 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1909-10. At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fourteen years' operations are as follows:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1897 TO 1910.

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	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1909-10, 146,706 cwt. was used for making wine, 338,342 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 63,780 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 81,044 cwt. of raisins made, 49,810 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 over 61,000 cwt. of the production in 1910 is available for export. With regard to

currants, a year's consumption is about 29,650 cwt., and it was not until last season that anything approaching the required quantity was locally produced.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale Orchards. was 5,647 in 1909-10, as against 5,586 in 1908-9, 5,241 in 1907-8, 5,367 in 1906-7, 5,163 in 1905-6, and 5,341 in 1904-5. The area under orchards in these years was 51,578, 50,675, 49,212, 49,086, 47,312, and 47,205 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season and the acreage in each were as follows:—Evelyn, 11,717 acres; Bourke, 11,233 acres; Mornington, 7,774 acres; Rodney, 3,057 acres; Talbot, 2,767 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 1,777 acres; Bendigo, 1,776 acres; Borung, 1,610 acres; Grant, 1,516 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,034 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants—showing trees bearing and non-bearing—producing the various kinds of fruit grown during the season 1907-8:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c., 1907-8		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples	795,188	1,155,966	1,951,154
Pears	225,916	261,959	487,875
Quinces	18,505	48,309	66,814
Plums	187,353	296,915	484,268
Cherries	100,228	231,084	331,312
Peaches	109,406	295,189	404,595
Apricots	43,312	260,351	303,663
Nectarines	1,807	5,048	6,855
Oranges	27,117	34,024	61,141
Lemons	14,111	46,465	60,576
Loquats	2,170	5,248	7,418
Medlars	63	197	260
Figs	4,846	29,274	34,120
Passion	4,203	7,251	11,454
Guavas	352	949	1,301
Pomegranates	152	93	245
Persimmons	253	517	770
Total Large Fruits	1,534,982	2,678,839	4,213,821
Raspberries .. .. .	..	1,547,847	1,547,847
Strawberries .. .. .	..	4,157,534	4,157,534
Gooseberries .. .. .	..	297,853	297,853
Mulberries	430	1,145	1,575
Olives	652	3,165	3,817
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	10,327	77,906	88,233
Almonds	8,605	19,772	28,377
Walnuts	4,726	3,787	8,513
Filberts	1,197	2,052	3,249
Chestnuts	410	476	886
Total Nuts	14,938	26,087	41,025

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3, to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, 49,212 acres in 1907-8, and 51,578 acres in 1909-10, which is the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale during the last ten years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

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

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
1902	111,891	284,312	234,101	60,150	64,954	18,135
1903	102,512	173,414	168,348	23,210	48,083	19,214
1904	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405
1905	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500
1906	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467
1907	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549
1908	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460
1909	95,012	282,040	149,262	22,363	38,548	23,687
1910	100,054	291,766	292,496	34,027	51,130	22,675

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
1902	13,610	4,435	10,436	1,383	968	72,528	18,435	3,469
1903	20,185	3,101	11,573	1,456	1,011	41,551	19,378	3,437
1904	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223
1905	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756
1906	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144
1907	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339
1908	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928
1909	8,640	4,874	6,950	1,278	2,747	91,230	23,100	3,323
1910	6,143	6,472	5,876	1,428	1,738	81,608	25,368	1,760

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees for the years 1898-9, and 1901-2, and for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the year 1907-8:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1898-9.	1901-2.	1907-8.	
			All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples	·90	·77	·32	·53
Pears	·59	1·00	·37	·70
Quinces	1·48	1·43	·72	·99
Plums	·46	·54	·32	·53
Cherries	·37	·40	·22	·31
Peaches	·56	·52	·72	·98
Apricots	·69	·83	·79	·92
Nectarines	·32	·92	·73	·98
Oranges	·51	·88	·47	·84
Lemons	·65	·87	·77	1·01
Loquats	·97	·49	·12	·17
Medlars	·40	1·53	·24	·32
Figs	·60	·69	·60	·70
Passion Fruit	·20	·43	·38	·60
Guavas	·14	·09	·04	·05
Pomegranates	·13	1·13	·33	·88
Persimmons	2·70	·63	·38	·56
Total Large Fruits only	·64	·72	·41	·64
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	2·22	2·78	2·22	3·18
Walnuts	2·99	1·52	2·38	5·35
Filberts	1·34	1·73	·59	·94
Chestnuts	6·89	6·40	5·70	10·60

This table shows a fair increase in the average production of large fruits between 1898-9 and 1901-2, but a serious falling off in 1907-8, *i.e.*, when taking all trees into consideration; and this is probably due to the large planting of young trees immediately prior to that year.

In addition, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in these orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1909-10—Melons, 10,991 cwt.; rhubarb, 32,081 dozen

bundles, and tomatoes, 36,278 cwt. There were also 4,530 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce being estimated at about £9,000.

Previous to 1904-5 the value of the fruit produce of the State was estimated on the basis of £25 per acre; but since that year extensive inquiries have been made, the most prominent growers, the various fruit associations, and others interested in the trade having been consulted, with the result that it has been decided to estimate only the value of such fruit as reaches the market. Upon this basis, and according to the prices received by the growers, the estimated value of the fruit sold was £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, and £423,500 in 1909-10. 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.

In recent years some attention has been given to cider making, and, with the view of encouraging this industry, the Agricultural Department imported a complete cider-making plant, and had it sent to various districts, the consequence being that large quantities of cider were made by it. Local manufacturers of machinery have since made machines on the lines of the imported one, with the result that the cider industry is fairly well established, and colonial cider may now be obtained in most hotels.

The area under market gardens for the year 1909-10 was 10,214 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and that the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be stated at £255,350. 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 1906. In the next three years there was a notable

Market
gardens.

Dried fruit.

improvement, and in 1910 the quantity dried reached 811,935 lbs., which was by far the highest for the years recorded. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

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

The bulk of the above dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1909-10 there were made also 8,835,456 lbs. of raisins, which quantity represented an increase of over 1,634,080 lbs. on the produce of the previous year.

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, 1908-9 AND 1909-10.

Crop.	1908-9.		1909-10.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Chicory	453	450 tons (dry)	522	462 tons (dry)
Flowers	108	..	82	..
Garlic	3	68 cwt.	..	..
Gherkins	50	221 tons	..	..
Herbs	7	..	10	..
Lupins .. ..	..	..	4	4 cwt.
Millet—Broom	486	{ 2,253 cwt. fibre 2,094 cwt. seed }	178	{ 578 cwt. fibre 620 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese	8	56 cwt. seed	26	145 cwt. seed
Nursery	489	..	578	..
Opium poppies	2	8 lbs.	2	26 lbs.
Pumpkins	2,461	29,157 tons	1,942	20,764 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and garden	84	..	4	..
Sugar Beet .. ..	..	..	2	35 tons
Sunflowers	67	3,421 bushels	39	1,787 bushels
Total... ..	4,218	..	3,389	..

Land in fallow.

The fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres were so treated. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6, 990,967 acres in 1906-7, 894,300 acres in 1907-8, 1,034,422 acres in 1908-9, and 1,175,750 acres in 1909-10. The system of fallowing is much more extensive in the wheat-growing counties than in the other districts of the State. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land are now being properly recognised. Evidence of this is supplied by returns received in March, 1908, from which it appears that on fallowed land manured there was a gain in wheat yield of over 5 bushels per acre, while on fallowed land unmanured the gain was nearly 2 bushels per acre. In order to obtain definite information regarding the relative production from fallowed and unfallowed land under wheat, particularly in a dry season like 1907-8, some of the principal growers in the wheat districts of the State were invited in the year 1908 to furnish information on the subject, and the tabulated results of their replies are set out in the table which follows:—

WHEAT GROWING ON FALLOWED AND UNFALLOWED LAND, 1907-8.

District.	MANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Wimmera— Counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara	Acres. 69,834	Bushels. 11·82	Acres. 27,520	Bushels. 5·75
Mallee— Counties of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera	31,963	5·75	20,908	2·62
Northern— Counties of Gunbower, Glad- stone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira	41,110	9·50	28,946	4·06
Western— County of Ripon	4,821	17·93	5,993	13·47
Total	147,728	10·07	83,367	4·93

Taking the districts as a whole, it will be seen that the yield per acre from the fallowed was more than twice as great as that from the unfallowed land; and taking the districts separately, this proportion is maintained in each of the three principal ones. In the Western District the difference is not marked, due probably to the fact that wheat-growing except on a very small scale was commenced in that portion of the State only in recent years.

Some information was also obtained in regard to wheat-growing on unmanured land, particulars of which, in the case of the counties of Karkaroc and Tatchera in the Mallee District (the driest in the State in 1907-8) are set out below:—

District and County.	WHEAT GROWN ON UNMANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Mallee—	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Karkaroc	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.

In those counties which are included in the first, but not in the second table, the areas returned as unmanured were small, indicating that wheat growing on unmanured land is in them carried on to only a limited extent. This conclusion is confirmed by the increasing number of farmers using manure, and by the quantity of manure used in Victoria, as exhibited in the following table—

Manure used.

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1898 TO 1909.

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

During 1909 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria was 52,310 tons, and its value £145,662, while the quantity exported was 38,523 tons, valued at £160,739.

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

Use of artificial manures.

modern aids to agriculture. If there is one point more than another, with which the purchaser of manures is not entirely conversant, it is probably a knowledge of the safeguards afforded him by the Artificial Manures Act.

After divesting of their legal phraseology the clauses showing the intentions of the framers of this Act, it will be found that every vendor of artificial manures (over the amount of one half hundred-weight) within the State is required each year during the months of October or November to furnish the Agricultural Chemist with samples of all manures, which it is intended to sell during the ensuing twelve months, together with a note of the selling price of each. From these samples the unit values or values of 1 per cent. of each class of plant food (Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) in a ton of manure are calculated. The unit values so established operate for twelve months only, and what is called the "real value" of all manures sold during that period is calculated from them. A list showing the "real value" and selling price of all manures will be found in the *Agricultural Journal*. The Act further requires that each bag of manure shall have a label attached showing the net weight and an analysis of the contents. It may not be generally known that each purchaser of manures is required under the Act to produce these labels if a case for prosecution arise. Purchasers of manures, therefore, may with advantage to themselves observe the precaution of keeping the labels.

In order to check the quality of manures despatched to the country, inspectors are empowered to take samples during transit, at a railway station, or on the farm itself. The compliance of the vendors with the guarantee given by them is best described in the words of the Agricultural Chemist:—"It is quite noteworthy that almost without exception the whole of the samples were well up to the guarantee, and in many cases were in excess of the percentages of fertilizing constituents guaranteed." So far, then, the Victorian farmer can have no fault to find with the quality of the article sold in the State.

As regards the price per ton, it is gratifying to find that farmers are able to purchase manures of equal quality at a cheaper rate per ton than that which rules in adjoining States.

It may be assumed that superphosphates form by far the largest proportion of manures sold, and the position is concisely put by the Agricultural Chemist in the statement "That a superphosphate of 20 per cent. water soluble and 1½ per cent. insoluble would cost per ton in Victoria, £4 11s. 6d., as against £5 3s. 10½d. in New South Wales and £6 5s. 3d. in New Zealand."

Selling prices in several of the American States are also higher than those prevailing in Victoria. The Victorian purchaser of artificial manures may thus congratulate himself on being able to purchase high-grade manures at very moderate prices. It is, moreover, a matter of further congratulation that complete harmony exists between the Department of Agriculture as the administrator of the Act and the merchants whose business is amenable to its operation.

It has come to be recognised by progressive farmers that, valuable as are the effects of manures rationally used, their usefulness is controlled by the manner of the cultivation given to the land. In other words, it is unreasonable to expect the maximum benefit from manures on imperfectly tilled land, the moisture content of which is below what it should be. Cultivation always has been, and always will be, the most important of all operations on the farm, and it is the recognition of this fact that leads to some persons securing better results than their neighbours.

The three watchwords in agricultural practice may be described as Cultivation, Rotation, and Fertilization, the proper observance of which leads to that higher standard of production towards which the demands of civilization are forcing the agriculturists of all nations to aspire.

The soils of Victoria, like those of every part of the world, vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having thus a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down—in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is, however, the amounts of the mineral elements of plant food present that are usually regarded as the true measure of fertility. Without food no plant can thrive, but without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

Characteristics of Victorian soils.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district in the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that 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 the formation of a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available to the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre—once every 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 established to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

In recent years the number of engines, horse-works, and machines, and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings has been ascertained at the time of the collectors' visits. The particulars for the last two years are as follows:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1909 AND 1910.

Districts.	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.												
1909.														
Central ..	88	246	1,792	71	83	307	3,109	30	15,194	10,883	5,103	1,961	5,361	4,494
North-Central ..	291	85	1,073	158	37	332	2,071	47	5,666	3,847	1,422	1,218	2,106	2,422
Western ..	262	418	1,622	513	66	308	2,586	127	8,687	6,180	1,619	1,628	2,891	2,228
Wimmera ..	96	327	2,879	2,184	52	2,067	3,147	3,507	8,365	5,744	3,485	3,630	3,575	2,034
Mallee ..	143	66	845	701	43	1,391	1,001	2,612	3,574	1,940	2,129	1,494	1,010	988
Northern ..	6·0	140	1,881	3,702	115	2,802	5,089	2,857	12,334	8,177	4,876	4,382	2,764	4,836
North-Eastern ..	332	60	844	178	43	348	1,354	334	4,989	3,226	1,072	695	1,437	1,579
Gippsland ..	342	114	598	27	49	127	853	22	7,538	5,528	2,017	624	1,902	4,314
Total ..	2,554	1456	11,534	7,534	488	7,677	19,210	9,536	66,347	45,525	21,723	15,682	27,046	22,395
1910.														
Central ..	509	353	1,826	116	87	297	3,560	17	16,163	11,674	5,356	2,312	5,494	4,903
North-Central ..	303	106	1,064	162	31	336	2,053	43	5,737	3,896	1,355	1,218	2,149	2,502
Western ..	264	525	1,725	711	70	261	2,837	81	9,599	6,560	1,833	1,963	3,122	2,630
Wimmera ..	119	553	2,865	2,475	56	2,023	3,276	3,318	8,613	5,847	3,749	3,880	3,642	2,288
Mallee ..	132	98	988	805	24	1,415	1,034	2,657	3,668	1,921	2,080	1,568	1,108	1,065
Northern ..	624	189	1,830	4,176	109	2,692	5,243	2,630	12,832	8,392	5,170	4,656	2,686	4,731
North-Eastern ..	306	86	816	228	33	319	1,495	293	5,041	3,171	1,066	786	1,450	1,768
Gippsland ..	380	144	608	28	68	124	1,000	13	7,731	5,633	2,226	738	2,020	4,471
Total ..	2,637	2057	11,722	8,701	478	7,467	20,498	9,057	69,384	47,094	22,885	17,111	21,671	24,358

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1910, showed that there were also in use 432 milking machine plants, 3,058 shearing machines, and 3,418 wool presses.

Compared with 1909, the only decreases shown by the figures for 1910 are in the numbers of threshing machines, winnowers, and strippers, and this position is the result of the increased use of harvesters, which, especially in the Wimmera and Northern districts, have grown in numbers. The Central and Western districts are mainly responsible for a marked increase in reapers and binders, grain drills, ploughs, and harrows. A substantial increase occurred also in cream separators, each district having contributed a share to the number added.

Dairying.

The following are particulars respecting dairy cows in Victoria in each of the last seven years :—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	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

In 1908 the autumn was exceptionally dry, and as a result of this the number of cow-keepers and of dairy cows and the quantity of butter and cheese made showed a decrease in that year as compared with the year 1907. In 1909, the production was somewhat increased, though the number of cows and the quantity of butter made were still less than in any of the years 1904 to 1907 inclusive. 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 92 lbs. of butter in 1909, as against an average of 83 lbs. in 1908, 93 lbs. in 1907, 100 lbs. in 1904 and 1906, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

Live stock.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each census year since 1861, 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 FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Population 540,322.		Population 731,528.		Population 862,346.		Population 1,140,405.		Population 1,201,341.	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32	436,469	·38	392,237	·32
Cattle—										
Milch Cows ..	197,332	·37	212,198	·29	329,198	·38	395,192	·35	521,612	·43
Other ..	525,000	·97	564,534	·77	957,069	1·11	1,387,689	1·22	1,080,772	·90
Sheep ..	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,360,285	12·01	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03
Pigs ..	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28	282,457	·25	350,370	·29

The animals are here compared with the number of inhabitants of Victoria, a continually changing quantity. In the next table they are apportioned to a constant quantity—the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE : RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
1861	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, 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, probably due to the dry seasons in the intercensal period. There was also an exceptional export of horses to South Africa for some time prior to the 1901 census. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter. The number of pigs steadily and satisfactorily increased throughout the intercensal periods preceding 1901; but since that year there has been a falling-off.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last four years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings in March, 1910, will be found on page 608; and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1910, are enumerated on page 658.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1907 TO 1910.

Live Stock.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Horses (including foals)...	406,840	424,648	424,903	442,829
Cattle—				
Dairy Cows	701,309	709,279	609,166	625,063
Other (including calves)	1,103,014	1,133,528	964,996	924,577
Sheep	12,937,440	14,146,734	12,545,742	12,937,983
Pigs	220,452	211,002	179,358	217,921

It will be seen that the figures for 1910 relating to all classes of stock, except cattle other than dairy cows, are above those of the previous year. Horses, which include 47,938 foals reared, show an increase of 17,926, and as there was a net export of 736, the number that died was about 29,300, or less than 7 per cent. Allowing for accidents and old age, this is a light mortality, and indicates that the rearing of horses in Victoria is not interrupted by disease of any kind.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1908 and 1909 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1908 AND 1909.

Stock.	Prices in 1908.						Prices in 1909.													
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
<i>Horses.</i>																				
Extra heavy draught ..	48	7	6	45	0	0	to	55	0	0	49	10	0	46	0	0	to	52	0	0
Medium draught ..	36	2	6	31	0	0	to	40	15	0	37	10	0	34	0	0	to	40	10	0
Delivery Cart ..	28	7	6	24	0	0	to	32	10	0	29	7	6	26	0	0	to	33	0	0
Order Cart ..	19	7	6	17	10	0	to	23	5	0	19	5	0	17	10	0	to	22	0	0
Indian Remounts ..	28	7	6	22	10	0	to	33	10	0	23	5	0	22	0	0	to	30	0	0
Saddle and Harness ..	12	2	6	8	10	0	to	14	0	0	12	2	6	11	0	0	to	13	0	0
Ponies ..	22	2	6	15	10	0	to	25	0	0	21	15	0	21	0	0	to	24	0	0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>																				
<i>Bullocks—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	14	7	0	11	12	6	to	18	7	6	13	9	0	10	19	0	to	15	10	0
Prime ..	12	12	0	11	2	6	to	15	7	6	11	12	0	10	0	0	to	13	5	0
Good ..	10	13	0	8	17	6	to	13	5	0	9	13	0	8	7	0	to	11	2	0
Good Light and Handy Weights ..	9	0	0	6	17	6	to	11	10	0	8	0	0	6	10	0	to	9	5	0
Second ..	7	5	0	5	7	6	to	9	10	0	6	13	0	5	10	0	to	7	15	0
<i>Cows—</i>																				
Best ..	9	10	0	7	10	0	to	12	0	0	8	3	0	6	19	0	to	9	5	0
Others ..	6	7	6	4	7	6	to	9	5	0	5	15	0	4	15	0	to	7	0	0
<i>Young Cattle.</i>																				
<i>Prime Steers and</i>																				
Helfers ..	5	1	0	3	17	6	to	6	5	0	4	17	0	4	5	0	to	5	9	0
Calves, prime ..	2	17	6	2	5	0	to	3	10	0	2	14	0	2	2	0	to	3	0	0
„ good ..	1	19	0	1	10	0	to	2	7	6	1	18	0	1	9	0	to	2	5	0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>																				
Best Milkers ..	9	15	0	7	12	6	to	11	13	0	9	14	0	8	10	0	to	11	9	0
Good ..	7	11	0	6	16	0	to	8	3	0	7	2	0	5	10	0	to	8	15	0
Inferior ..	4	5	0	3	0	0	to	5	10	0	3	14	0	2	15	0	to	4	10	0
Springers, best ..	7	11	0	7	5	0	to	7	16	0	7	4	0	6	10	0	to	8	5	0
Helfers, best Springers ..	5	13	0	4	15	0	to	6	12	0	5	8	0	4	5	0	to	6	15	0
Dry Cows ..	4	1	0	3	10	0	to	5	0	0	3	9	0	2	12	0	to	4	0	0
Stores ..	3	1	0	2	12	0	to	3	9	0	2	14	0	2	5	0	to	3	0	0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>																				
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	1	1	0	0	15	3	to	1	9	0	0	17	7	0	12	2	to	1	3	3
Prime ..	0	18	4	0	13	4	to	1	4	6	0	15	8	0	11	0	to	1	1	0
Good ..	0	15	7	0	11	4	to	1	1	0	0	13	7	0	9	4	to	0	17	7
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	0	17	7	0	12	6	to	1	4	6	0	14	9	0	9	11	to	1	0	3
Prime ..	0	15	3	0	10	6	to	1	1	0	0	12	11	0	8	6	to	0	17	0
Good ..	0	12	9	0	8	9	to	0	17	6	0	11	1	0	7	4	to	0	14	3

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1908 AND 1909—continued.

Stock.	Prices in 1908.						Prices in 1909.											
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Fat Sheep</i> —continued.																		
<i>Wethers</i> (merino)—																		
Prime	0	16	5	0	11	3 to	1	3	0	0	13	9	0	9	6 to	0	18	1
Good	0	13	8	0	9	0 to	0	19	9	0	11	9	0	8	0 to	0	15	7
<i>Ewes</i> (merino) ..	0	11	2	0	6	7 to	0	17	6	0	10	0	0	6	7 to	0	14	5
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>																		
Extra Prime ..	0	15	7	0	13	6 to	0	19	10	0	13	9	0	8	9 to	0	19	1
Prime	0	13	6	0	11	9 to	0	17	6	0	11	9	0	8	0 to	0	15	6
Good	0	11	1	0	8	10 to	0	14	3	0	9	11	0	7	2 to	0	12	10
Second	0	8	6	0	6	9 to	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	6	2 to	0	10	9
<i>Pigs.</i>																		
<i>Back Fatters</i> —																		
Extra Heavy																		
Prime	5	17	6	3	18	6 to	7	13	6	5	5	0	2	15	0 to	6	12	6
Extra Prime and																		
Weighty ..	3	18	0	2	17	6 to	5	5	0	3	13	0	2	10	0 to	5	2	0
<i>Baconers</i> —																		
Extra Prime ..	3	10	6	2	12	6 to	4	16	0	3	2	0	2	7	0 to	3	10	0
Prime	3	1	6	2	6	0 to	4	8	0	2	16	0	2	5	0 to	3	3	0
<i>Porkers</i>	1	17	6	1	10	0 to	2	13	6	1	19	0	1	13	0 to	2	4	6
<i>Stores</i>	1	2	0	0	15	0 to	1	16	0	1	6	0	1	1	0 to	1	12	0
<i>Slips and Suckers</i>	0	9	6	0	4	6 to	0	15	6	0	14	0	0	8	0 to	0	19	0

Compared with 1908, the average prices of heavy horses and store pigs in 1909 point generally to improved values; but those of light horses, cattle, and weighty pigs 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 return of stock slaughtered in the last seven years was partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The number includes those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs. Previous to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered during each of the last ten years:—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	2,371,415	248,797	231,752
1901	2,469,797	251,477	261,479
1902	2,827,938	233,206	224,431
1903	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908	3,309,865	279,710	225,162
1909	3,708,512	287,548	210,613

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	1,921,284	244,571	119,137	437,332	3,808	..	9,181	115	112,604	3,618	303	11
1901	2,016,863	249,079	134,276	431,740	980	..	10,087	937	127,145	11,107	481	58
1902	2,337,262	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	1,830	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	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,347	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72
1906	2,170,581	251,004	96,618	651,914	8,009	2,580	2,522	1,476	175,120	1,127	545	73
1907	2,255,308	282,403	81,116	866,498	2,805	1,585	11,760	3,141	174,970	92,575	1,360	24
1908	2,480,072	260,529	71,309	773,396	15,789	2,296	10,775	2,015	151,478	45,622	1,377	79
1909	2,718,344	276,759	67,117	941,309	7,399	225	10,962	2,235	143,206	37,897	1,155	65

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to the sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. The number in 1909 was greater than in any previous year, which is an indication of the growth of the frozen meat trade in Victoria.

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 the year and stock slaughtered during the year, shows that there were no very serious losses by death of live stock during 1909. 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 the year of about 18,600 horses, 254,400 cattle, 3,293,300 sheep, and 247,400 pigs.

In the last five 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.

Wool production.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION, SEASON 1909-10.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1909-10.			
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central	5,069,458	395,378	5,464,836	
North-Central	5,585,241	543,575	6,128,816	
Western	25,095,940	1,784,573	26,880,513	
Wimmera	12,966,170	924,008	13,890,178	
Mallee	3,570,032	265,399	3,835,431	
Northern	10,602,625	993,141	11,595,766	
North-Eastern	4,122,758	373,438	4,496,196	
Gippsland	3,993,779	394,094	4,387,873	
Total Clip* {	1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609
	1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201
	1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
	1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200
	1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871
		1908-9.	1909-10.	
Wool clip		68,930,201	76,679,609	
Estimated quantity of wool stripped from Victorian skins		7,523,250	6,551,844	
Estimated quantity of wool on Victorian skins exported		11,083,000	12,101,376	
Total production		87,536,451	95,332,829	
Total value		£3,556,168	£4,044,755	

* The average weight of the fleece in 1909-10 was—sheep, 6·70 lbs.; lambs, 2·29 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 5·86 lbs.

The quantity of wool produced last season, as the result of a better average clip and an increased number of sheep, was 9 per cent. in excess of that for 1908-9. Its value was £4,044,755, or nearly 14 per cent. greater than in the previous season, so that there was an increase in the value per lb. as well as in the quantity.

Wool imported, exported, and used locally.

The following table shows the wool imported, exported, and used in the factories of the State, and the value of same. With an allowance for weight lost in washing and scouring and for the wool on skins exported, the figures will give approximately the quantity of wool produced in the last eleven calendar years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND USED LOCALLY—1899 TO 1909.

Year	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Used in Manufactures in the State.			Wool Production—Greasy and Scoured (Approximately).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	s. d.	£	lbs.	£
1899	63,067,135	2,351,059	121,877,604	5,701,410	2,867,884	1 0	143,394	61,078,353	3,492,745
1900	62,527,987	1,927,677	102,205,965	4,217,018	3,045,292	6	76,132	42,723,270	2,865,163
1901	61,796,450	1,840,066	131,623,062	4,350,285	3,408,526	6	85,213	73,235,138	2,595,482
1902	38,008,765	1,141,715	100,516,094	3,473,372	3,473,835	8	115,794	65,981,164	2,447,451
1903	36,726,396	1,381,647	84,560,603	3,186,054	3,772,390	9	141,464	51,606,597	1,945,871
1904	51,449,037	2,076,958	123,208,133	5,452,973	4,027,080	10	167,795	75,786,176	3,543,810
1905	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,493,041	10½	196,570	61,738,399	2,705,273
1906	82,989,583	3,578,056	141,696,567	6,154,382	4,765,687	10½	208,498	63,472,671	2,784,824
1907	70,940,674	3,111,249	167,506,728	7,372,148	5,600,873	9	210,033	102,166,927	4,470,932
1908	65,458,440	2,836,606	136,897,537	6,059,914	6,152,253	9	230,709	77,591,350	3,454,017
1909	77,341,336	3,405,759	164,255,178	7,062,370	5,895,372	9½	239,500	92,809,209	3,896,111

Wool production—Australasia.

The quantity and value of wool produced in 1908 in the various Australian States and New Zealand, estimated on the import and export returns, were:—

	Quantity. (Greasy, Washed, and Scoured.)	Value.
	lbs.	£
Victoria	77,591,350	3,454,017
New South Wales	302,864,387	12,838,574
Queensland	90,687,635	4,147,323
South Australia	47,005,598	1,654,866
Western Australia	20,743,045	637,008
Tasmania	12,846,084	518,707
New Zealand	167,191,140	5,509,564

The 1908 figures have been inserted, as the information relating to some of the other States for 1909 is not available.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review:—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1907-8 TO 1909-10.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District) .	17½d. to 20½d.	17½d. to 19d.	18d. to 21d.
Super	16d. to 17d.	16d. to 17d.	16d. to 17½d.
Good	13d. to 15½d.	13½d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.
Average	11d. to 14d.	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.
Wasty and Inferior	6d. to 9½d.	7½d. to 8½d.	7½d. to 9½d.

Prices of wool.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1907-8 TO 1909-10—continued.

Class of Wool,	Average Value per lb.—		
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
GREASY MERINO—continued.			
Extra Super Lambs	20d. to 21d.	up to 21½d	21d. to 23½d.
Super Lambs	14d. to 16d.	14d. to 16d.	15d. to 18d.
Good Lambs	10½d. to 12½d.	11d. to 12d.	11½d. to 13½d.
Average Lambs	7d. to 9d.	8d. to 8½d.	9d. to 10d.
Inferior Lambs	4½d. to 6½d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6½d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	17½d. to 18½d.	15d. to 16d.	17d. to 18½d.
Super Comebacks	up to 16½d.	13½d. to 14½d.	15d. to 16½d.
Fine Crossbred	8½d. to 13½d.	11d. to 12d.	13d. to 14½d.
Medium Crossbred	6½d. to 11d.	6½d. to 7½d.	10d. to 11d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	5d. to 9½d.	5½d. to 6d.	8½d. to 9½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	13d. to 14½d.	11½d. to 12d.	13d. to 16d.
Good Crossbred Lambs	9½d. to 12d.	9½d. to 10½d.	11d. to 12d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	6d. to 9d.	7½d. to 8½d.	8d. to 9½d.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	21½d. to 25d.	21½d. to 23d.	24d. to 25½d.
Super Fleece	19d. to 22d.	20d. to 21½d.	22d. to 23½d.
Good Fleece	17½d. to 20d.	18d. to 19½d.	20d. to 22d.
Average Fleece	16d. to 19d.	16½d. to 17½d.	19d. to 20d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	20½d.	19d.	21d.
" Comeback Fleece	18½d.	16d.	18½d.
" Merino Lambs	21d.	21½d.	23½d.
" Comeback Lambs	14½d.	12d.	16d.
Scoured Fleece	25d.	23d.	25½d.

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 is 531, and this average is exceeded in three of its divisions—the Western, Wimmera, and Mallee Districts. There are some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contains $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though possessing only $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contain $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the flocks, but only 21 per cent. of the sheep, there is a much better distribution, and also the evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool are combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. Since 1906 there has been an increase of 8,181 flocks, and 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 has 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, account for over 13 per cent. of all sheep, whilst those in the most general size—under 500 sheep—comprise 77 per cent. of the total flocks, and only 20 per cent. of the sheep. Of the largest flocks, 25 containing 712,609 sheep belong to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 128,775, to the Central District

counties. Flocks of from 15,001 to 20,000 are also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 28 of them, representing 491,367 sheep, are found—so that as regards this size the district possesses four-fifths of the flocks and sheep in the State. The Western District has, altogether, over 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but only 18 per cent. of the number in this district is in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep is 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 is, in the Northern, 53; Mallee, 50; Wimmera, 48; North-Eastern, 47; Gippsland, 44; North-Central, 44; and in the Central, 43. Between 1906 and 1910, the flocks up to 1,000 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 time the flocks over 1,000 increased by 441, or 22 per cent., and the sheep in them by only 44,166, or less than 1 per cent.

An estimate of the numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria at March, 1910, is as follows:— Breed of sheep.

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1910.

Breed of Sheep.	Number.
Merino	4,657,500
Comeback	2,976,000
Crossbred, coarse	1,682,000
" Shropshire and Southdown	1,552,500
Lincoln	905,500
Shropshire	517,500
Other	646,983
Total	12,937,983

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 centals of beef and mutton were exported, and in 1894, 111,715 centals of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were shipped. In two years from its inception the trade had increased tenfold, and this prosperous beginning was an index of its future expansion. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers. The trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to fall short of realization. In 1909, a grand total of 941,309 carcasses—760,308 of lamb and 181,001 of mutton—were exported, which is the largest in any one year since the inception of the industry. Lamb Raising.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and breeds, properly selected, are profitable, not only as meat but as wool producers. The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established. With the extension of the intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising will become a most extensive industry. Oversea markets for mutton and lamb are continually being opened up, so there is no risk of the trade being overdone.

The demand for lamb in Britain alone is ever steadily increasing, and supply and means of transport are the factors that must be duly considered on this side of the world.

The growing of wheat and the raising of lambs are two industries which are mutually dependent; farmers should, therefore, more actively combine these pursuits, as in so doing they will effect subtle transmutations in farming operations. Sheep, moreover, keep fields free from weeds, in addition to causing an enrichment of the ground.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool, and in Japan for wool alone, is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing, in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the proportionate contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands, where sheep will flourish and where extensive grazing areas are available. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export oversea are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and the industry is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep-farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the present reverse condition existing.

The time is coming when sheep will be grown in Victoria primarily for mutton, but although this is evident, it is certain that the sheep will, in addition, require to be producers of good fleeces.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present the number is only 12,937,983. The carrying capacity of a

farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, yet at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If, however, systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

Where rainfall is certain and irrigation possible lucerne as a mainstay fodder should be grown, for the cultivation of this crop vastly increases the carrying capacity of the farm. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed an enormous impetus will be given to lamb production. Lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will then, no doubt, be grown in great luxuriance.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Britain, and the only real rival we have in the London market is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not so actively practised as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in Victoria for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to keep before the mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is not keeping pace correspondingly with the increase in population. Europe will, therefore, in the future have to depend largely on Australia for its mutton supply.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is a calling in which one must possess some knowledge of farm practice and of the management of flocks, in addition to having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before one can hope to meet with success.

The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork ^{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. Notwithstanding the high prices generally prevailing for pigs, and an incessant demand for pig products, pig-breeders supinely view this important branch of agriculture. There are only 217,921 pigs in the State at the present time, and this number could be enormously and advantageously increased, for there is a continuous demand in the old world for products of swine origin. It is estimated that in the principal countries of the world there exist 145,375,000 pigs. During the year only 4,159 carcasses of pork were exported from Victoria.

Beef and
Veal.

The raising of beeves for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although the industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops could be advantageously grown. The rearing of milk herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries of the State. The number of cattle being raised in the world is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly populated countries must inevitably occur. It is estimated that there are about 420,550,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world.

It is possible for Victoria to raise extensive herds, not only of dairy cattle, but also of beeves to furnish meat supplies for oversea markets. During 1909, there were exported 5,542 carcasses of beef, and 3,341 carcasses of veal.

In the subsequent 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 1909, and in New Zealand as at the end of the previous year:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1909.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria	442,829	625,063	924,577	12,937,983	217,921
New South Wales	604,776	794,543	2,233,161	46,187,678	237,849
Queensland	555,613	333,839	4,377,943	19,593,791	124,803
South Australia* ..	230,405	110,757	233,277	6,432,038	80,410
Western Australia..	125,315	29,176	764,041	4,731,737	47,062
Tasmania	40,492	50,996	148,949	1,734,761	55,705
New Zealand (1908)	363,259	536,629	1,236,697	23,480,707	245,092
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria	5.04	7.11	10.52	147.22	2.48
New South Wales	1.96	2.57	7.22	149.39	.77
Queensland .. ..	.83	.50	6.55	29.32	.19
South Australia* ..	.61	.29	.61	16.94	.21
Western Australia..	.13	.03	.78	4.85	.05
Tasmania	1.54	1.93	5.65	65.77	2.11
New Zealand (1908)	3.47	5.12	11.80	224.16	2.33

* Exclusive of Northern Territory, the return for which shows that in 1909 there were 23,479 horses, 414,046 cattle, 43,393 sheep and 1,387 pigs.

When a comparison is made between the above figures and those for previous years, the most striking feature presented is the all-round increase in the number of pigs last year. This is specially noticeable on account of the successive decreases which occurred in the three preceding years. The reduction between 1905 and the end of 1908 was as much as 37 per cent. in

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

Western Australia, 34 per cent. in Victoria and Tasmania, 33 per cent. in South Australia, 30 per cent. in New South Wales, and 24 per cent. in Queensland, but was only 2 per cent. in New Zealand. There was no apparent reason for these reductions, as the rearing of pigs has always been a most profitable adjunct to farming or dairying, and it is satisfactory to note that in 1909 there were increases over the previous year of 22 per cent. in Victoria, 16 per cent. in Tasmania, 10 per cent. in New South Wales, and minor increases in the other States. The number of horses showed an increase last year in each Australian State, that of cattle in each State except Victoria and Tasmania, and that of sheep in each State except South Australia. The stock, in proportion to area, are evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 360 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 303; then follow New South Wales with 228; Tasmania with 127; Queensland with 80; South Australia with 28; and Western Australia, with the lowest average, it having stock equivalent to 11 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, except in the case of Australasia:—

World's supply of sheep.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1908.

	No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom	31,837,000
Other European countries	153,229,000
Total Europe	185,066,000
Australia and New Zealand	109,402,000
Asia	90,617,000
Africa	45,651,000
North America... ..	63,951,000
South America... ..	99,280,000
Total	593,967,000

The importance of the preservation of forage in a green state is so great that the attraction of public attention to the question is highly desirable. Not only will stock eat anything of a vegetable nature that will make useful ensilage, but ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. It cannot be affirmed that the uncertainty of the result of the system need militate against the trial. The silo is no longer in an experimental stage. Ancient nations are known to have practised the preservation of forage and fruits in a green state in large subterranean vaults; and for upwards of twenty years experiments on a large scale have been carried on, particularly in America, where the almost universal testimony of farmers is to the resulting economy in the feeding of cattle, and the consequent increased stock-carrying capacity of the land. As a result of these experiments, many farmers have introduced silos upon their holdings,

Ensilage.

but it is a matter of surprise that so little has been done in Australia. Dr. Cherry, in a paper on "The Modern Silo," points out particularly that "animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food. Hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive on exclusively dry food so well as a horse." In Victoria, where every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December till Autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils another of the requirements of ruminant animals, viz.:— that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1901 to 1910 show that last season there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage, and in the material used, as compared with the previous seasons. The following figures show how much has been done in this direction since 1900:—

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Year Ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Weight of Materials Used.
		Tons.
1901	131	5,834
1902	125	5,065
1903	111	4,703
1904	290	10,931
1905	300	12,779
1906	160	7,240
1907	210	10,581
1908	203	11,031
1909	392	18,205
1910	518	27,280

The returns for 1908-9 show that there were 4,303 bee-keepers owning 26,712 frame and 13,883 box hives, producing 2,141,820 lbs. and 231,808 lbs. of honey respectively, and 38,674 lbs. of beeswax. In 1909-10 there were 3,976 bee-keepers owning 29,761 frame and 12,871 box hives, producing 1,438,121 and 173,163 lbs. of honey respectively, and 22,369 lbs. of beeswax.

Bee-
keeping.

The number of bee hives increased from 21,412 in 1900-1 to 49,120 in 1904-5, after which it declined to 40,595 in 1908-9, and 42,632 in 1909-10. In 1891-2, the quantity of honey returned was 1,128,283 lbs.; after a decline in the next two years, the quantity gathered in 1894-5 was 1,323,982 lbs.; a falling off was recorded from that year to 1897-8, when the return was 195,163 lbs. A recovery has since been made, and the returns for the last six years indicate that the industry is making good progress. The production of honey in 1909-10, though less than in 1908-9, was over 40 per cent. greater than in 1907-8. The decrease last year occurred principally in the counties of Borung, Dundas, Lowan, Talbot, and Kara Kara.

BEE-KEEPING, 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Season ended May.			Number of Bee-keepers.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
					lbs.	lbs.
1901	..	..	2,293	21,412	957,020	15,269
1902	..	..	3,776	22,083	572,477	13,530
1903	..	..	4,402	32,126	1,199,331	23,061
1904	..	..	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1905	..	..	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906	..	..	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907	..	..	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908	..	..	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	24,521
1909	..	..	4,303	40,595	2,373,628	38,674
1910	..	..	3,976	42,632	1,611,284	22,369

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State at the date of the last census—31st March, 1901—as ascertained from the schedules, were as follows:—

Fowls	...	...	3,619,938
Ducks	...	...	257,204
Geese	...	...	76,853
Turkeys	...	...	209,823

Poultry
production.

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1909 was £1,570,000.

Poultry and poultry-owners at census, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901:—

POULTRY: RETURN FOR THREE CENSUS YEARS.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823

It thus appears that there was a falling off in the number of poultry-owners between 1891 and 1901, and although fowls showed a slight increase, there was a diminution in the other kinds of poultry. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1909, imported annually £7,092,626 worth of eggs, of which 36 per cent. was from Russia, 24 per cent. from Denmark, 10 per cent. from Austria-Hungary, 8 per cent. from Italy, 6 per cent. from Germany, 6 per cent. from France, 9 per cent. from other foreign countries, and only 1 per cent. from British countries. It also imported in these years an annual average of over £900,000 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, 1909, sums amounting to £521,651 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9 ..	142,963	1903-4... ..	15,759
1889-90 to 1898-9 ..	208,638	1904-5... ..	16,603
1899-1900	14,801	1905-6... ..	16,477
1900-1	15,817	1906-7... ..	16,513
1901-2... ..	17,250	1907-8... ..	17,585
1902-3... ..	16,489	1908-9... ..	22,756

In addition to the expenditure of £521,651 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. In 1908-9 a further

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

sum of £45,850 was advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past eight years was as shown in the following statement:—

Rabbits,
&c. sold,
Melbourne
Fish
Market.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1902, TO 1909.

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

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 eight years being as follows:—

Frozen
rabbits
&c., ex-
ported.

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1902 TO 1909.

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

In 1909 the exports oversea from Victoria also contained 3,293,652 lbs. of rabbit and hare skins worth £161,156, sent principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The fishing industry.

In the following tables some information is given 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 1908 and 1909; and the third shows the quantity and value of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1909:—

FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1909.

Fishing Stations.	1909.			
	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet	6	4	£ 69	£ 166
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	15	8	345	55
Brighton	6	5	113	69
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora	55	52	3,277	623
Dromana	24	20	820	231
Echuca	2	3	8	43
Frankston	13	10	179	100
Geelong	57	23	913	784
Gippsland Lakes	366	231	5,462	3,643
Kerang	5	4	10	15
Lorne	5	2	24	40
Mallacoota	4	4	80	30
Mentone	8	4	33	42
Mordialloc	13	13	321	118
Mornington	19	14	536	370
Nathalia	25	15	38	20
Portarlington and St. Leon rds	55	40	938	458
Portland	44	48	1,562	422
Port Albert	54	54	1,817	726
Port Fairy	36	23	1,272	327
Port Melbourne	49	35	777	637
Queenscliff	94	52	4,723	529
Sandringham	18	23	763	80
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	11	9	720	175
St. Kilda	5	3	42	110
Swan Hill	3	3	15	125
Warnambool	3	5	116	77
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	111	63	1,480	1,290
Williamstown	19	10	254	175
Total	1,125	780	26,707	11,480

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, 1908 AND 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	9,746,408	60,915	10,141,550	63,384
Crayfish (Victorian) .. doz.	24,066	6,016	26,112	6,528
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) lbs.	1,948,200	22,323	2,405,960	32,580
Oysters cwt.	18,599	9,764	20,797	10,418
Total .. ..	..	99,018	..	112,910

In addition to the above, 1,452 cwt. of smoked fish, and 198 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1909.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and the Ballarat markets or elsewhere in 1909 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1909.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	10,141,550	26,112	63,384	6,528
Ballarat	667,520	1,820	3,314	368
Other	159,456	2,030	1,000	507
Total	10,968,526	29,962	67,698	7,403

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The figures for the last two years are as follows:—

Fish imported.

FISH IMPORTED 1908 AND 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Preserved by cold process lbs.	1,426,967	16,602	2,531,544	33,796
Smoked "	267,216	6,611	226,809	3,984
Fresh Oysters cwt.	23,652	12,081	24,876	12,674
Potted, &c. "	..	3,214	..	4,600
Preserved, in tins, &c. lbs.	4,520,624	113,043	4,940,543	120,197
N.E.I. cwt.	7,543	13,440	6,563	9,790
Total .. ..	..	164,991	..	185,041

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 4,286,351 lbs., or 87 per cent., came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1909.

Imports by United Kingdom of articles that may be further developed in Victoria.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from here and would give very profitable employment. Some idea of the enormous importations by the United Kingdom from foreign countries of certain articles that can be profitably produced here is given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the average annual imports for the five years 1905 to 1909 :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1905 TO 1909.

Articles.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
	Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
Butter	2,527,372	2,072,693	18,194,058	22,794,123
Cheese	2,944	5,503,629	1,366,832	6,873,405
Eggs .. .. .	..	60,209	7,032,417	7,092,626
Meats—Bacon and Hams ..	..	2,237,340	15,080,686	17,318,026
Meats—All other	2,317,910	4,210,337	17,141,559	23,669,806
Poultry and Game	15,159	13,909	995,042	1,024,110
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved	291,087	1,428,815	12,272,128	13,992,030
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	..	956,591	6,421,484	7,378,075
Maize .. .. .	..	600,660	11,423,904	12,024,564
Wheat	3,400,613	10,792,963	23,580,448	37,774,024
Wheatmeal and Flour	254,161	792,730	5,553,479	6,600,370
Wine	123,992	22,846	3,762,482	3,909,320
Leather	400,598	2,879,190	5,819,070	9,098,858
Skins, Furs, and Hides	1,530,952	3,254,304	6,113,205	10,898,461
Tallow and Stearine	951,495	610,305	1,466,551	3,028,351
Wool	12,819,835	11,051,073	4,838,026	28,708,934

As regards the sixteen articles specified, the requirements of the United Kingdom are to the extent of 66 per cent. met by foreign countries. Only 12 per cent. is 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, fruit, 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

1909 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, 1909.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,212,000
Wheat produced bushels	28,780,100	61,442,376
Oats "	7,913,423	123,025,576
Barley "	1,023,384	60,938,560
Potatoes tons	174,970	3,674,453
Horses No.	442,829	1,552,993
Cattle "	1,549,640	7,020,982
Sheep "	12,937,983	27,618,419
Pigs "	217,921	2,380,887

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

In the issue of the *Year-Book*, 1906-7, will be found an interesting and instructive article on "The Economic Minerals and Rocks of Victoria" by Mr. A. E. Kitson, F.G.S.

The following table gives particulars of the expenditure from Revenue in aid of the mining industry during each of the last five financial years :—

Expenditure in aid of Mining Industry.

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1904-5 TO 1908-9.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department ...	24,526	} 25,431	26,200	26,531	24,910
Mining boards ...	2,916				
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of ...	8,847	10,807	11,302	7,541	7,419
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	10,823	11,231	13,124	13,150	11,805

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1904-5 TO 1908-9—*continued.*

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Testing plants ...	2,664	2,463	2,548	2,093	2,203
Geological and underground surveys of mines	5,616	5,469	5,631	5,701	5,628
Mining Development ...	...	...	...	...	19,465
Miscellaneous ...	963	777	916	2,274	8,094
Total ...	56,355	56,178	59,721	57,290	79,524

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 390 of this work, and in addition to amounts annually voted from the consolidated revenue, £85,100 has been appropriated from funds provided by the Surplus Revenue Acts, of which sum £73,775 has been expended during the last five financial years in mining development, boring for gold and coal, and in advances to mining companies and miners. Also, since 1st July, 1896, £271,022 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining enterprise, particulars of which expenditure are shown in the following statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING ENTERPRISE.

Advances to companies for development of mining ...	£	62,740
Draining metalliferous areas ...	62,532	
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ...	57,579	
Plant for testing metalliferous material ...	12,357	
Construction of races and dams for water to be used in sluicing for gold ...	8,260	
Advances to miners for prospecting ...	27,839	
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ...	20,000	
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ...	9,975	
Miscellaneous ...	9,740	
Total ...	271,022	

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1909, for the development of mining totalled £110,915, of which sum £17,534 had up to that date been repaid. £9,066 realized, and £11,419 written off, leaving £72,896 outstanding. Interest paid during 1908-9 amounted to £674, and interest outstanding on the 30th June, 1909, to £2,499.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1901:—

Persons engaged mining, 1901.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Mining Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In business on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines Department officer (not Geologist) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	3	..	1	..	..
Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor, (not Government) ..	15	..	32	..	90	..	..	..	11	..
Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker ..	216	2	1,567	..	7,747	..	65	..	925	..
„ gold (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	87	..	4,141	..	4,285	..	107	..	448	..
„ gold (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	35	1	682	..	1,142	..	20	..	213	..
„ (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	79	1	1,165	..	4,264	..	30	..	624	..
„ tin (lode), worker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ tin (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
„ silver, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
„ coal, proprietor, manager, worker ..	10	..	8	..	844	..	..	..	32	..
„ copper, manager, worker ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..
„ precious stones, manager, worker ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ expert, amalgamator, diamond drill worker ..	5	..	12	..	56	..	..	..	3	..
„ director, agent, legal manager, clerk, secretary ..	65	..	97	1	334	8	1	1	17	..
Quartz crusher	17	..	14	..	573	..	1	..	30	..
Pyrites worker, ore roaster ..	2	..	2	..	61	..	..	..	2	..
Cyanide worker, &c.	32	..	7	..	170	..	..	..	1	..
Smelter, gold .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
„ other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..
Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk	41	1	51	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
„ man, worker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	734	..	..	..	62	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	605	5	7,794	1	20,417	11	231	2	2,381	..

Total Males 31,428

Total Females 19

GRAND TOTAL 31,447

Gold miners. The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department, and the figures for the ten years ended with 1909 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Alluvial Miners	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1900	12,836	16,199	29,035
1901	12,886	14,891	27,777
1902	11,963	14,140	26,103
1903	11,058	14,150	25,208
1904	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908	8,673	12,180	20,853
1909	7,925	10,746	18,671

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1909 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 808; Ballarat, 3,423; Bendigo, 4,608; Beechworth, 3,958; Castlemaine, 2,086; Gippsland, 1,306; and Maryborough, 2,482.

Mineral produce. The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1909:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1909.		Recorded during 1909.		Total Recorded to end of 1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine.	£	Fine.	£	Fine.	£
Gold	66,464.132	282,321,433	654,222	2,778,956	67,118,354	285,100,389
Silver	29,405	7,751	..	..	29,405	7,751
	1,283,879	197,689	21,655	2,310	1,305,534*	199,999
	tons.		tons.		tons.	
Coal, black ..	2,926,813	1,612,886	128,173	76,870	3,054,986	1,689,756
" brown ..	48,966	19,757	500	75	49,466	19,832
Lignite	12,923	3,086	..	..	12,923	3,086
Ore—copper ..	18,491	213,179	17	44	18,508	213,223
" tin	15,504	762,757	89	7,067	15,593	769,824
" antimony ..	31,356	204,529	1,750	5,000	33,106	209,529
" silverlead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
" iron	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
Wolfram	3	252	14	1,432	17	1,684
Diamonds .. ..	..	108	..	..	..	108
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum	15,670	8,951	1,613	1,000	17,283	9,951
Magnesite	6	12	..	..	6	12
Kaolin	4,095	9,763	493	619	4,588	10,382
Diatomaceous earth	2,193	9,952	890	2,400	2,993	12,352
Pigment clays ..	2	24	..	..	2	24
Bluestone, Freestone	..	..	..	..	..	..
Granite, &c.† ..	..	3,628,260	..	94,935	..	3,723,255
Limestone, &c.† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	289,019,319	..	2,970,768	..	291,990,087

* 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 1909 was 71,379,889 ounces gross, or, as shown above, 67,118,354 ounces fine, the estimated value being £285,100,389. This sum is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1909 was £3 19s. 1½d. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1909—702,221 ounces gross, or 654,222 ounces fine—was 18,999 ounces gross, or 16,688 ounces fine, less than the yield of the previous year, mainly owing to the closing down of some of the deep alluvial mines and the lessened yields from the lode mines at Walhalla and from dredging and sluicing.

In the following return will be found the yield of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1908 and 1909 in each mining district of the State, according to the calculations of the mining registrars:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1908 AND 1909.

Mining District.	1908.			1909.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Ararat and Stawell ...	7,572	8,106	15,678	11,186	7,458	18,644
Ballarat ...	41,828	98,967	140,795	40,054	95,270	135,324
Beechworth ...	106,847	20,790	127,637	98,783	22,092	120,875
Bendigo ...	6,294	193,619	199,913	2,926	216,716	219,642
Castlemaine ...	31,968	52,092	84,060	22,539	53,650	76,189
Gippsland ..	7,360	58,656	66,016	6,985	42,872	49,857
Maryborough...	47,855	27,365	75,220	50,137	30,747	80,884
Total ...	249,724	459,595	709,319	232,610	468,805	701,415

According to these calculations, the totals of which fall short of the actual yields by 11,901 ounces in 1908 and by 806 ounces in 1909, alluvial mining shows a decrease of 17,114 ounces, and lode mining an increase of 9,210 ounces in 1909 as compared with 1908.

On 31st December, 1909, there were 15 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,355 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; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,290 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Carlisle, 3,197 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; Clarence, 3,110 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 52, and, in some of the mines, winzes have been put down below the level of the bottom of the shafts. For instance, this has been done in the Victoria Reef Quartz to a depth of 4,558 feet; in the New Chum

Mining district gold yields

Deep mines.

Consolidated to 3,583 feet; in the New Shenandoah, to 3,332 feet; in the Princess Dagmar to 3,390 feet; and in the Eureka Extended to 3,319 feet.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, incline shaft, 4,051 feet; South Star, Ballarat, 3,180 feet; Long Tunnel Extended, Walhalla, 3,030 feet; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,139 feet.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing continue to make good progress. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and from 1900 to 1909, 638,112 ounces were obtained from 4,483 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 142 ounces per acre, or 2.4 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won during the period 1900-9 was 526 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1909:—

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1909.

District.	Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1909.	Dividends paid during 1909.*
		oz.	£
Ballarat	11	11,258	963
Beechworth	52	54,294	43,960
Bendigo	3	461	...
Castlemaine	25	12,508	5,225
Gippsland... ..	8	4,591	2,625
Maryborough	12	5,227	...
Unspecified	12	630	...
Total	123	88,969	...

* These figures are merely approximate, as information was not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

District.	Bucket Dredges.	Hydraulic Pump Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing.	Total.
Ballarat ... ..	..	11	...	...	11
Beechworth	43	6	3	...	52
Bendigo ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
Castlemaine	2	19	4	...	25
Gippsland	5	1	2	...	8
Maryborough ... ..	...	12	...	...	12
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	12	12
Total	50	52	9	12	123

The 50 bucket dredges raised 14,927,269 cubic yards of material and won 53,709 ounces of gold; the 52 hydraulic pump sluices dealt with 4,645,962 cubic yards of material for a return of 31,938 ounces of gold, the nine hydraulic jet elevators put through 397,900 cubic yards of material for a return of 2,692 ounces of gold; and the twelve plants operating in connexion with hydraulic sluicing by gravitation dealt with 201,887 cubic yards of material, which yielded 630 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants during 1909 was 20,173,018 cubic yards, representing an area of 745 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 88,969 ounces, and of tin 70 tons, as against a treatment of 20,703,092 cubic yards in 1908 for 105,808 ounces of gold, and 62½ tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2.1 grains, in 1909, as against 2.4 for the previous year. In 1909 the number of men employed in connexion with these 123 plants was 1,914, and their wages amounted to £175,230. Other returns in connexion with dredge-mining, &c., not referred to above, gave an additional yield of 269 ounces for the year 1909.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1909 :—

Value of machinery on gold-fields.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1905	790,810	1,819,750	2,610,560
1906	809,150	1,817,070	2,626,220
1907	964,120	1,935,125	2,899,245
1908	933,470	1,797,825	2,731,295
1909	850,311	1,643,072	2,493,383

The next return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last six years :—

Gold-mining dividends.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1904 TO 1909.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.					
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	10,167	102	...	...	...	5,275
Ballarat	77,315	66,700	62,700	51,675	43,500	47,863
Beechworth	57,511	70,413	65,599	53,189	78,245	54,114
Bendigo	382,321	228,028	251,727	120,880	133,114	159,273
Castlemaine	17,240	35,465	37,701	39,568	18,669	48,225
Gippsland	41,844	28,504	56,897	50,850	44,515	6,960
Maryborough	37,000	25,219	10,069	1,250	1,250	17,500

Yields and dividends for the whole State for the last ten years are given below :—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1900	3,229,628	453,333
1901	3,102,753	427,997
1902	3,062,028	472,136
1903	3,259,482	601,152
1904	3,252,045	623,398
1905	3,173,744	454,431
1906	3,280,478	484,693
1907	2,954,617	317,412
1908	2,849,838	319,293
1909	2,778,956	339,210

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 14½ per cent.

Gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery, and contains a statement of 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 AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1909.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.*	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	64,346,312	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 ..	670,910	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
1901-9	6,524,380	2,200,518	5,070,935	156,772	16,313,080	567,078	4,251,144

* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive, was 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces (gross), more than half of which was produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the nine years, 1901 to 1909, was over 35 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and for the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1908, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual report issued in 1909 by the Director of the United States Mint. The figures relating to the year 1871 and subsequent years are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

World's production of gold and silver.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869	61,314,500	264,059,200	378,311,600	105,151,400
1870 to 1879	52,764,400	227,236,800	628,717,300	161,850,700
1880 to 1889	51,405,100	221,383,000	921,103,100	200,523,200
1890 to 1899	95,081,700	409,481,900	1,568,876,900	238,928,600
1900	12,315,100	53,036,700	173,591,400	22,422,200
1901	12,698,100	54,686,000	173,011,300	21,626,200
1902	14,313,700	61,416,600	175,102,300	19,354,800
1903	15,768,400	67,908,700	167,937,900	18,893,100
1904	16,779,400	71,274,800	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905	18,268,300	77,598,400	169,588,800	21,257,400
1906	19,366,500	82,264,500	165,754,800	23,055,100
1907	19,860,600	84,363,600	185,014,600	25,091,900
1908	21,378,200	90,809,800	203,186,400	22,333,200
Total	411,314,000	1,765,520,000	5,074,391,700	900,057,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1908.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
Africa	8,055,500	34,217,700	1,272,600	139,900
Australasia	3,546,900	15,066,500	17,175,100	1,887,800
Austria-Hungary	119,500	507,400	1,770,500	194,600
British India	512,700	2,177,900	...	...
Canada	476,100	2,022,400	22,106,200	2,429,800
Germany	3,100	13,300	4,971,600	546,400
Japan	139,700	593,400	3,801,300	417,800
Mexico	1,082,200	4,597,000	73,664,000	8,096,800
Peru	24,900	105,700	9,566,100	1,051,500
Russia	1,357,000	5,764,300	132,100	14,500
United States	4,574,300	19,430,800	52,440,800	5,764,000
Other Countries	1,486,300	6,313,400	16,286,100	1,790,100
Total	21,378,200	90,809,800	203,186,400	22,333,200

Coal
production.

The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

BLACK COAL RAISED IN VICTORIA TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	5,831
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890	49,249
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900	1,683,485
1901	209,329
1902	225,164
1903	64,200
1904	121,741
1905	155,136
1906	160,631
1907	138,584
1908	113,462
1909	128,173
Total	3,054,985

Brown coal raised to 31st December, 1909, 49,466 tons.

The State
coal-field.

In the year 1909 the State undertook the development of the coal-mining field which had been found to exist in the Powlett River District. The following description of the operations which have

been carried on in that locality is based on information supplied by Messrs. Stanley Hunter and D. C. Mackenzie of the Mines Department, who were intrusted by the Government with the responsible work of directing the initial operations in connexion with the opening up and equipping of the mine:—

Although the existence of coal deposits at the Powlett River was proved by bores put down by the Mines Department as far back as the year 1880, when two seams were cut, viz., one of 2 ft. 1 in. at 352 feet, and the other of 2 ft. 6 in. at 689 feet, it was not until 1908 that systematic boring was commenced and the existence of a large area of payable coal subsequently proved. A large tract of the Powlett plains was then reserved for State coal-mining, an area of 524 acres, the site of the principal mining operations and of portion of the township, being repurchased from lessees, and an area of 1,765 acres held under grazing area lease being resumed by the Crown. By this means the way was kept open for the rapid development of the State Coal Mine.

Shortly after the commencement of the New South Wales coal strike in November, 1909, the work of opening out and equipping the mine was begun and by the end of that month four shafts had been sunk on to the coal seam and equipped with temporary winding and pumping machinery, and the regular output of coal had commenced. By the end of January, 1910, the output of coal was nearly 300 tons daily, of which 200 tons were regularly stacked in dumps, and the balance sent by road 10 miles to Inverloch harbor for shipment. To convey the coal from the mine 30 bullock teams, 20 two-horse teams, and 2 traction engines were employed; and to facilitate transport and loading it was necessary to undertake a great deal of road-making and repairing, remove sand hummocks at Inverloch, construct platforms for coal storage, lay down rails, and widen the jetty. The mine was officially opened on 15th March, 1910.

In addition to the four shafts already referred to, shaft No. 5 was opened out on coal at a depth of 139 feet on 24th May, the seam struck being 7 feet thick, and of excellent quality; shaft No. 6, which was commenced on 3rd May, has been sunk on excellent coal at a depth of 154 feet; shaft No. 7 was opened out on a 7-ft. seam of coal on 17th May, at a depth of 58 feet; and shaft No. 8 was opened out on a splendid seam 8 feet thick, at a depth of 97 feet, on 30th June.

Sites for shafts Nos. 9 and 10 have been located about half-a-mile west of No. 3, and will be started immediately. The area they will tap is extensive, and has been shown to contain a splendid seam of hard black coal.

About 6 miles of headings have been driven below since the inception of the mine. The shafts have been provided with the most modern plant, and the underground workings have been laid out in a thoroughly systematic manner, and are well timbered throughout.

An up-to-date changing house with bathrooms and drying rooms has been erected for the convenience of the workmen.

The daily output of the mine during August, 1910, was 1,100 tons, and the total amount of coal raised to the middle of that month was 80,000 tons, the bulk of which has been supplied to the Victorian Railways.

The fortnightly wages sheets for all works amounted in the same month to nearly £6,000. The miners numbered about 400, who, at contract rates, earned from 9s. 10d. to 18s. 5d. per shift, after making deductions for explosives and oil; the average wage being 12s. 9d. per day. The surface hands, of whom there were about 450, were paid from 6s. to 12s. per day.

The construction of a railway to the coal-field was authorized on 17th December, 1909, and in the beginning of the following year a strong force of men was put on the work. Platelaying was begun on 23rd January, and on 22nd February the rails were laid to the coal shafts, when the loading and transport of coal were at once commenced. It was found that the works for a permanent line would require many months for their execution, and the railway which has so far been constructed is therefore only of a temporary nature. It is called the Woolamai to Powlett Coal-field line, and extends from Woolamai to the township of Wonthaggi, a distance of 15 miles. It was opened for general traffic, including passengers, on 9th May, 1910. The construction of the permanent line is now in progress.

The first settlement on the field consisted of "Canvas Town," which was situated close to the mine, and in which nearly 3,000 people were living. The tents were arranged in streets, roads were rudely formed, water reticulation from springs and wells was carried out, a complete sanitary service evolved, and a simple code of regulations made for the protection and welfare of the camp inhabitants. The result was, on the whole, satisfactory. Good order was maintained, and no epidemic occurred.

The Government, recognising that a town would spring into existence, determined to take the matter in hand, with the view of preventing indiscriminate settlement. Allotment 31 parish of Wonthaggi containing 320 acres, was accordingly purchased at a price of £15 per acre, a properly-designed township was laid out, and allotments thereof were leased for 21 years as business and residential sites. The annual rental of these town allotments up to the present time (September, 1910) considerably exceeds the purchase price of the whole area. To assist in the improvement of the town and the betterment of the workers, the Government has formed roads and planted them with trees, carried out a large and complete water supply scheme, built 100 miners' houses, and generally supervised the development and advance of the town. It is now proposed to form a municipality, and for this purpose a Bill is to be brought before Parliament.

In addition to the State mine, there were eight other collieries being worked at the end of 1909, the output of which for that year was 125,227 tons.

The following statement shows the value of the local output, and for comparison, the quantity and value of black coal imported in each of the last ten years :—

Values of coal produced and imported.

BLACK COAL PRODUCED AND IMPORTED, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Raised in State.		Imported.		
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Official.*	Actual.†
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1900	211,596	101,599	690,567	403,723	578,350
1901	209,329	147,191	710,918	446,058	595,394
1902	225,164	155,850	656,656	428,904	533,533
1903	64,200	40,818	796,407	450,781	623,852
1904	121,741	70,208	743,470	412,765	539,016
1905	155,136	79,035	745,477	387,069	475,242
1906	160,631	80,283	917,392	475,806	567,636
1907	138,584	79,681	883,245	489,421	636,672
1908	113,462	64,653	1,021,997	581,025	783,531
1909	128,173	76,870	945,215	539,786	748,295

* Value according to Customs Returns which is the invoice value in New South Wales as given by importers.

† Estimated value found by adding to cost at Newcastle the actual freight, insurance, primage, &c.

The local production and imports of coal amounted to about 900,000 tons in each year from 1900 to 1905; in 1906 they reached 1,078,023 tons; in 1907, 1,021,829 tons; in 1908, 1,135,459 tons; and in 1909, 1,073,388 tons.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia. Coal raised in Australasia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	9,346	17,538,869	507,226	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882..	13	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,010	1,408,893
1883 to 1887..	7,951	13,902,101	911,416	..	59,554	2,506,631
1888 to 1892..	83,967	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	216,882	3,179,846
1893 to 1897..	920,452	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	184,391	3,785,485
1898 to 1902..	1,151,329	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	242,114	5,566,597
1903	64,200	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	51,805	1,420,193
1904	121,741	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,612	1,537,838
1905	155,136	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	50,464	1,585,756
1906	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,895	1,729,536
1907	138,584	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	55,900	1,831,009
1908	113,462	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,018	1,860,975
1909	128,173	7,019,879	756,577	214,332	66,162	1,911,247

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905.

Coal production of the world.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1907 was about one thousand million tons (of 2,240 lbs.).

The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world.

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1907.

Country.	Production.	Value per	Excess of	Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
		ton at Collieries.	Imports (+) or Exports (-)	
	Tons.	s. d.	Tons.	
Australasia—				
Victoria	158,584	11 6	+ 883,074	621
New South Wales	8,657,924	6 9	- 4,427,887	17,080
Queensland	683,272	6 6	+ 65,555	1,223†
Western Australia	142,372	7 9	+ 144,518	253
Tasmania	55,900	8 11	+ 95,000	138
New Zealand	1,831,009	10 7	+ 84,347	3,910
Austria	13,627,000	7 11	+ 9,330,000†	69,995
Belgium	23,324,000	13 8½	- 519,000	142,699
British India	11,147,000	4 8	- 419,000	112,502
Canada	9,385,000	10 9	+ 7,906,000	22,075
France	35,586,000	11 2½*	+ 17,299,000	174,951*
Germany	140,885,000	9 8½	- 12,474,000	545,330
Japan	13,716,000	8 10	- 2,904,000	106,589*
United Kingdom	267,831,000	9 0	- 85,157,000	918,400
United States	428,896,000	5 11½	- 11,021,000	640,780*

NOTE.—Some of these figures are provisional.

* Figures for 1906. † Census Figures, 1901. ‡ Austria-Hungary.

Stone quarries.

There were 86 stone quarries in which work was carried on during 1909; these gave employment to 853 persons, and the sum paid in wages was £63,181. 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:—

STONE QUARRIES: 1905 TO 1909.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—			Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Freestone, &c.	Granite.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1905	357,474	300	584	52,649
1906	393,873	222	983	58,373
1907	405,718	475	475	62,296
1908	491,446	1,594	713	76,658
1909	525,555	370	838	81,719

During 1909 the Mines Department had the following boring plant at work:—Six diamond drills with calyx cutters and steam motive power, seven percussion drills with oil power, one pioneer drill with oil power, and one hand-boring machine. Four of these machines were engaged in boring for deep leads (alluvial), and put down 64 bores; one was utilized in proving a copper-bearing dyke near Walhalla, and put down 10 bores; and ten were used in boring for coal, and put down 51 bores. The aggregate depth of the alluvial bores was 9,771 feet; that of the copper lode bores 726 feet; and that of the coal bores 17,551 feet. Boring.

Government batteries are located in 23 districts, and during 1909 treated 3,068 tons of ore, which yielded 1,566 ounces of gold, the net cost to the Mines Department being £1,706. Government batteries.

There were 311 plants at work treating tailings by the cyanide process during 1909, this number representing an excess of 22 over that for the year 1908. The total quantity of gold obtained in the year was 75,429 ounces, valued at £267,431, from 1,257,338 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 5 gr. per ton, being an increase of 31,570 in tonnage of tailings treated, but a decrease of 1,816 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The records show that since the introduction of these methods, a grand total of 10,646,236 tons of tailings have been treated by cyanide and other processes for 936,679 ounces of gold, the yield being equal to an average of 1 dwt. 18 gr. per ton. Cyanidation.

The number of accidents happening in 1909 in connexion with gold mining was 105, in which 15 persons were killed and 99 seriously injured. In the last twenty years the average number of men employed in gold mining was 26,473, and the average yearly number of accidents 108, 31 persons per annum being killed, and 85 injured, or 1.16 and 3.22 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining during the twenty-one years, 1889-1909, there were 29 persons killed and 116 injured. 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, and where 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 1909, 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, 1909.

persons employed, the wages paid, and the other chief items of expenditure, also the value of articles produced or work done:—

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	19	141	12	102	..	..	7,922	3,370	99,483	133,641		
Bone milling	19	526	14	106	..	1	8,316	3,162	45,332	68,483				
Tanning	58	1,361	58	1,434	..	10	129,902	10,053	826,821	1,059,120				
Fellmongering	35	580	38	458	..	1	33,951	4,328	484,947	577,077				
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	189	1,451	192	700	..	6	36,345	6,486	407,371	496,948				
Other	7	52	4	180	..	..	15,365	141	44,380	66,902		
Total	327	4,111	318	2,980	7	24	231,801	27,540	1,908,334	2,402,171				
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats Animal and Vegetable.</i>														
Oil Grease, Glue, Soap, and Candle..	22	340	15	582	..	15	60,479	14,727	357,719	522,282				

*Class III.—Processes relating to Stone,
Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c.	108	2,724	107	1,549	..	39	164,192	58,539	24,883	350,249
Cement, including cement pipes	4	475	..	143	..	..	12,850	6,884	16,996	50,648
Glass, including bottles	8	93	11	613	..	4	44,776	20,164	19,889	111,757
" bevelling	20	68	20	193	..	3	18,509	728	33,441	65,315
Marble and stone dressing	37	103	47	346	..	2	38,020	783	39,932	98,781
Other	21	118	21	208	..	2	17,825	5,648	14,159	54,717
Total	198	3,581	206	3,052	..	50	296,172	92,746	149,300	731,467

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Cooperage	11	42	12	72	..	..	7,294	142	9,181	20,619
Sawmilling, moulding, &c.	261	4,950	297	4,302	3	12	394,395	7,610	600,789	1,215,671
Mantelpiece	12	56	16	239	..	1	18,757	225	18,283	43,739
Wood carving, turning	38	276	48	212	..	4	16,541	1,708	18,628	51,622
Other	7	26	9	93	..	..	7,875	204	15,535	29,561
Total	329	5,350	382	4,918	3	17	444,862	9,889	662,416	1,361,212

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implement	52	677	61	1,822	..	9	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,293
Engineering, iron foundry, &c.	293	3,238	360	5,411	2	37	547,192	58,648	644,273	1,561,011
Railway workshop	15	699	..	2,873	..	4	360,679	9,469	396,695	833,111
Sheet-iron, tin, &c.	61	207	61	1,049	1	17	77,761	2,919	153,195	284,240
Brass, copper smithing	51	217	63	632	..	20	50,799	3,841	57,245	137,316
Wireworking	16	136	17	202	..	8	17,439	942	64,962	108,666
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide	101	409	137	672	..	..	59,172	6,309	123,542	262,358
Oven, range	18	73	23	186	..	1	16,300	828	22,149	53,505
Other	45	779	39	443	2	1	38,457	3,776	119,674	192,853
Total	652	6,435	761	13,290	5	97	1,349,190	99,429	1,824,657	4,044,353

222

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1909—*continued.*

688

Victorian Year-Book, 1909-10.

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	252	27	299	..	11	28,454	4,118	388,865	443,277				
Butter, cheese, butterine	212	2,568	54	1,108	3	33	110,274	20,345	2,154,008	2,401,084				
Meat freezing, preserving	14	1,998	9	659	..	7	54,042	17,476	408,100	521,663				
Biscuit	4	148	5	780	..	406	57,980	6,940	230,735	373,679				
Flourmilling	59	4,112	46	686	..	2	79,547	21,313	2,227,439	2,639,519				
Jam, sauce, &c.	24	388	16	806	..	587	81,958	6,708	369,162	573,849				
Oatmeal, starch, &c.	25	1,015	22	298	..	207	34,245	5,533	230,385	314,090				
Sugar, confectionery, &c.	27	691	26	1,030	2	804	123,659	20,589	1,140,382	1,421,341				
Aerated water, cordial, &c.	144	473	136	959	8	21	78,127	3,802	107,228	304,512				
Malt	20	203	7	173	..	1	21,905	5,728	194,513	262,648				
Brewing	32	1,876	26	992	..	4	130,906	23,495	343,022	771,779				
Distilling	7	165	7	92	..	..	11,414	3,532	28,351	50,657		
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c.	11	482	7	167	..	92	21,198	2,843	164,049	229,594				
Tobacco, &c.	14	415	13	908	..	1,528	171,495	3,015	592,807	963,660				
Other	20	941	11	233	..	15	21,398	8,638	9,698	69,559				
Total	639	15,727	412	9,190	13	3,718	1,026,602	154,075	8,588,744	11,340,911				

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woollen mill	9	2,443	7	787	..	923	100,140	13,541	202,059	403,106
Clothing, Tailoring, &c.	374	231	357	1,726	19	6,814	439,139	9,099	810,937	1,513,661
Dressmaking and millinery	548	126	58	172	442	8,650	285,380	5,307	557,626	1,015,790
Underclothing, shirt	130	346	54	190	93	5,139	176,127	4,972	427,409	720,621
Hat, cap	35	319	34	608	8	1,038	104,424	5,714	140,298	296,524
Hosiery	21	82	10	47	11	577	25,845	812	48,191	90,235
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	4	8	3	40	1	133	9,437	298	18,008	36,877
Boot, shoe	136	835	165	4,258	6	2,465	415,011	6,526	884,329	1,487,789
Umbrella	9	14	9	65	1	180	12,163	312	54,695	84,783
Rope, twine, &c.	8	1,005	11	427	..	332	45,211	3,932	154,929	258,974
Sail, tent, &c.	12	12	11	76	1	48	7,756	97	28,849	44,730
Other	22	83	16	135	5	279	22,579	1,022	63,593	115,401
Total	1,308	5,504	735	8,531	587	26,578	1,643,212	51,632	3,390,923	6,068,491

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,
Engraving, &c.*

Printing	284	1,792	350	4,317	11	870	551,689	19,126	484,305	1,565,417
Account-book, stationery, paper, &c.	23	975	16	796	..	618	86,398	12,504	127,152	293,500
Fancy box	22	60	19	140	4	575	33,898	868	49,555	105,790
Die sinking, engraving, &c.	15	54	17	140	..	2	14,726	716	9,669	34,746
Other	11	54	11	94	..	3	10,372	659	17,235	37,931
Total	355	2,935	413	5,487	15	2,068	697,083	33,873	687,916	2,037,384

Class IX.—Musical Instruments

.. .. .	4	11	5	34	..	1	3,237	53	1,688	6,920
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Class X.—Arms and Explosives

.. .. .	6	130	4	100	..	242	20,943	1,200	61,598	112,074
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1909—*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 ..	338	440	389	2,967	1	21	224,396	9,794	259,383	634,386
Saddle, harness	54	8	58	378	..	52	32,918	300	50,407	101,914
Other	12	17	15	113	1	3	8,881	202	12,825	27,679
Total	404	465	462	3,458	2	76	266,195	10,296	322,615	763,979
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i>										
	13	1,141	13	115	..	..	11,393	895	6,529	26,375
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	38	191	27	301	2	130	31,096	1,261	93,804	146,045
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	140	294	155	1,387	1	31	136,957	1,755	169,533	368,936
Picture frame	20	41	15	180	1	50	15,643	668	28,632	54,035
Other	11	64	11	167	..	4	13,985	615	36,677	61,197
Total	209	590	208	2,035	4	215	197,681	4,299	328,646	630,213

Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.

Blacking, blue, &c.	13	99	12	162	1	119	15,635	780	100,769	153,130
Chemical	34	1,189	28	793	4	162	94,652	9,018	474,500	766,320
Other	23	59	21	122	1	2	7,510	379	22,451	42,207
Total	70	1,347	61	1,077	6	283	117,797	10,177	597,720	961,657

Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances

.. ..	10	10	5	40	..	5	3,577	95	2,910	9,292
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Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware

.. ..	64	119	73	679	..	45	69,968	2,356	132,490	266,706
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Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.

Electric Light	13	13,293	..	440	..	2	54,621	39,400	700	207,959
Gas, coke	47	1,038	3	1,386	..	1	181,965	2,427	197,373	676,528
Other	12	994	10	132	..	102	17,351	3,334	49,480	108,250
Total	72	15,325	13	1,958	..	105	253,937	45,161	247,553	992,737

Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness)

.. ..	31	116	41	346	..	110	31,234	1,022	146,420	202,072
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Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included

Rubber goods	12	497	13	537	..	195	59,927	6,853	227,762	316,609
Brush, broom	16	25	15	171	1	46	18,002	438	55,638	88,415
Basket, wickerware	14	2	17	70	..	..	4,559	12	4,952	12,915
Total	42	524	45	778	1	241	82,488	7,303	288,352	417,939

Grand Total	4,755	63,761	4,172	58,650	643	33,890	6,807,851	566,768	19,706,530	32,898,235
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Production.

The total amount of wages paid during the year (£6,807,851) represents an average payment for all employes of £73 11s., an increase of £1 19s. on the average for 1908, of £4 5s. on that for 1907, and of £5 17s. 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 four years, the proportions being:— 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 1909 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 698, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £73 11s. relates to all employes, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1908 AND 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	Value.	Proportion per cent.	Value.	Proportion per cent.
	£		£	
Wages	6,380,296	20·7	6,807,851	20·7
Fuel and Light	538,571	1·8	566,768	1·7
Materials	18,662,070	60·6	19,706,530	59·9
	25,580,937	83·1	27,081,149	82·3
Articles produced or work done	30,787,760	100·0	32,898,235	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous expenses	5,206,823	16·9	5,817,086	17·7

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced has decreased to the extent of .8 since 1908, chiefly owing to a reduction in the proportionate value of materials used. The percentage that the difference between outlay and output, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bears to the output is consequently .8 more than in 1908.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of persons employed:—

	692 factories	1,757 persons.
Under 4 hands	576 "	2,304 "
4 hands	1,710 "	11,869 "
5 to 10 hands	843 "	12,225 "
11 to 20 hands	577 "	17,744 "
21 to 50 hands	197 "	13,459 "
51 to 100 hands	160 "	37,997 "
101 hands and upwards		
Total	4,755 "	97,355 "

Classification according to persons employed.

Of the 4,755 establishments, 3,069 used steam, gas, electric or other motive power, and employed 79,047 persons; and 1,686 used manual labour only, and employed 18,308 persons.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1908 and 1909 of the factories in the metropolitan and country districts.

Factories, metropolitan and country.

FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, METROPOLIS AND COUNTRY: 1908 AND 1909.

Nature of Industry.	1908.			1909.		
	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.	78	1,865	9	85	1,940	14
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	12	484	13	11	505	14
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	89	2,612	25	89	2,410	22
4. Working in wood	133	2,809	17	141	3,129	16
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	387	10,298	72	410	10,506	87
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	185	6,512	3,443	181	6,471	3,546
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	958	7,216	22,321	1,012	7,737	23,422
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	227	4,600	1,933	236	4,697	1,982
9. Musical instruments	3	36	..	4	39	1
10. Arms and explosives	2	67	165	3	69	183
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	199	2,035	46	207	2,137	55
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	9	91	..	11	108	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	179	2,022	211	190	2,113	214
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	45	919	248	47	939	284
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	12	53	5	10	45	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	55	694	49	59	731	43
17. Heat, light, and energy	23	1,609	97	24	1,703	104
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and har- ness	28	356	114	31	387	110
19. Wares not elsewhere included ..	38	796	251	41	819	242
Total	2,662	45,074	29,019	2,792	46,485	30,344

FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	1908.			1909.		
	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.	242	1,434	14	242	1,358	17
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	11	88	1	11	92	1
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	119	913	27	109	848	28
4. Working in wood	170	1,989	2	188	2,171	4
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	245	3,191	13	242	3,545	15
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	464	3,155	145	458	3,131	185
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	288	1,511	3,542	296	1,529	3,743
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	121	1,183	97	119	1,203	101
10. Arms and explosives	3	40	42	3	35	59
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	191	1,683	22	197	1,783	23
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	2	23	..	2	20	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	17	118	3	19	130	5
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	21	194	6	23	199	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	4	17	2	5	21	2
17. Heat, light, and energy	47	256	..	48	268	1
19. Wares not elsewhere included	1	4	..	1	4	..
Total	1,946	15,799	3,916	1,963	16,337	4,189
<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	320	3,299	23	327	3,298	31
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	23	572	14	22	597	15
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	208	3,525	52	198	3,258	50
4. Working in wood	303	4,798	19	329	5,300	20
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	632	13,489	85	652	14,051	102
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	649	9,667	3,588	639	9,602	3,731
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,246	8,727	25,863	1,308	9,266	27,165
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	348	5,783	2,030	355	5,900	2,083
9. Musical instruments	3	36	..	4	39	1
10. Arms and explosives	5	107	207	6	104	242
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	390	3,718	68	404	3,920	78
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	11	114	..	13	128	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	196	2,140	214	209	2,243	219
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	66	1,113	254	70	1,138	289
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	12	53	5	10	45	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	59	711	51	64	752	45
17. Heat, light, and energy	70	1,865	97	72	1,971	105
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	28	356	114	31	387	110
19. Wares not elsewhere included	39	800	251	42	823	242
Total	4,608	60,873	32,935	4,755	62,822	34,533

The factories in the metropolitan area in 1909 exceeded by 130 the number in 1908 and by 214 that in 1907, whilst those in country districts numbered 17 more than in 1908 and 11 more than in 1907.

The industries in the different classes showing a larger number of factories in 1909 than in 1908, both metropolitan and country, are as follows:—

Class 1—Boiling-down, 1; tanning, fellmongering, 1; chaff-cutting, corn-crushing, 8. Class 3—Asbestos, 1. Class 4—Cork-cutting, 1; forest saw-milling, 13; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, 9; mantelpiece, 2; wood-carving, turnery, 2. Class 5—Engineering, boiler-making, iron foundry, 15; cutlery, tool, 1; oven, range, 1; brass, copper-smithing, 4; wire-working, 1. Class 6—Oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot, 3; condiments, &c., 2; ice, 1; salt, 1; tobacco, cigar, cigarette, 1. Class 7—Clothing, tailoring, 21; dressmaking, &c., 31; underclothing, &c., 5; hat, cap, 1; hosiery, 2; umbrella, parasol, 1; dyeing, 1; flax, 1; rope, twine, &c., 1; tent, &c., 1. Class 8—Printing, 3; ink, 1; fancy box, 3. Class 9—Organ, pianoforte, 1. Class 10—Ammunition, 1. Class 11—Motor, cycle, 8; saddle, harness, 10. Class 12—Ship, boat, building, 1; graving dock, &c., 1. Class 13—Bedstead, 2; cabinet making, 11; picture frame, 1. Class 14—Chemical, 2; essential oil, 1; paint, &c., 2. Class 16—Gold-smithing, 5. Class 17—Electric apparatus, 1; electric light, 1. Class 18—Fancy leather, 3. Class 19—Basket, wicker, 2; rubber goods, 3.

The industries in which the number of factories was less in 1909 than in 1908 are:—

Class 1—Bone milling, manure, 2; sausage casings, 1. Class 2—Oil, &c., 1. Class 3—Brick, pottery, 11. Class 4—Cooperage, 1. Class 5—Iron safe, door, 1; cyanide, 1. Class 6—Butter, cheese, 4; meat freezing or preserving, 1; flour, 4; jam, pickle, sauce, 2; aerated water, cordial, 3; brewing, 3; distilling, 1. Class 7—Boot, shoe, 3. Class 11—Coach, carriage, &c., 3; saddle-tree, &c., 1. Class 13—Upholstery, bedding, &c., 1. Class 14—Blacking, blue, &c., 1. Class 15—Surgical instrument, 2. Class 19—Brush, broom, 2.

Since 1908 workers in metropolitan factories have increased by 2,736, there being an addition of 1,411 males and 1,325 females. Workers in country factories have during the same period increased by 811, the number of males being greater by 538 and that of females by 273 than in 1908.

The industries in the State showing the largest increases in the average number of workers employed in 1909, as compared with 1908, are as follows:—Saw-milling (forest), with an increase of 157 males; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, &c., with an increase of 285 males; agricultural implement, with an increase of 450 males and 1 female; railway workshop, with an increase of 277 males, but a loss of 1 female; biscuit, with an increase of 77 males and

36 females; confectionery, with an increase of 84 males and 77 females; clothing, tailoring, with an increase of 100 males and 247 females; dressmaking, &c., with an increase of 34 males and 325 females; underclothing, &c., with an increase of 7 males and 305 females; hat, cap, with an increase of 48 males and 120 females; boot, shoe, with an increase of 314 males and 232 females; flax, rope, &c., with an increase of 47 males and 90 females; printing, with an increase of 98 males and 51 females; fancy box, with an increase of 37 males and 169 females; and gas, with an increase of 91 males and 1 female.

The following are the industries which show the largest decreases in the number of persons employed as compared with the previous year:—Brick, pottery, and earthenware, 128 males and 2 females; engineering, &c., 124 males less an increase of 6 females; breweries, 116 males less an increase of 3 females; and account-book, stationery, &c., 17 males and 163 females.

Factories
and works
for eight
years.

The following summary shows the power used, persons employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for each of the last eight years:—

FACTORIES—POWER, EMPLOYÉS, ETC.: 1902 TO 1909.

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

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	5,616,068
1909	62,822	34,533	97,355	7,140,304	2,903,506	5,738,838

This table shows that there has been considerable progress during the last eight years. The factories have increased to the extent of 752, the actual horse-power of engines by 19,940, the persons employed by 24,292, of whom 13,164 were males and 11,128 females; the approximate value of machinery and plant by £2,058,281, and that of buildings, &c., by £612,869. A noticeable feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1909 these numbered 802, an increase of 643 since 1902.

In the next table the persons employed in factories during the last three years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total number of persons shows an increase of 3,547 compared with 1908, and of 6,452 compared with 1907:—

Persons employed, male and female.

		TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
		1907.	1908.	1909.
Males	... ..	59,691	60,873	62,822
Females	... ..	31,212	32,935	34,533
Total	... ..	<u>90,903</u>	<u>93,808</u>	<u>97,355</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Working Proprietors—				
Males	... ..	3,975	4,056	4,172
Females	... ..	629	629	643
Managers and Overseers—				
Males	... ..	2,318	2,222	2,324
Females	... ..	395	388	420
Accountants and Clerks—				
Males	... ..	2,314	2,461	2,540
Females	... ..	432	478	531
Engine-drivers and Firemen—				
Males	... ..	1,544	1,568	1,560
Workers in Factories—				
Males	... ..	45,319	46,545	48,251
Females	... ..	28,400	30,046	31,298
Factory Workers working in their own homes—				
Males	... ..	115	106	122
Females	... ..	1,314	1,351	1,573
Carters and Messengers—				
Males	... ..	3,000	2,945	2,949
All Others—				
Males	... ..	1,106	970	904
Females	... ..	42	43	68

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1909, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down	Foremen .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week
Bone milling	Tallowmen .. ..	.. ..	40s. "
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Carters	36s. to 40s. per week	.. ..
Sausage casing	Sausage skin cleaners	36s. to 48s. "	42s. per week
Tanning	Slicker whiteners ..	.. ..	52s. "
	Fleshers .. ..	.. ..	49s. "
	Jiggers and grainers ..	.. ..	47s. "
	Rollers and strikers ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Machine shavers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Scudders, unhairers, and stoners	.. ..	44s. "
	Fancy leather machinists	.. ..	42s. "
	Labourers in sheds, vats, &c.	.. ..	40s. "
Fellmongering	Foremen scourers, tanners, headers, and trotters	.. ..	45. per week
	Men in charge of limes	.. ..	45s. "
	Hands at burring and fleshing machines	.. ..	42s. "
	Wool sorters .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Wool pressers and others	.. ..	36s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting	Labourers	36s. to 42s. per week	37s.6d. "
	Carters	42s. to 45s. "	.. ..
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue	Labourers	6s. 6d. to 7s. per day	6s. 6d. per day
Soap	Soapmakers	90s. to 95s. per week	.. ..
	Assistant soapboilers	.. ..	50s. per week.
	Foremen .. ..	.. ..	50s. "
	Men in charge of milling-room	.. ..	48s. "
	Mixers .. ..	.. ..	42s. "
	General hands .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—male	.. ..	36s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—female	.. ..	22s.6d. "
Candle	Stillmen .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, and press-room gangers	.. ..	45s. "
	Candle room gangers	.. ..	47s.6d. "
	Candle moulders .. ..	.. ..	44s.6d. "
	Other adult workers..	.. ..	42s. "
	Carters	40s. to 42s. per week	.. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—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. 2d. ,,
	Engine-drivers	11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	.. .. .
	Burners on kilns .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 0½d. per hr.
	Blacksmiths, carpenters, facemen .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 0½d. ,,
	Drawers .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 1d. ,,
	Machine drivers, riggers and setters .. .. .	.. .. .	11½d. ,,
	Firemen .. .. .	.. .. .	11½d. ,,
	Pan and crusher attendants .. .. .	.. .. .	11½d. ,,
	Clayholemen .. .. .	.. .. .	11d. ,,
	Hand Moulders and Wheelers .. .. .	.. .. .	10½d. ,,
	Truckers .. .. .	.. .. .	10d. ,,
	Blacksmiths' strikers .. .. .	.. .. .	9½d. ,,
	Glazed pipes	Loftmen, yardmen .. .. .	.. .. .	9½d. ,,
Burners		56s. 3d. to 62s. 6d. per week	.. .. .
General pottery	Flangers .. .. .	.. .. .	54s. per week
	Setters, pressers, junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. ,,
	Labourers	40s. to 42s. per week	.. .. .
	Burners	60s. to 62s. 6d. ,,	.. .. .
	Pressers, stoneware and flower pot throwers	45s. to 50s. ,,	.. .. .
	Handlers, turners, jiggers—male .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. per week
	Placers, dippers	40s. to 45s. per week	.. .. .
	Sagger makers .. .. .	.. .. .	42s. per week
	Mould makers .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. ,,
	„ „ assistants .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. ,,
	Labourers	40s. to 42s. per week	.. .. .
	Terra-cotta pressers and plungers .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. per week
	„ „ clayhole .. .. .	.. .. .	8s. 4d. per day
	„ „ facemen .. .. .	.. .. .	7s. 4d. ,,
	„ „ breakers and fillers .. .. .	.. .. .	7s. 4d. ,,
Females employed in making general pottery .. .. .	.. .. .	20s. per week	
Tiles	Tile moulders and pressers .. .. .	.. .. .	42s. per week
	Others—male .. .. .	.. .. .	40s. ,,
	„ „ female .. .. .	.. .. .	20s. ,,
Lime, cement, cement pipes	Labourers	7s. to 7s. 6d. per day	.. .. .
Asbestos	Machinists	36s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Glass Bottle Works	Furnacemen (two or more producers) .. .. .	.. .. .	52s. 6d. ,,
	Furnacemen (one producer) .. .. .	.. .. .	38s. 6d. ,,
	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.	.. .. .

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class III.—continued.</i>				
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. "
Glass bevelling, &c. ..	Firemen ..	..	42s. "
	Sand blasters and packers ..	..	40s. "
	Bevellers ..	..	45s. "
	Silverers ..	..	45s. "
	Cutters ..	45s. to 54s. per week	..	
	Cementers ..	..	35s. per week
	Marble, stone-dressing ..	Carvers in marble and stone	82s. 6d. "
		Carvers' assistants	69s. 8d. "
		Letter cutters	61s. 0½d. "
		Monumental carvers	67s. 6d. "
Monumental stone cutters and turners ..		..	60s. 6d. "
Other stone and slate cutters ..		..	56s. 3d. "
Machinists, cutting, planing and polishing ..		50s. to 66s. per week	..	
Labourers, gritting and sanding ..		45s. to 46s. 10½d. "	..	
Stone filter ..		..	45s. per week
Modelling		Filtermakers
	Modellers ..	12s. to 14s. per day	..	
	Shop hands ..	10s. to 11s. "	..	
	Pressers and casters ..	42s. to 54s. per week	48s. per week	
Asphalt	Asphalters and tarpavers ..	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	8s. per day	
	<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage	Coopers ..	..	60s. per week
Corkcutting	Corkcutters ..	32s. 6d. to 55s. per week	40s. "	
Bellows	Bellows-makers ..	36s. to 45s. "	37s. "	
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Foremen (various) ..	48s. to 72s. "	..	
	Box makers and box nailing machine workers ..	..	48s. per week
	Box printing machine workers ..	..	45s. "
	Carpenters and joiners ..	54s. to 62s. per week	..	
	Mantelpiece makers ..	..	52s. per week
	Millwrights, engineers, engine-drivers, and steam crane workers ..	48s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Stokers ..	..	45s. per week
	Labourers, box stackers ..	39s. to 45s. per week	..	
	Stackers, timber ..	..	48s. per week

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—continued.</i> Saw-milling, &c.—continued.	Stackers and sorters on wharf	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Stackers, casual, public yards	..	1s. 3d. "
	Stackers, casual, private yards	..	1s. 1½d. "
	Stackers, private yards (foremen)	..	1s. 6d. "
	Wire nail machine workers	..	51s. per week
	Other machine workers	45s. to 64s. per week	..
	Polishers, coaters	..	50s. per week
	Painters and glaziers	..	51s. "
	Pullers out	36s. to 45s. per week	..
	Sawyers	48s. to 63s. "	..
	Saw sharpeners	..	57s. per week
	Blacksmiths	..	54s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	..	42s. "
	Salesmen, tally and order men	..	48s. "
	Wood-carving, turning	Carvers	..	54s. "
Turners		..	54s. "
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i> Agricultural implement	Pattern makers	..	60s. per week
	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters	..	54s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	..	42s. "
	Iron annealers	..	46s. "
	Drillers	..	42s. "
	Belt cutters	..	45s. "
	Machinists, iron	..	48s. "
	.. wood	42s. to 58s. per week	..
	Sheet iron workers	..	48s. per week
	Assemblers	..	45s. "
	Painters	51s. to 54s. per week	..
	Engine-drivers	45s. to 54s. "	..
	Labourers, yardmen	39s. to 45s. "	..
	Blacksmiths	10s. to 14s. per day	..
	Strikers	7s. to 8s. "	..
Fitters and turners	10s. to 11s. "	..	
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry	Boilermakers and platers	..	10s. per day
	Riveters	9s. to 10s. per day	..
	Bank pipe moulders	8s. 4d. to 10s. 8d. "	..
	Vertical pipe moulders	..	8s. per day
	Coremakers, pipe	8s. 4d. to 10s. 8d. per day	..
	Finishers and casters	..	10s. per day
	Furnacemen	..	8s. "
	Pipe dressers	..	7s. 4d. "
	Labourers	..	7s. "
	Iron casting moulders—heavy	..	10s. "
	Iron casting moulders—light	8s. to 9s. per day	..
	Iron coremakers—heavy	..	10s. per day
	Iron coremakers—light	8s. to 9s. per day	..
	Steel moulders and core makers	..	10s. per day
	Steel crucible furnacemen	..	10s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>				
Engineering, &c.—continued.	Steel converter furnacemen .. ..	..	9s. per day
	Furnacemen's assistants .. ..	..	8s. ,,
	Steel and iron dressers	7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. per day	..	
	Annealers and labourers	7s. to 7s. 4d. per day	..	
Cutlery	Cutlery and sawmakers	60s. to 80s. per week	..	
	Knifemiths	50s. to 55s. ,,	..	
	Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners	45s. to 55s. ,,	..	
Nail, barbed wire	Nail makers	50s. to 60s. ,,	55s. per week	
	Labourers	36s. to 40s. ,,	36s. ,,	
Iron safe, door	Barbed wire workers	40s. to 50s. ,,	45s. ,,	
	Fireproof safe, &c., makers	45s. to 80s. ,,	60. ,,	
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	Tinsmiths .. ..	..	48s. ,,
	Sheet iron workers .. ..	..	48s. ,,
	Zinc workers .. ..	..	48s. ,,
	Canister makers	41s. 6d. to 46s. per week	..	
	Galvanizers	45s. to 50s. ,,	48s. per week	
	Stampers	43s. 6d. to 48s. ,,	..	
	Machine soldering and other machinists	41s. 6d. to 44s. ,,	..	
	Ornamental japanners .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Japanners, grainers, liners, coaters, and brush hands	38s. to 44s. per week	..	
	Stove, range, oven	Stove and oven fitters	47s. to 51s. ,,	..
Pattern making	Pattern makers .. ..	..	66s. per week
Meter	Instrument fitters .. ..	..	48s. ,,
Spring	Spring fitters and spiral spring makers .. ..	..	56s. ,,
	Engineers .. ..	..	54s. ,,
	Stokers .. ..	..	45s. ,,
	Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists .. ..	..	50s. ,,
	Other machinists .. ..	..	42s. ,,
	Strikers, emery wheel finishers and others .. ..	..	42s. ,,
	Brass, copper smithing	Brass moulders, and finishers	48s. ,,
		Brass polishers	42s. ,,
		Dressers, furnacemen	36s. ,,
		Coremakers, male	45s. ,,
	 female	30s. ,,
	Lead, shot, pewter	Coppersmiths	48s. to 57s. per week	..
Labourers in lead and shot factories		40s. to 50s. ,,	45s. per week	
Wire working	Weavers .. ..	..	49s. ,,
	Bench hands .. ..	..	48s. ,,
	Light work wire workers .. ..	..	42s. ,,
	Weavers' strikers .. ..	..	38s. ,,
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. ,,	..	
	Bedstead, fender	Blacksmiths	46s. per week
Fitters-up .. ..		..	49s. ,,

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>			
<i>Bedstead, &c., continued.</i>			
	Assistant fitters-up ..	.. ..	40s. per week
	Chill fitters ..	54s. to 62s. per week	.. ..
	Frame setters ..	.. ..	52s. per week
	Chippers ..	.. ..	40s. ..
	Mounters of bedstead pillars	40s. to 49s. per week	.. ..
	Grinders and polishers	.. ..	55s. per week
	Japanners ..	40s. to 49s. per week	.. ..
	Fitters (fender) ..	.. ..	49s. per week
	Electroplaters ..	.. ..	62s. ..
	.. assistants	.. ..	54s. ..
	Brass lacquer and plate work polishers	.. ..	46s. ..
	Packers and storemen	.. ..	40s. ..
	Japanners and polishers—female ..	.. ..	24s.6d. ..
	Wrappers—female ..	.. ..	17s. 6d. ..
<i>Class VI.—Confectioned with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i>			
Bacon-curing	Slaughtermen ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Cutters-up, &c. ..	48s. to 52s. per week	.. ..
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Factory managers ..	60s. to 90s. ..	70s. per week
	Butter makers, and churners	45s. to 50s. ..	45s. ..
	Labourers, packers ..	30s. to 40s. ..	35s. ..
Butterine, margarine ..	Labourers ..	30s. to 42s. ..	40s. ..
Meat preserving, freezing ..	Slaughtermen ..	.. ..	25s. per 100 sheep
	Digester hands, tallow-men	42s. to 50s. per week	.. ..
	Boners .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Preservers' assistants	40s. to 50s. per week	45s. ..
	Tinsmiths (canister makers)	.. ..	46s. ..
	Labourers, packers ..	36s. to 48s. per week	40s. ..
	Chambermen ..	.. ..	48s. ..
<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 ..	25s. to 40s. ..	.. ..
	Cake makers ..	46s. to 52s. ..	.. ..
	Biscuit bakers, mixers	43s. to 54s. ..	.. ..
	Machine hands ..	35s. to 42s. ..	36s. per week
	Packers—male ..	37s. 6d. to 39s. ..	.. ..
	.. female ..	16s. to 20s. ..	.. ..
Confectionery	Confectioners ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	Storemen ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	.. assistants ..	.. ..	36s. ..
	Labourers ..	.. ..	30s. ..
	Chocolate dippers—male ..	.. ..	30s. ..
	.. female ..	.. ..	17s. ..
Flour mill	Millers and millwrights	.. ..	55s. ..
	Smuttermen, packer-men	40s. to 45s. per week	.. ..
	Wheat shooters, truckers, &c.	.. ..	40s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	.. ..	48s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VI.—Order 2—continued</i>				
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Foremen	50s. to 80s. per week	..	
	Tinsmiths	41s. 6d. to 46s. "	..	
Oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni	Engine-drivers .. ..	..	48s. per week
	General hands—male .. ..	..	36s. "
	" " female	14s. to 16s. per week	..	
	" " male	30s. to 60s. "	..	
Starch	" " female	12s. to 25s. "	..	
	Foremen .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers .. ..	..	42s. "
	General hands—male .. ..	..	36s. "
Sugar, treacle refining	" " female .. ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Engine-drivers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Vacuum hands and others	42s. to 115s. per week	..	
<i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
Aerated waters, cordials	Cordial makers	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week	
	Bottlers	40s. to 42s. 6d. "	..	
Malt	Wipers, and washers .. ..	..	35s. per week
	Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c. .. ..	..	48s. "
Brewing	Top and cellarmen, cask washers, storemen, &c. .. ..	..	48s. "
	Carters, stablemen .. ..	..	48s. "
	Rackers, corkers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Packers, loaders	35s. to 42s. per week	..	
	Syphoners	30s. to 35s. "	..	
	Headers-up .. ..	..	30s. per week
	Wipers and clippers .. ..	..	25s. "
Distilling	Stillmen .. ..	..	60s. "
	Brewhouse millhouse hands (skilled) .. ..	..	48s. "
	Coopers .. ..	..	60s. "
	General labourers and bottling hands	42s. to 48s. per week	..	
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c. Ice, refrigerating	General hands—male	35s. to 60s. "	36s. per week.	
	" " female	12s. to 25s. "	20s. "	
	Chamber hands .. ..	..	1s. per hour
	Ice pullers and stackers .. ..	..	1s. "
	General hands and rabbit packers .. ..	..	10½d. "
	Engine-drivers and firemen	42s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week	
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i>	Carters	42s. to 50s. "	45s. "	
	Tobacco, cigar, cigarette	Flake coverers	60s. to 80s. per week	65s. per week
		" (female)	32s. to 40s. "	37s. "
	General hands in press-rooms &c. (unskilled)	43s. to 54s. "	..	
	Gangers in pressroom	50s. to 70s. "	60s. per week.	
	Cigar makers	40s. to 65s. "	52s. "	
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Strippers, cigar, covering leaf .. ..	..	41s. "
	Strippers, cigar, bunch wrapper leaf .. ..	..	31s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Textile.</i>			
Woolen, cloth, blanket, rug..	Foremen	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	Pattern weavers, tuners	46s. to 48s. "	24s. per week
	Power-loom weavers..	..	38s. "
	Fettlers .. ..	..	..
	Spinners	36s. to 40s. per week	36s. per week
	Wool scourers .. ..	..	30s. "
	Dye house labourers..	..	30s. "
	Wool dryers, warpers	..	30s. "
	Wiley house labourers	..	25s. "
	Warpers—female ..	..	..
<i>Order 2.—Dress.</i>			
Clothing, tailoring	Cutters—order	60s. to 160s. per week	..
	" stock .. ..	..	52s.6d. per wk
	Tailors .. ..	..	50s. "
	Trimmers, pressers ..	..	47s.6d. "
	Machinists, examiners	..	45s. "
	Folders .. ..	..	40s. "
	Seam pressers .. ..	..	30s. "
	Brushers—male .. ..	..	25s. "
	Tailoresses, machinists, and buttonhole makers	..	21s. "
	Pressers and seam pressers—female	21s. to 30s. per week	..
Corset	Corset makers—female	17s.6d. to 27s. 6d.,,	22s. 6d. per wk
Dressmaking, millinery ..	Dressmakers in charge	40s. to 120s. "	..
	Dressmakers' assistants —female	..	16s. per week
	Mantlemakers—female	40s. to 80s. per week	..
	Mantlemakers' assist- ants—female	..	16s. per week
	Milliners in charge ..	40s. to 80s. per week	..
	Milliners' assistants— female	..	22s. 6d. per wk
	Pressers—female	21s. to 30s. per week	..
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt, pyjama, and col- lar makers—female	..	20s. per week
	Underclothing makers —female	..	16s. "
	Laundry ironers, &c.— female	20s. to 25s. per week	20s. "
Hat, cap	Body makers, and finishers—silk hats	50s. to 60s. "	55s. "
	Shapers, silk hats ..	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	20s. to 30s. "	25s. per week
	Trimmers straw hats— female	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Blockers, pressers— women's hats	..	42s.6d. "
	Machinists, caps— female	15s. to 25s. per week	20s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Hosiery	Machinists, knitting—female	22s. 6d. to 35s. per week	27s. 6d. per wk.
	Machinists, sewing—female	20s. to 35s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Linkers—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	24s. "
	Pressers—male ..	48s. to 60s. "	50s. "
	" female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Winders—female ..	16s. to 20s. "	18s. "
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	Menders, &c.—female	18s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Cutters .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. "
	Stickers—male ..	.. .. .	35s. "
	Stickers and machinists—female	.. .. .	20s. "
	Needle hands, female	.. .. .	16s. "
Boot, shoe	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, &c.	.. .. .	48s. "
	Machine operators ..	.. .. .	48s. "
	Assistant stuff-cutters	.. .. .	45s. "
	Lining cutters, and all others	.. .. .	42s. "
	Machinists—female ..	.. .. .	21s. "
	Cutters	50s. to 70s. per week	60s. "
Furrier	Machinists—female ..	18s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Sewers—female ..	15s. to 20s. "	17s. "
Umbrella, parasol	Frame makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Cutters	40s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Finishers—male ..	25s. to 40s. "	30s. "
	Machinists—female ..	17s. 6d. to 25s. "	20s. 6d. "
	Tippers	15s. to 20s. "	17s. 6d. "
	Dyers	60s. to 80s. "	70s. "
Dye works	Dyers' assistants and cleaners	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Pressers .. .. .	.. .. .	47s. 6d. "
	Pressers—female ..	21s. to 30s. per week	.. .. .
	Feather dyers ..	60s. to 70s. "	65s. per week
Ostrich feather	" " 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 ..	36s. to 70s. "	40s. "
	" female ..	15s. to 25s. "	18s. "
Tarpaulin, tent, sail	Tarpaulin and tent makers	40s. to 50s. "	48s. "
	Sailmakers .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. "
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers—female	15s. to 22s. 6d. per week	20s. "

<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i>			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors' machinists	.. .. .	60s. per week
	" readers ..	.. .. .	60s. "
	Printers—Linotype and monoline operators	70s. to 84s. per week	64s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VIII.—continued.</i>			
Printing, &c.—continued.	Printers—monotype	63s. to 77s. per week	..
	perforating machine operators		..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines	..	45s. 6d. per wk.
	Feeders and others—male	..	36s. "
	Feeders and others—female	..	20s. "
	Lithographers	..	56s. "
	Stereotypers	..	60s. "
	Bookbinders	..	56s. "
	Feeders and others—male	..	36s. "
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female	..	18s. "
	Sewers and feeders—female	..	20s. "
	Paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	..	56s. "
	Ink makers	45s. to 70s. per week	50s. "
	Paper, &c., makers	..	60s. "
	Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c.	Beatermen	54s. to 60s. per week
Breakermen		45s. to 48s. "	..
General hands		36s. to 45s. "	..
Engine-drivers		..	54s. per week
Machine box cutters		..	56s. "
Other workers—male		..	45s. "
Box-makers—female		22s. to 25s. per week	52s. per week
Cardboard carton cutters		..	..
All other carton workers—male		..	45s. "
Stitchers, folders, &c.—female		..	18s. "
Paper bag machinists		55s. to 56s. per week	..
" " guillotine cutters		..	40s. per week
" " makers—female		..	16s. "
" " male		..	..
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..		Copper plate engravers	..	80s. "
	Die sinkers	..	60s. "
	Engravers, general	52s. 6d. to 70s. per week	..
	Process engravers	50s. to 90s. "	..

<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
Organ, pianoforte	Organ builders .. ..	.. ..	58s. per week
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>			
Ammunition	Cartridge operators—female	12s. to 23s. per week	17s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	55s. to 65s. "	..
Explosive	Labourers	36s. to 45s. "	..
	Nitro-glycerine workers	42s. to 55s. "	48s. per week
	Acid workers	..	45s. "
Fireworks, fuse	Labourers and carters	36s. to 42s. per week	30s. "
	Fireworks makers—male	37s. 6d. to 45s. "	..
	Fireworks makers—female	12s. 6d. to 16s. "	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i>				
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright	Bodymakers, painters, trimmers	..	52s. per week	
	Vyceemen .. ..	..	42s. "
	Wheelwrights, wheelers' machinists, axle makers, blacksmiths, face plate workers and screw-cutting turners	..	52s. "	
	Centre turners, strikers, steam hammer drivers	..	42s. "	
	Labourers .. ..	..	42s. "
	Trimmers and machinist—female	..	25s. "	
	Carriage lamp	Lamp makers	..	48s. "
	Cycle	Foremen	57s. 6d. to 60s. per week	..
		Assemblers	..	42s. per week
		Filers	38s. "
		Frame builders	..	50s. "
		General repairers	45s. "
	Screw cutters and turning lathe men	..	52s. 6d. "	
	Wheel builders	..	35s. "	
	Foremen rim makers	..	55s. "	
	Braziers .. ..	..	48s. "
Perambulator	Other workers .. ..	..	42s. "
	Wickerworkers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Fitters up .. ..	..	35s. "
Saddlery, harness	Saddle and collar makers	30s. to 40s. per week	48s. "	
	Harness makers ..	..	48s. "
	Machinists—female ..	..	20s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.	Saddle-tree makers ..	48s. to 60s. per week	50s. "	
Whip	Thong makers—male	..	44s. "	
	" " female	..	30s. "	
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting, &c.</i>				
Deck, slip	Shipwrights .. ..	..	12s. per day
	Foundry and shipsmiths	10s. to 11s. per day	..	
	Painters .. ..	..	9s. per day
	Labourers .. ..	..	8s. "
	Stevedores' men and lumpers	..	1s. 3d. per hr.	
Boat building	Wharf labourers ..	..	1s. 1½d. "
	Boat builders (skilled)	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week	
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>				
Bedding flock, upholstery ..	Bedding and mattress makers	..	50s. per week	
	All females over four years' experience	..	25s. "	
	Upholsterers .. ..	..	56s. "
Carpet	Carpet planners ..	60s. to 65s. per week	..	
	Carpet and linoleum layers	..	56s. per week	
	Makers and repairers—female	..	25s. "	
Curled hair	Curled hair, horsehair workers	30s. to 45s. per week	36s. "	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rat .
<i>Class XIII.—continued.</i>			
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers	..	56s. per week
	Carvers, turners, polishers	..	56s. "
Picture frame	Billiard table and cushion makers	..	56s. "
	Machinists	57s. to 64s. per week	..
	Joiners, gilders	45s. to 50s. "	..
	Machinists .. ..	..	52s. per week
	Mount cutters	45s. to 48s. per week	..
	Compo workers and stainers	37s. 6d. to 50s. "	..
Venetian blind, window blind	Compo workers and fitters-up—female	..	21s. per week
	Venetian blind makers	42s. to 48s. per week	42s. "
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, By-products.</i>			
Baking powder	Skilled, undefined ..	36s. to 60s. per week	..
Blacking, blue, washing powder, soda	Wrappers—female	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	..
	Skilled, undefined ..	36s. to 60s. "	..
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Unskilled	25s. to 32s. 6d. "	..
	Wrappers—female ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	..
	Makers of pharmaceuti- cal preparations	60s. to 80s. "	60s. per week
	Others (unskilled) work- ing in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers	30s. to 50s. "	40s. "
Essential oil	Packers—female ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. "	20s. "
Fertilizer	Essence blenders ..	35s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Artificial manure workers	..	36s. "
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Paint and varnish makers	55s. to 70s. per week	55s. per week
	Paint and varnish makers' assistants	..	40s. "
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instru- ment &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	40s. to 60s. per week	50s. "
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	40s. to 65s. "	45s. "
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewel- lery, Platedware.</i>			
Electroplating	Electroplaters ..	..	62s. per week
	" assistants	..	54s. "
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold- beating	Metal polishers ..	46s. to 55s. per week	..
	Engravers and chasers	50s. to 60s. "	..
	Chainmakers, mount- ers, ringmakers, setters, silversmiths, &c.	..	50s. per week
	Other workers ..	..	36s. "
Watchmaking, &c. ..	Female workers ..	..	30s. "
	Watchmakers ..	45s. to 70s. per week	..
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus	Engine fitters and turners	60s. to 66s. per week	..
	Winders	48s. to 60s. "	54s. per week

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVII.—continued.</i>			
Electric light	Engine-drivers .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day
	.. .. assistants .. ..	.. ..	8s. 6d. ..
	Firemen .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Dynamo attendants .. ..	.. ..	7s. 6d. ..
	Electrical fitters .. ..	.. ..	10s. ..
	Switchboard attendants .. ..	.. ..	9s. 6d. ..
	Linemen .. ..	.. ..	8s. 6d. ..
	Carboners .. ..	.. ..	8s. ..
	Patrolmen .. ..	.. ..	9s. 6d. ..
	Wirers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Trimmers	7s. 6d. to 8s. per day	.. ..
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	7s. 6d. per day
	Gas and coke	Stokers	8s. 9d. to 9s. per day	8s. 9d. ..
Enginemn .. ..		.. ..	8s. 6d. ..
Purifiers		7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per day	.. ..
Sulphate workers .. ..		.. ..	8s. 6d. per day
Stove repairers and fitters		8s. to 8s. 6d. per day	.. ..
Service layers .. ..		.. ..	8s. 7d. per day
Main layers		7s. 9d. to 10s. per day	.. ..
Inspectors		9s. to 13s. ..	.. ..
Labourers		7s. to 7s. 3d. ..	.. ..
.. ..		12s. 6d. to 29s. per week	.. ..
Match	Vesta makers—female .. ..	.. ..	17s. 6d. per week
	Box makers—female	12s. to 24s. ..	15s. ..
	Storemen, casemakers, &c.	35s. to 45s. ..	40s. ..
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Labourers	45s. to 48s. ..	45s. ..

Hydraulic power	Enginemn .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day
	Firemen	8s. to 10s. per day	.. ..
	Fitters .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day
	Main layers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Special labourers .. ..	.. ..	8s. ..
	Ordinary labourers .. ..	.. ..	7s. ..
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)</i>			
Leather Belting	Foremen .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Belt makers	48s. to 50s. per week	48s. ..
	Machinists	45s. to 48s. ..	.. ..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag.. ..	Leather bag and portmanteau makers	48s. to 50s. ..	.. ..
	Bagmakers—female	18s. to 20s. ..	.. ..
<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>			
Basket, wickerware	Wicker and bamboo workers .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	Upholsterers .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
Broom, brushware	Millet broom sorters.. ..	37s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per week	.. ..
	Storemen and labourers .. ..	.. ..	40s. per week
	Brush machinists	48s. to 64s. per week	.. ..
	Paint brush makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Brush finishers .. ..	.. ..	50s. ..
	Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
	Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers .. ..	.. ..	21s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIX.—continued.</i>			
Rubber goods (including cycle tires)	Calendar hands ..	..	54s. per week
	Mill hands, mixers ..	..	48s. "
	Compound scale hands ..	..	45s. "
	Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands ..	..	45s. "
	Tire makers, repairers, wrappers ..	..	45s. "
	Press hands ..	..	43s. "
	Heaters, textile cutters, lathe, surgical and tube makers ..	..	42s.6d. "
	Drum tire and forcing machine hands ..	..	42s. "
	General workers ..	..	40s. "
	Female workers ..	..	22s.6d. "
	Hammerman ..	51s. to 63s. per week	..
	Pitcher and cube dressers ..	..	63s. per week
	Facemen ..	..	54s. "
	Spallers ..	46s. to 54s. per week	..
Machine borers ..	..	54s. per week	
Pluggers and machine feeders ..	..	48s. "	
Loaders and truckers ..	..	46s. "	
Strippers and labourers ..	..	42s. "	
Quarry			

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Educational*	Governesses	£20 to £40 per annum	..	
	Teachers in private schools— advanced	£40 to £80 ..	..
	Males (elementary)	£70 to £120 ..	..
	,, (advanced)	£120 to £300 ..	..
	Females (elementary)	£20 to £40 ..	..
Clerical	,, (advanced)	£50 to £150 ..	..
	Bookkeepers	40s. to 70s. per week	..	
	Shorthand clerks and typists	30s. to 60s. ..	..
Domestic servants*—males	Shorthand clerks and typists—female	20s. to 40s. ..	..
	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	20s. to 30s. ..	..
	Butlers	25s. to 40s. ..	25s. per week	
	Cooks	16s. to 30s. ..	20s. ..	
	Laundresses	16s. to 20s. ..	16s. ..	
	Housemaids	12s. to 15s. ..	13s. ..	
	Nursemaids	8s. to 15s. ..	12s. ..	
	General servants	10s. to 17s. 6d. ..	14s. ..	
	Girls	5s. to 10s. ..	7s. ..	
	Hotel servants*—males	Barmen	25s. to 40s. ..	30s. ..
Waiters		20s. to 30s. ..	25s. ..	
Boots		12s. to 20s. ..	15s. ..	
Ostlers		17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	20s. ..	
Cooks		25s. to 40s. ..	35s. ..	
females		Barmaids	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
		Waitresses	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
		Housemaids	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
		Cooks	25s. to 35s. ..	30s. ..
		12s. per day
Building, &c.	Bricklayers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Bricklayers' labourers .. ..	.. ..	73s. per week
	Foremen carpenters .. ..	.. ..	67s. ..
	Carpenters and joiners .. ..	.. ..	54s. ..
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	56s. 3d. ..
	Masons .. ..	.. ..	9s. per day
	Painters and glaziers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Paperhangers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Plasterers	10s. to 11s. per day	10s. per day	
	Plumbers (ordinary) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Plumbers licensed sanitary	11s. to 12s. per day	.. ..
	Signwriters and decorators	10s. to 11s. ..	.. ..
	Slaters .. ..	.. ..	10s per day
	Baking	Bakers, bread (foremen)	54s. per week
		50s. ..
.. ..		.. ..	40s. ..
Carters, bread .. ..		.. ..	.. ..
Pastrycooks		46s. to 56s. per week	.. ..
General workers—male .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30s. per week
	.. .. female .. ..	.. ..	17s. 6d. ..
	Ornamental workers—female	20s. to 32s. per week	.. ..
Butchering	Slaughtermen .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Shopmen .. ..	.. ..	57s. 6d. ..
	General butchers .. ..	.. ..	47s. 6d. ..
	Lorry drivers .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Delivery cart drivers .. ..	.. ..	40s. ..

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1909—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General.
Drapery	Senior assistants—male .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. per week
	.. .. . female .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. ..
	Junior assistants—male	37s. 6d. to 43s. per week	.. .. .
	Junior assistants (dress and manchester department)	37s. 6d. to 43s. ..	.. .. .
	Junior assistants (other)	20s. to 27s. 6d. ..	.. .. .
Farrillery	Foremen .. .. .	.. .. .	52s. per week
	Other .. .. .	.. .. .	48s. ..
	Managers .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. ..
Grocery	Employés over 24 years of age .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. ..
	Employés, other	40s. to 45s. per week	.. .. .
	Storemen, packers .. .. .	.. .. .	42s. 6d. per week
	Carters	40s. to 45s. per week	.. .. .
	Employés—male, full hands	.. .. .	55s. per week
Hairdressing	Employés—male, other	45s. to 50s. per week	.. .. .
	.. .. . female	40s. to 46s. ..	.. .. .
Laundry	Laundresses	20s. to 24s. ..	20s. per week
Photography	Operators	50s. to 120s. ..	.. .. .
	Printers	30s. to 60s. ..	50s. per week
	Retouchers—female	15s. to 40s. ..	.. .. .
	Finishers—female	10s. to 20s. ..	15s. per week
	Makers of photographic materials	36s. to 80s. ..	45s. ..
	Finishers, packers—female	17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..

There were in operation at the close of 1909, 93 tanning, fell-mongering and wool washing establishments. The average number of persons employed was 1,999, and the wages paid during the year to the employés (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £163,853. The following table shows the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last ten years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1900	91,530	51,250	117,960
1901	99,710	47,750	98,950
1902	103,329	54,179	104,114
1903	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905	114,863	46,301	112,714
1906	114,951	47,139	110,155
1907	124,064	51,194	123,124
1908	133,376	53,713	129,664
1909	142,429	54,208	125,700

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1909 was 10,018 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
				No.	lbs.
1900 ...	500,549	165,802	1,395,600	1,431,811	6,866,383
1901 ...	406,260	181,522	676,936	615,614	8,511,171
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

The figures for 1909 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 in 1909 was £333,608, and of that exported, £415,464. The export of Victorian leather was valued at £335,966.

Soap and
candle
works.

There were seventeen soap and candle works in operation in 1909. These factories employed 563 persons, of whom 13 were working proprietors. The amount of wages paid to the employes in that year was £56,382. 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: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap.*	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1900 ...	95,114	42,675	58,049	122,458	46,624
1901 ...	97,260	42,870	60,940	132,031	47,313
1902 ...	91,325	39,967	56,852	150,698	49,406
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	138,045	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,961	162,126	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,588	150,261	42,049
1906 ...	104,244	36,171	59,829	154,570	43,094
1907 ...	106,326	35,921	60,239	153,478	47,688
1908 ...	109,768	36,517	62,379	162,757	37,705
1909 ...	111,252	36,029	63,565	176,162	45,460

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 11,220 cwt. in 1900, 11,109 cwt. in 1901, 14,490 cwt. in 1902, 13,369 cwt. in 1903, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, and 5,458 cwt. in 1909.

The quantity of tallow used in 1909 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 140,195 cwt. in factories, and 2,386 cwt. in minor works.

The quantity of soap, perfumed and other, imported during 1909 was 3,086,059 lbs., and its value was £59,434; during the same year there were exported 6,697,990 lbs. valued at £85,564, including 5,520,587 lbs. of Victorian manufacture valued at £61,767. The quantity of candles imported was 1,053,619 lbs., and the value £21,758; those exported weighed in the aggregate 1,836,947 lbs. and were valued at £39,856, included in the exports being 1,576,824 lbs. of Victorian-made candles, valued at £34,016.

The brickyards and potteries at which work was carried on during the year numbered 108. The persons employed numbered 1,695, of whom 107 were working proprietors. The sum of £164,192 was paid to the employes in wages; and the value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £347,561. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1909 was £240,320.

Brickyards,
potteries,
earthen-
ware, &c.

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: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of	
		Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
		£	£
1900	83,477,275	55,751	19,870
1901	84,898,000	73,060	23,695
1902	90,545,280	71,074	27,289
1903	77,826,631	81,732	34,572
1904	80,026,511	53,454	31,438
1905	90,990,284	56,086	27,205
1906	112,966,270	58,349	27,570
1907	123,281,100	66,390	29,070
1908	124,985,542	72,024	33,029
1909	129,302,810	77,305	32,624

* 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 four years, is demonstrated by the number of bricks made.

Forest
saw-mills
&c.

The number of forest saw-mills being worked in 1909 was 133. The employes numbered 1,635, and the working proprietors 159; while the wages paid amounted to £131,108. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings and improvements, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn, during each of the last ten years, appears in the following statement:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
	Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.*	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value
	£	£	£	Super. ft.	£
1900	104,500	7,520	27,350	44,782,330	125,121
1901	91,810	6,170	13,500	46,495,885	134,310
1902	81,898	6,380	11,854	40,494,660	128,430
1903	80,039	1,495	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904	89,760	1,966	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905	87,757	2,553	10,861	47,635,358	142,905
1906	90,305	1,168	9,286	51,103,000	153,309
1907	99,723	1,421	11,199	55,873,500	181,590
1908	98,804	2,669	13,095	54,602,200	177,460
1909	115,121	2,609	15,551	56,039,200	189,130

* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only since 1902.

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 183, and comprised cooperage works (11), employing 72 persons and 12 working proprietors, and paying £7,294 in wages; cork-cutting works (3), engaging 5 working proprietors, and 36 employes who were paid £2,360 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows works (4), employing 57 persons and 4 working proprietors, and paying £5,515 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (128), employing 2,679 persons and 141 working proprietors, and paying £263,287 in wages; mantel-piece works (12), employing 240 persons and 16 working proprietors, and paying £18,757 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (38), employing 216 persons and 48 working proprietors, and paying £16,541 in wages. The total amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £313,754; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c., in use in the works was £391,435.

Firewood,
&c.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in a year is £403,000. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

There were 26 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1909. The persons employed numbered 337, of whom 27 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £28,454. Further details of the industry for the last ten years are as follows:—

Bacon and ham curing

BACON CURING: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1900 ...	23,210	7,680	25,200	102,086	9,761,553
1901 ...	27,900	8,690	27,670	109,283	11,485,460
1902 ...	29,611	9,231	30,625	112,244	11,507,224
1903 ...	26,810	5,721	23,415	88,541	9,633,206
1904 ...	27,822	5,641	25,730	104,604	11,229,768
1905 ...	28,335	5,941	25,650	117,582	11,360,698
1906 ...	28,217	6,031	29,140	135,492	12,910,575
1907 ...	25,530	5,245	26,575	145,513	13,609,144
1908 ...	26,448	5,190	27,653	129,677	11,518,404
1909 ...	26,092	5,190	28,650	123,067	11,245,195

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 7,533 in 1900, 3,145 in 1901, 2,295 in 1902, 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, and 2,691 in 1909; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 506,225 in 1900, 211,250 in 1901, 195,098 in 1902, 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, and 294,088 in 1909.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—2,936,769 lbs. in 1900, 3,314,906 lbs. in 1901, 2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, and 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1909 was thus 13,914,573 lbs.—a falling off of 302,500 lbs. as compared with 1908.

The quantity and value of the imports of bacon and hams in 1909 were 163,864 lbs., and £6,310 respectively; there were exported 2,600,409 lbs., valued at £106,937, including 2,335,207 lbs., valued at £96,046, cured in Victoria.

Imports and exports of bacon and hams.

The number of butter and cheese factories, exclusive of creameries, was 211 in 1909. Of these factories, 158 made butter, 12 made butter and cheese, 4 made butter and concentrated milk, 36 made cheese only, and 1 made concentrated milk only. There were 98 creameries attached to the factories. The number of persons employed was 1,190, of whom 56 were working proprietors, representing a decrease of 112 as compared with the previous year.

Butter and cheese factories.

The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £515,966. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries was 146,656,005 gallons in 1906, 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, and 116,034,058 gallons in 1909. The output from butter and cheese factories during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Butter.	Cream Sold.	Cheese.	Concentrated Milk.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.
1900	48,839,996	38,274	2,508,843	263,138
1901	40,824,928	50,092	2,073,940	266,083
1902	32,927,546	23,739	2,128,835	243,904
1903	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	236,581
1904	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	226,810
1905	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	232,310
1906	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	309,138
1907	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	390,388
1908	44,383,168	17,527	2,473,682	315,129
1909	49,554,628	19,417	3,167,955	332,125

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, 6,764,122 lbs. in 1900, 6,032,644 lbs. in 1901, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907, 4,078,230 lbs. in 1908, and 5,611,927 lbs. in 1909; cheese, 1,775,327 lbs. in 1900, 1,900,728 lbs. in 1901, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907, 1,854,962 lbs. in 1908, and 1,857,879 lbs. in 1909.

Total butter and cheese made.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 68,088,168 lbs., was made in 1906, the returns for 1907, 1908, and 1909 being 63,746,354 lbs., 48,461,398 lbs., and 55,166,555 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 1907, 1908, and 1909 were 4,397,909 lbs., 4,328,644 lbs., and 5,025,834 lbs. respectively.

Imports and exports of butter and cheese.

In 1909 there were imported 3,239,486 lbs. of butter valued at £147,589, and there were exported 31,079,944 lbs., valued at £1,365,149, of which 30,092,970 lbs. valued at £1,316,823 were

produced in Victoria. The quantity of cheese imported was 576,546 lbs., and the value £16,169; the total exports weighed 1,022,068 lbs., and their value was £32,664; the weight and value of Victorian made cheese included in these exports being 915,609 lbs., and £29,143 respectively.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 14 in 1909, and employed 666 persons and 9 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £54,042. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1909 was £317,557. The output in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

Meat freezing and preserving works.

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1900...	16,096	437,242	4,840,128	44,050
1901...	6,395	417,721	3,990,460	71,490
1902...	1,338	375,178	6,218,422	34,228
1903...	1,424	294,906	7,003,022	41,460
1904...	3,394	459,963	8,086,776	46,820
1905...	5,656	649,107	10,259,904	51,705
1906...	4,248	651,914	9,538,535	72,410
1907...	10,760	866,498	6,413,560	56,275
1908...	16,508	773,396	4,057,896	22,826
1909...	17,360	941,309	2,832,924	22,440

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, Fish, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900...	5,593	2,198	24,874	915
1901...	3,304	2,417	26,303	2,758
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

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; and 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (including Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, exclusive of bacon and ham, during 1909 :—

MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1909.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Meats, Frozen—				
Mutton	5,707 lbs.	81	31,238.136 lbs.	403,053
Beef	3,142,799 "	25,163	1,939,308 "	19,608
Pork	55,719 "	1,490	45,951 "	1,102
Rabbits and Hares	53,462 "	553	...	82,794
Poultry	5,977 "	305	...	4,807
Game	16,476 "	503	21,716 "	601
Other	52,230 "	484	79,492 "	1,248
Meats—Fresh and smoked ...	7,742 "	208	450,829 "	5,388
„ Potted and concentrated ...	...	5,433	...	1,166
„ Preserved in tins ...	1,516,442 "	31,102	1,513,441 "	33,484
„ Not elsewhere included ...	890 cwt.	1,446	11,462 cwt.	39,860
Total value ...	...	66,768	...	593,111

Flour mills.

The number of flour mills in 1909 was 59, and the number of persons employed in them 734, of whom 46 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £79,547. Further particulars for ten years are given in the following table:—

FLOUR MILLS: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£		
1900	297,880	74,442	184,470	8,387,323	169,739
1901	280,130	70,530	175,520	9,482,175	190,845
1902	256,980	76,121	171,125	8,491,224	170,696
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,282,491	209,058
1906	243,149	59,540	163,322	10,892,056	219,166
1907	264,566	63,157	174,150	11,731,183	235,185
1908	254,671	57,167	167,573	9,564,068	192,687
1909	226,571	50,801	155,728	10,644,123	215,547

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground produced 6,220,812 bushels of bran and 3,514,784 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 81,658 bushels in 1900, 75,704 bushels in 1901, 126,765 bushels in 1902, 139,702 bushels in 1903, 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, and 45,487 bushels in 1909.

During the year 1909, 2,819,532 lbs. of Victorian biscuits valued at £56,214, and 80,538 tons of Victorian flour valued at £733,916, were exported, as well as 162,367 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £4,003, and 1,856 tons of flour, valued at £17,697, which were the produce of places outside the State. The imports in the same year consisted of 188,994 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £5,362, and 1,843 tons of flour, valued at £17,388.

Imports and exports of bread-stuffs.

There were in 1909, 24 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on; the number of persons employed therein was 1,409, of whom 16 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £81,958, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £139,408. The materials used and the output for each of the last six years were as follows:—

Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1909.

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	3,607,963	1,324,392

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, and to 4,802 cwt. in 1909.

In 1909, 2,672,828 lbs. of jams and jellies, valued at £33,935 were imported, as well as preserved fruit, valued at £30,301, and pickles and sauces, &c., valued at £17,293. In the same year there were exported 8,712,892 lbs. of jams and jellies, and 88,940 lbs. of fruit pulped; also preserved fruits valued at £59,422, and pickles and sauces valued at £22,597. Of these exports the following represented the production of Victoria:—7,041,940 lbs. of jams and jellies, and 4,580 lbs. of fruit pulped, preserved fruit valued at £49,368, and pickles and sauces valued at £18,083.

Imports and exports of jams, sauces, &c.

Sugar
refineries.

Only one sugar refinery was at work in 1909, and, as it is the practice to refrain from disclosing the details of a single business, information relating to this industry cannot be given for that year. The following are the particulars for each of the eight years, 1900 to 1907:—

SUGAR REFINERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Sugar Refineries.		Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Cane Sugar Treated (Raw).	Sugar Refined.	Treacle Refined.
	Total.	Using Steam Engines.			Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.			
1900	2	2	424	301	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,004,913	944,049	34,080
1901	2	2	424	324	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,129,586	1,052,742	40,320
1902	2	2	424	346	82,000	10,000	76,500	952,801	879,521	51,052
1903	2	2	474	344	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,087,005	1,025,583	51,109
1904	2	2	506	343	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,123,381	1,071,995	36,803
1905	2	2	526	352	87,500	10,000	76,900	1,143,742	1,079,454	42,219
1906	2	2	776	409	88,550	10,000	83,400	1,317,172	1,238,010	47,109
1907	2	2	777	495	88,550	10,000	90,050	1,157,751	1,092,876	33,470

The raw sugar treated is imported. The quantity of cane sugar imported into Victoria during 1909 was 1,523,197 cwt., of which 1,253,044 cwt. came from Queensland, and 166,254 cwt. from Java. During the same year 105,721 cwt. of cane sugar was exported, of which 97,441 cwt. was sent to other States of Australia.

The effort now being made to revive the beet sugar industry in Victoria directs attention to a possible new source of wealth to the farmer. It will be remembered that some twelve years ago Parliament passed an Act devoting £100,000 towards promoting the establishment of the industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee of some 2,000 acres of beet from local landholders, the industry after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns. The Government, under the terms of its mortgage, took over the building and plant, which, since 1899, has remained idle.

In seeking for the causes of past failures, the more extended knowledge now possessed of the problems surrounding the industry indicates that such failures were mainly attributable to want of experience on the part of beet-growers, combined with unprecedentedly dry seasons and an unsuitable class of field labour. While there is no particular art in beet-growing, the crop demands prompt attention at the period of thinning or spacing, and, moreover, calls for the exercise of particular care in keeping it clean during growth. In this,

Production
of sugar in
Victoria.

beet-growing is not singular. Onion-growing necessitates the most painstaking care if maximum crops are to be secured. Potato and maize crops also call for the assistance of a large amount of unskilled labour for digging and picking respectively. The beet-growers at Maffra were imperfectly equipped with suitable implements and vehicles, and were severely handicapped by flooded roads during the period of delivery to the factory. At the time these conditions were abundantly sufficient to deter beet-growers from persevering with the crop.

During the past ten years, efforts have been made from time to time by successive Governments to recreate interest in beet-growing and re-open the Maffra factory. Proposals of a most liberal character have been put forward, but up to the present time they have not been acceptable to Gippsland farmers, principally for the reason that they did not provide for some assistance in the shape of field labour.

Some time ago the Government secured the services of Dr. Walter Maxwell, a sugar expert of high repute, who, after exhaustive inquiries, strongly recommended that a fresh attempt should be made to revive the industry upon such a basis that the work which the dairyman and small farmer found himself unable to attend to would be undertaken on his behalf by an organized system of field labour, superintended by the Beet Expert attached to the Department of Agriculture (Mr. Lee).

Numerous experimental plots were established throughout Gippsland, in order to familiarize a large number of land-holders with beet-growing. Meanwhile, an active campaign of lectures, explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, was carried on. Farmers living within three miles of the Gippsland railway line from Bairnsdale to Traralgon have been invited to grow small areas of beet, not exceeding five acres, for factory purposes. With a clear twelve months in which to work up interest in the matter, undue haste has been avoided, and no person will engage in beet-growing without a full understanding of what it demands of him. A price of 16s. per ton will be paid for all beets delivered at Maffra. Beet will be bought at all stations on the line at a reduced price to compensate for cost of carriage by rail to the factory.

Prime seed has been provided at cost price, and growers are being further assisted by the provision of suitable implements. The by-product in the shape of beet pulp will be an invaluable aid to the dairying industry, and there is little doubt that this factor has induced many dairymen to grow small areas of beet for the factory. Another by-product from the factory is lime scum. The majority of Gippsland soils are deficient in lime, which, at present prices, has a very restricted use.

It is anticipated that an area of 900 acres will be placed under beet during the present season. Skilled officers of the Department of Agriculture are superintending every detail of the field operations, and no effort will be spared to organize the labour necessary

to carry out the operations of thinning and subsequently harvesting. It is recognised that the industry must show itself capable of paying a fair wage, and contracts for all operations in the field are being based upon ability to earn from 6s. to 7s. per day.

The machinery within the factory is undergoing an expert overhaul by the Public Works Department, and will be in order for a start about April, 1911.

Mr. H. T. Easterby, lately Director of Sugar Experiment Stations in Queensland, has been appointed to relieve Mr. Lee of the active work of supervision, and has recently taken up his duties. An experienced sugar and mill manager, to take control of all factory operations will be selected in America by Dr. Elwood Mead, and should reach Maffra early next year.

As far as can be foreseen, every difficulty likely to arise in connexion with the planting, thinning, harvesting, and transport of beets has been provided for, and should the climatic conditions be even moderately favorable there should be approximately 10,000 tons of beets to turn into sugar.

From a purely agricultural point of view, beet-growing offers greater prospects of success than most other crops. There is an unlimited market for all the produce grown, and a fixed price per ton which is known to the grower before the seed is planted. This is not the case with such crops as onions, potatoes, or grain. Moreover, there are no costly items, such as bags, twine, &c., to provide for. The beet-grower is able to carry out every operation in the field himself, and thus can obtain the maximum of monetary advantage.

A review of the position of the State in regard to the consumption of sugar offers a most powerful argument in favour of the permanent establishment of beet-growing as an agricultural industry. Victoria consumed in round figures 70,000 tons of sugar in 1909, about 80 per cent. of which quantity was produced in Queensland.

Under the terms of the Sugar Bounty Act, the various States of the Commonwealth contribute each year a large sum of money to provide compensation for the loss of black labour in the cane-fields. This bonus is at the rate of £.3 per ton of sugar produced by purely white labour conditions. Victoria's contribution has been as follows :—

1902-3	...	...	...	£18,923
1903-4	...	...	...	29,873
1904-5	...	...	...	38,935
1905-6	...	...	...	46,520
1906-7	...	...	...	100,456
1907-8	...	...	...	173,855
1908-9	...	...	...	143,820

In addition to the above sum of £143,820 in 1908-9, the imports of sugar into Victoria amounted in value to £775,067. The sugar bill thus reaches the enormous figure of £918,887.

Part at least of this sum could be kept within the State. The production of sugar in Victoria would considerably increase the Excise dues, and at the same time would lead to the distribution of a very large sum in the shape of wages, stores, freight, &c., besides extending the markets for other agricultural products. As a factor towards successful settlement on small holdings, sugar beet has no rival. Its cultivation can be carried on in conjunction with an already established farm practice, and need not supersede any crops now grown. The growing of root crops of any kind calls for a higher standard of farming than the growing of cereals, and by introducing a much needed system of rotation, it provides for the maximum utilization of the resources of the soil. Under irrigation, beet-growing in the northern districts of Victoria has very bright prospects of success. Experimental plots are being established in several localities this year, and if it be found that successful crops can be grown there is little doubt that capital will be found for the erection of factories to treat the product.

In 1909 work was carried on in 32 breweries or in three less than in the previous year, and there were employed 1,022 persons or 113 less than in 1908. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, the materials used, and the quantity of beer made during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BREWERIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Materials Used—			Beer Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
1900	£ 204,840	£ 230,530	£ 269,410	cwt. 111,863	bushels. 598,094	lbs. 648,648	gallons. 16,162,550
1901	212,280	236,310	271,600	113,686	608,445	650,214	16,563,068
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

The number of distilleries in 1909 was 5, or one less than in 1908; but the persons employed increased from 91 to 99 during the year. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £141,405. Although there has been some improvement in the last eight years, the industry is still behind

what it was in 1900 and 1901. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Materials Used.							Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Gal.	Proof gal.
1900	160,301	91,223	2,353	3,692	26	4,652,480	...	439,117
1901	148,584	123,394	1,541	16,000	2,464	2,853,760	2,265	490,550
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	...	...	...	...	199,360	...	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

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:—30,554 gallons in 1900, 38,058 gallons in 1901, 49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, and 30,976 gallons in 1909.

Tobacco, &c.
manufac-
tories.

Fourteen tobacco manufactories were in operation in 1909, and in that year the employes numbered 2,436 and their wages amounted to £171,495. In addition to the employes there were 13 working proprietors. The value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £279,327. 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 FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1900...	276,407	1,661,632	1,722,236	794	11,584,442	111,010,705
1901 ..	230,113	2,542,580	2,365,831	1,133	13,025,840	125,693,600
1902 ..	205,434	1,379,905	1,630,510	550	11,936,455	100,817,104
1903...	304,049	2,052,100	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904...	266,053	2,768,873	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905 ..	265,219	3,597,887	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300
1906...	431,941	4,172,065	4,650,113	516	18,762,205	131,161,460
1907 ..	332,271	4,479,073	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600
1908 ..	269,354	5,566,522	5,331,117	605	19,741,355	178,776,650
1909...	202,723	4,759,856	5,162,959	610	19,368,491	141,105,750

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above table.

There were 9 woollen mills working in 1909, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,717, of whom 7 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employés amounted to £100,140, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £383,785. 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: 1900 TO 1909.

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.
1900 ...	1,831,000	178,332	971,267	1,596,120	56,340	3,500
1901 ...	2,023,509	250,184	818,975	2,229,617	49,302	4,600
1902 ...	2,149,897	273,335	708,749	2,612,343	67,609	5,718
1903 ...	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904 ...	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905 ...	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,353,013	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

The growth of the boot industry in the last thirty-nine years is shown in the next table:—

Boot factories.

BOOT FACTORIES: 1871 TO 1909.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Operatives, &c.	Value of Land, Buildings and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1871 ...	29	1,471	34,019	...
1876 ...	67	2,264	93,372	...
1880 ...	105	3,919	196,809	...
1885 ...	91	4,100	205,773	...
1890 ...	92	3,787	226,950	...
1894 ...	90	3,735	191,300	...
1898 ...	89	4,019	179,945	...
1900 ...	108	4,812	204,080	...
1903 ...	136	5,267	229,396	299,176
1904 ...	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905 ...	136	5,810	243,549	330,023
1906 ...	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907 ...	139	6,303	292,474	368,503
1908 ...	139	6,348	284,982	371,081
1909 ...	136	6,853	294,167	415,011

The following table shows the quantities of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years:—

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—	
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1900	3,446,809	66,740
1901	3,125,799	92,174
1902	3,613,487	216,483
1903	3,574,761	150,012
1904	4,065,881	189,108
1905	3,951,033	165,892
1906	4,001,580	175,575
1907	4,290,122	182,039
1908	4,164,410	193,949
1909	4,649,130	231,791

NOTE.—The number of slippers returned for 1902, and each year since, includes canvas shoes and house-boots, which were not returned prior to those years.

It was ascertained that the value, in round figures, of the boots and shoes produced in Victorian factories in the year 1900, at manufacturers' selling prices (that is, wholesale price) was £900,000, equal to 15s. per inhabitant. The value of the output of Victorian boot factories for 1909 was £1,487,789, giving an average of £1 3s. 2d. per head of the population, and the value of the imported boots in the same year was £117,784, or 1s. 10d. per head, more than half of these boots being re-exported. Of the locally-made boots more than one-third were exported.

The imports to and exports from Victoria of boots and shoes at different periods in the past 68 years are shown in the following table:—

TRADE IN BOOTS: 1842 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.	Re-export of Imported Boots.	Victorian-made Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1842	5,457	...	...	...
1865	632,448	118,646	4,894	123,540
1870	303,437	45,840	588	46,428
1875	202,532	61,941	14,106	76,047
1880	100,941	68,011	54,131	122,142
1885	109,998	21,263	25,482	46,745
1890	127,286	21,402	15,645	37,047
1893	40,993	12,467	6,828	19,295
1897	33,962	5,420	48,213	53,633
1900	49,295	6,489	61,463	67,952
1902	80,537	8,515	186,224	194,739
1903	79,704	14,537	237,127	251,664
1904	95,078	47,147	280,895	328,042
1905	93,879	45,733	294,016	339,749
1906	101,308	47,853	335,789	383,642
1907	111,292	58,458	414,640	473,098
1908	103,850	59,628	430,556	490,184
1909	117,784	67,025	511,188	578,213

It is interesting to note the value of boots exported from Victoria to each of the other States of the Commonwealth, and to observe the development of the trade with these States. The particulars for the last five years are as follows:—

EXPORTS OF BOOTS TO AUSTRALIAN STATES: 1905 TO 1909.

State to which exported.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	143,767	138,216	193,280	195,274	234,253
Western Australia	65,029	81,136	77,369	49,407	105,605
Tasmania ...	49,803	61,966	68,743	79,112	70,654
South Australia ...	39,947	54,032	75,041	86,979	106,093
Queensland ...	32,407	34,700	40,093	66,850	55,035
Total ...	330,953	370,050	454,526	477,622	571,640

The number of electric light and power stations in 1909 was 13, and the persons employed therein numbered 442. The horse-power of the engines used was increased from 11,702 to 13,293 during that year. Other particulars relating to this class of works for the last ten years are given in the following table:—

Electric
light
and power
works.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Electricity Supplied.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	
	£	£	£	British Units.
1900 ...	145,580	16,060	37,700	6,100,519
1901 ...	220,690	15,240	86,730	6,680,214
1902 ...	204,022	10,000	67,661	6,450,560
1903 ...	198,751	9,750	76,733	5,626,568
1904 ...	374,850	12,085	98,809	6,644,343
1905 ...	416,847	13,709	107,543	7,698,394
1906 ...	491,171	14,378	129,951	9,760,046
1907 ...	496,314	10,048	130,836	12,542,614
1908 ...	541,489	9,823	147,634	14,310,432
1909 ...	577,403	9,803	152,108	16,471,368

Forty-seven gasworks were in operation in 1909. These employed 1,390 persons, the wages, &c., paid to employes amounted to £181,965, and the machinery and plant in use was valued at

Gasworks.

£1,241,906. The quantities of coal used, of gas made, and of coke produced, during each of the last ten years are shown hereunder:—

GASWORKS: 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.
1900 ...	153,455	1,516,531,100	77,255
1901 ...	159,374	1,567,649,380	84,546
1902 ...	169,356	1,642,652,799	92,308
1903 ...	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947
1904 ...	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357
1905 ...	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559
1906 ...	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909
1907 ...	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050
1908 ...	206,408	2,144,834,000	126,530
1909 ...	217,473	2,292,988,400	131,695

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, and 196,176 in 1909.

Total Production: The following is a return of the value of production in Victoria for each of the last three years. This shows for 1909 a total of £40,411,305, or, compared with the previous year, an increase of £4,128,896, or 10 per cent.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1907 TO 1909.

Produce.	Value in—		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£
Wheat	2,443,906	4,405,303	5,501,605
Oats	791,162	989,844	777,547
Barley, Malting	185,498	192,964	121,365
Barley, Other	56,009	60,345	43,816
Maize	87,973	116,402	119,725
Other Cereals	45,947	47,404	36,844
Grass and Clover Seed	2,671	4,540	3,290
Potatoes	383,145	411,840	517,775
Onions	108,155	138,408	98,325
Other Root Crops	36,842	42,811	29,245
Hay	3,023,128	3,256,308	2,432,840
Straw	133,898	246,682	239,385
Green Forage	149,742	157,665	141,465
Tobacco	3,967	4,748	3,691
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	37,243	33,103	31,181
Raisins, ordinary	56,737	41,489	35,919
" sultanas	53,511	60,994	94,639
Currants	19,296	21,472	49,334
Wine	68,280	89,819	61,996
Hops	5,502	5,105	4,322

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1907 TO 1909—continued.

Produce.	Value in—		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Cultivation—continued.</i>	£	£	£
Other Crops	36,082	37,468	39,117
Fruit grown for Sale in Or- chards and Gardens	411,412	400,055	449,497
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	9,798	8,542	9,060
Market Gardens	225,550	231,975	255,350
Total	8,375,454	11,005,286	11,097,333
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>			
Milk Consumed in natural state	749,618	760,658	805,480
Butter made	2,855,305	2,388,743	2,493,990
Cheese made	109,948	126,252	130,670
Cream made (not for butter) ...	22,430	21,320	19,850
Concentrated Milk	78,078	63,026	66,425
Horses produced	273,700	15,274	261,268
Cattle "	2,056,198	298,606	1,602,858
Sheep "	1,716,908	597,880	1,317,320
Pigs "	424,660	380,650	470,081
Wool "	3,878,431	3,556,168	4,044,755
Total	12,163,276	8,208,577	11,212,697
<i>Mining.</i>			
Gold	2,954,617	2,849,838	2,778,956
Coal	79,731	64,778	76,945
Stone from Quarries (including limestone)	70,945	84,479	88,610
Other Metals and Minerals ...	41,766	31,950	26,257
Total	3,147,059	3,031,045	2,970,768
<i>Forest Produce.</i>			
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	181,590	177,460	189,130
Firewood (estimated)	391,000	396,750	402,600
Bark for Tanning	62,580	56,694	66,520
Total	635,170	630,904	658,250
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Honey and Beeswax	14,380	28,488	19,768
Poultry production (estimated)	1,523,000	1,547,000	1,570,000
Rabbits and Hares	132,823	85,506	58,734
Fish	66,621	71,910	75,101
Total	1,738,824	1,732,904	1,723,603
Total Value of Primary Products	26,061,783	24,608,716	27,662,651
Manufacturing.—Added Value*	11,212,871	11,673,693	12,748,654
Grand Total... ..	37,274,654	36,282,409	40,411,305

* Exclusive of value of output of bark mills, butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timbers) included above.

In comparison with 1908, dairy and pastoral production shows great improvement, and there has been considerable development in manufacturing industries. The increase in value of pastoral production is entirely due to more favorable weather conditions, as a result of which there has been a larger quantity of butter and wool produced, and a satisfactory net production of live stock. In 1908 the gain due to rearing stock was to a very large extent counteracted by losses on account of adverse weather. The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last three seasons was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1907 TO 1909.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation	6 14 4	8 13 11	8 12 10
Dairying and Pastoral... ..	9 15 2	6 9 9	8 14 8
Mining	2 10 6	2 7 11	2 6 3
Forest	0 10 2	0 10 0	0 10 3
Miscellaneous	1 7 11	1 7 5	1 6 10
Total Primary Produce	20 18 1	19 9 0	21 10 10
Manufactures	8 19 10	9 4 6	9 18 7
Grand Total	29 17 11	28 13 6	31 9 5

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigrants, Immigrants, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Imports, Exports, and various other metrics.

Table with columns for Year, Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure, Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, Shires and Road Districts, and Melbourne University.

Notes and footnotes providing detailed explanations for the data presented in the tables, including information on population counts, land sales, and financial records.